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BRITISH INDIA.

COURT MARTIAL

ON CAPT. T. P. THOMPSON, LATE POLITICAL
AGENT AT KISHMEE.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 16th July 1821.

General Orders.—At a General Court Martial, assembled at Bonihay on the 4th day of May 1821, Capt. T. P. Thompson, of His Majesty's 17th Light Dragoons, late Political Agent at Kishmee, and Commanding Officer of the troops stationed on that island, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, *viz.*

1st. "For disobedience of orders, in having, between the 22d October and 17th November 1820, rashly and without due consideration undertaken an expedition into the interior of Arabia, in direct contradiction to the general tenor of the powers vested in him as Political Agent, and particularly to the instructions communicated to him in the letter of the Chief Secretary of Government, dated the 8th June 1821.

2d. "For neglect of duty, in having marched from Belad Beni Bu Hassan to attack Belad Beni Bouali, on the 9th November 1820, without taking the necessary military precautions, although he well knew that the enemy were in force in his front; and in having on the march permitted, in the most negligent and unofficer-like manner, the detachment under his command to be attacked unformed and unprepared, which led to its being entirely defeated, with the loss of its guns, stores, and baggage.

3d. "For neglect of duty in having, during the said affair on the 9th November 1820, been deficient in personal exertion, and in not having done his utmost to repulse and defeat the enemy on that occasion.

4th. "For disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer, in having addressed an official report to the Chief Secretary of Government, dated the 18th November 1820, and to the Adjutant General of the Army under the same date, in which he unjustly, and without foundation, ascribed his defeat in the said affair of the 9th of November 1820 to the misbehaviour before the enemy on that day of the officers and men who composed the detachment under his command."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision.

Finding and Sentence. — "The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been

brought forward on the defence, ~~came to~~ the following opinion on the respective charges preferred against the prisoner Capt. T. P. Thompson, of His Majesty's 17th Light Dragoons.

"That the prisoner is not guilty of the 1st charge, except in as far as the Court are of opinion that the expedition into the interior of Arabia was undertaken rashly, on account of the smallness of the detachment; and they do therefore acquit him of every other part of the said charge.

"That the prisoner is not guilty of the 2d charge, and the Court do therefore honourably acquit him of the same.

"That the prisoner is not guilty of the 3d charge, and the Court do therefore honourably acquit him of the same.

"With regard to the 4th charge, that the prisoner is guilty of having addressed an official report to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated the 18th November 1820, and to the Adjutant General of the army, under the same date, in which he unjustly, and without foundation ascribed his defeat in the said affair of the 9th November 1820 to the misbehaviour before the enemy on that day of the officers and men who compose the detachment under his command. But the Court are at the same time of opinion, that this report proceeded from erroneous conclusions, and they do therefore acquit him of disgraceful conduct unbecoming an officer.

"The Court having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, do therefore adjudge him, the said Capt. T. P. Thompson, to be publicly reprimanded, in such manner as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may think proper."

Revised opinion.—"The Court having taken into mature deliberation a letter from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, feel themselves, nevertheless, bound to adhere to their original finding and sentence."

"Confirmed,
(Signed) "C. COLVILLE, Lieut. Gen."

"The Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief directs that the foregoing order be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every regiment in His Majesty's service in India.

"By Order of the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief.

"THOS. MACMAHON, Col. A. G."

APPOINTMENT.

May 25. Capt. J. A. Hodgson, 10th regt. Bengal N.I., to be Surveyor General of India.

INDIA (NOT BRITISH).
INDIAN ASSAULTS ON THE BURMAH.

Excerpt of a letter from Chittagong.—
 "Lieut. Fisher, Assistant in the Surveying Department, who was seized by the Kitcher Rajah, tributary to the Burmah, in the direction of Sylhet, I am afraid is not released yet: the Government have written about him. The Burmahs have also seized a number of his men, who were sent out some time ago by Dr. McRae, at this place, to catch elephants to the S E of this, for Government, and have been flogging them severely, and hanging them up by the heels to a tree. The magistrate here wrote to the Burmahs to release them; they replied that if 3,000 rupees were sent them, as also all the elephants we caught this year in that direction, and about 1,200 rupees to pay for their hircarrans, &c. they would release them, but not otherwise. This has been represented to Government by the magistrate. We expect to be sent out in the cold weather against the Burmahs, to give them a tight lesson at once, for they have been very violent and troublesome for some time past. Col. G., of our corps, is going off by dawk to Sylhet to review the Seehundy Corps at that place; and Colonel C., of the Invalid Establishment, is ordered from Dacca to come here and inspect the five companies of our corps at this place. This is quite a novel thing, sending an invalid officer to inspect a regular, or even any corps at a distant station,"—*Calcutta Paper*.

INTELLIGENCE FROM ASFERGHUR.

Asferghur, May 31, 1821.—Since I last wrote to you I have little to mention in the way of news.

The company which has been detached from this fortress after Shaikh Dhuuloo has received orders to return into garrison, so that in a day or two we may expect it.

The Bhels are infesting our neighbourhood sadly. A classic of Dr. Inglis's was stopped by them a few days since, on his return from Mhow to this fortress, but the only article that they took a liking to was a book—Elphinstone's *Cabul*.

The sappers and miners are still working hard towards the levelling of the interior of the Upper Fort, but as yet they have effected little indeed towards its improvement.

We expect Sir John Malcolm and his suite here at the end of next month, on their way to old England, overland. We have had no rain, nor is there any appearance of its approach.

"I have seen, and heard, and felt, and tasted, and smelled, and carried off many hundreds of poor mortals, but at last it has much abated."—*Hurk*.

INDIA (NOT BRITISH).

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lahore.—"Runjeet Singh has at length knocked on the head all the petty Rajahs from Lahore to Cashmere; and tells the Mahajuns and Sahoo's that they may now assure themselves of entire safety to their caravans. He is fortifying Lahore, to be, as he says, prepared for either fortune.

"He had some time ago an embassy from the Ghorkas, and was so much pleased with the appearance of the men who escorted the Wakeel, that he begged they might be turned over to his battalions; and he further requested that men of similar appearance might be sent to him from Nepaul. The elder Koour (Kurk Singh) is at the head of an army, intended to march upon the districts occupied by the Afghan chief, Mahomed Azeem Khan. Runjeet looks with an unquiet eye towards Hindoostan; the least movement made by the Commissioners of Ordnance at Hansi or Loodianah gives him a slight fever."

Bhopaul.—"Some days ago, the young Nuwaub was, under a royal salute, clothed in a khillaut of investiture from the Governor-General on which occasion he presented a nurrur of 105 gold mohurs, thus acknowledging the Governor-General to be the Moghul. The Dewanny is no doubt a very comfortable thing, but the Wuzer-ool-Mootluck are more brilliant, and are now quickly merging into the canonical chair of the City of Palaces."

Jeypoor.—"Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, unsuccessful in his attempt at remounting the throne of his ancestors, has come across the desert from Shikerpoor, and intends proceeding on by Delhi to his old asylum at Loodianah. The personal character of this king is of the true legitimate cast, indolent and addicted to pleasure; he might possibly preserve his throne in peaceable times, but seems totally destitute of the energy and talent necessary to reacquire one."

Guahar.—"Sindiah's army is as quiet as gunpowder. Ambajee Ghatkiah, his principal Sellahdar Chief, tells Sindiah that unless his arrears are paid, he must be under the disagreeable necessity of taking them *vi et armis*. The Maharajah exclaims pathetically against the barbarity of such treatment; and then, "his eye in a fine phrensy rolling," says, it is *late*, for that the star of his ill-fortune has for seven years and a half remained very near the zenith, but that it is now, very good

Beit.—The Ex-King of Oudh, Shaj-ja-al-Mulk, so long confined at Lahore, and since a wanderer from one asylum to another, has recently reached Delhi via Jypore, after sustaining a complete defeat by Mahmood Shake Vizir. Those who have read Mr. Elphinstone's description of this amiable Prince, and recollect the former magnificence by which he was surrounded, may in his present situation find ample and painful reason for moralizing on the instability of human power, and on the ingratitude of human nature.—*From the Akhbars, as quoted by Cal. Jour. July 20.*

CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.

Zillah Sarun.—Extract of a letter, dated Derowley, Zillah Sarun, June 20, 1821. —“For the last fortnight the cholera has been raging alarmingly on the western frontier of this district, and the contiguous boundary of Goruckpore; a number of families in many villages have lost the greatest part of their members, and the Rajah of this unfortunate tract of country was obliged to fly with his whole household from his capital, to one of his abandoned forts, situated in a more healthy climate. The sultriness of the atmosphere caused the heat, which has been excessively intolerable for the last month, and the prevalence of strong easterly winds, which are always considered unwholesome, have combined, I imagine, to occasion this mortality for I can assure you, Ouse rice very seldom finds its way so far; and especially into those poor families, who have suffered most, and who seldom, if ever, can afford to eat any rice whatever, except what they cultivate themselves. The Gogra is rising rapidly, which leads me to suppose the rains have commenced to the westward, though we have not had a shower here yet. Owing to the abundance of the produce of the last barley wheat crop, grain is very cheap in this province at present, but will rise considerably in price if we have not rain shortly. The sugar-cane crops hereabouts are very luxuriant, and the indigo ratoons, though somewhat burnt up by the heat, hold out the prospect of yielding a good cutting next month.”—*Hurkaru.*

CHINTOMUN ROW OF SANGLEE.

Extract of a Letter.—“Shanpoor, near Belgaum, and the southern districts which were taken from Chintomun Row, the head of the Putwerdeur family, in August 1820, were about the middle of last month restored to that jagheerदार, with the exception of about six or seven villages, which, I understand, have not yet been given back. This is the third time that this Chief has experienced the clemency of the British Government. It

was in 1818, when he was obliged to move from his jagheer, with a light division of the Field Force stationed in the Southern Mahratta country, to compel him to acknowledge his allegiance to the British Government, or to secure his person: on which occasion, Chintomun Row came into the Colonel's camp, and publicly signed a declaration, acknowledging the supremacy of the British Government, their clemency towards him, and received back his jagheer on the express conditions of renouncing the late Chief of the Mahratta Empire, Bejee Row, and promising faithfully to conform to the articles of the grant under which he held his jagheer from the British Government. This is the only Chief in the Southern Mahratta country that I have heard of, who has evinced the slightest dissatisfaction under the mild administration of that enlightened statesman, Mr. Elphinstone.”—*Hurkaru.*

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

July 14. Mr. Evelyn Meadows Gordon, to be Junior Assistant to the Agent of the Governor-General in Saugur and the Nerbudda Territories.

Judicial Department.

July 6. Mr. G. Mainwaring to be Additional Register of the Zillah Court of Allahabad.

Mr. W. Blackburn, Register of the Zillah Court at Juanpore.

13. Mr. E. Bradford, Assistant to the Magistrate of Bareilly

Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton, ditto ditto of Benares.

Mr. J. T. Rivaz, ditto ditto of Burdwan.

Mr. W. P. Okedon, ditto ditto of Moradabad.

Territorial Department.

May 11. Mr. R. William, to be Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

18. Mr. H. Manning, Assistant to the Salt Agent at Cuttack, and vested with the charge of the Custom-House at Bala-sore, as Collector.

Mr. W. P. Palmer, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

25. Mr. J. E. Wilkinson, Collector of Canda.

Mr. C. D. Russell, Deputy Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Benares.

June 29. Mr. J. B. Laing, to be Collector of Purneah.

July 6. Mr. J. Drew, Superintendent of Midland Salt Chokies.

Mr. C. Laughey, Head Assistant to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and Superintendent of the Salt Golahs at Sulkea.

13. Mr. W. P. Palmer, Assistant to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

Mr. F. Anderson, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

Commercial Department.

June 29. Mr. G. R. B. Berney, to be Commercial Resident at Baulcah.

Mr. F. Nepau, Assistant to the Commercial Resident at Patna.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy.] Prem.		[Sell, Prem.
Rs. As.		Rs. As.
19 0	July 18, 1821. Six per Cent. Loan Obligation,	11 0
7 8	Acknowledgments of Loan of the 1st May 1821	7 0

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court, June 21, 1821.

Trial of Mr. De Souza for shooting at Mr. Gonsalves.

Mr. Joseph Gonsalves, the prosecutor, being sworn, deposed, that having gone to Chowringhee theatre on the night of the 23d of Feb. last, he met the prisoner, Mr. Lewis De Souza, after the play. The prisoner asked for the prosecutor's palanquin for Miss Dias, and offered to take him home with him in his buggy; to which the prosecutor agreed. When the prosecutor was going to step into the buggy, near the pit door of the theatre, the prisoner said, "Wait a little;" and having gone into the buggy himself, and put on his coat which was in the buggy, he came down again and desired the prosecutor to drive to the top of the street (i.e. the turning where the Causee street joins the Chowringhee road). The prisoner having walked that distance, about 100 yards, there got into the buggy, and they drove off together, and proceeded till they came to the end of Park Street. There the prisoner sent off the Syce, desiring him to go to the house of Mrs. Gonsalves. The prisoner then drove on, taking the left-hand road, that is, the road opposite to Park Street leading to the Fort, assigning as his reason that they would get sooner home that way. When they came to the cross road, they turned to the right, taking the road towards the Government House; and shortly afterwards the prisoner suddenly stopped the buggy and jumped out. It was very dark; he began handling the reins as if putting them to rights. While they were stopping in this manner, two buggies passed; and the prosecutor thinks he heard

Mr. Birch's voice in one of them. As soon as these buggies were passed by, the prisoner got into the buggy again, and drove gently on. Gonsalves asked, "Why don't you drive quicker?" On which the prisoner got up on his feet, and began to stare all around him very hard; and suddenly putting his hand under his coat, drew out a pistol, with which he immediately shot the prosecutor.

The prosecutor being requested by Sir Francis MacNaghten to describe the spot where this happened, said, that it was so dark at the time that he could not say exactly where it was. He does not think it was near the railing of the Government House, and he cannot tell how far it was from the place where they set off.

The prosecutor deposed that the prisoner took the pistol from under his coat (pointing with his own hand to his left breast), and shot him in the right cheek. The prosecutor then fell out of the buggy. He is quite certain that he received the wound while in the buggy; but cannot tell whether two pistols were fired or not. He does not know how he came out of the buggy, whether he was pushed out, or fell out in consequence of the wound. When he came to himself (having been for some time senseless) he saw no one near him; and walked alone towards the Durrantollah, and proceeded along that street with the intention of going to the Native Hospital. The reason he did not go direct home was, because the Hospital was nearer. He met a native Mussulman on the road, and asked his assistance, but it was refused. He went to the house of Mrs. Gonsalves, who is his stepmother, and lives nearly opposite to the Native Hospital.

The prosecutor is not related to the prisoner, but they often met at the house of Mrs. Gonsalves, who is the prisoner's aunt; and they had been on friendly terms, and never had a disagreement of any sort.

The prosecutor lost, at the time of this accident, a penknife, a silver pencil case, and his hat. He also, on further recollection, says, that he lost his watch. (Being asked, he repeated that he is certain the prisoner shot him in the buggy.)

Being asked if he could conceive any motive the prisoner could have for shooting him? He said, No. He mentioned that the prisoner some time before, we think he said about ten or twelve days previously, took him, for the purpose, as the prisoner pretended, of introducing him to a gentleman on the course. The prisoner having taken him near by the theatre, then said, that he had brought him to see a duel that was to take place there. On this the prosecutor asked him "Why he was going to lead him into such a scrape?" The prisoner replied, "You will only witness the duel and then come back." They shortly after returned, no duel having been fought.

as nobody appeared. The prosecutor did not see any pistols in the prisoner's possession on that occasion. The prisoner told him that two other gentlemen were to come there; but the prosecutor heard nothing more of the matter.

On one of the Jury asking, "Did you, during the period of your intimacy with the prisoner see any thing in his conduct indicative of a disordered mind?" He answered "Nothing whatever." He had known the prisoner for two years before, but he had been very intimate with him only for two months previous to this affair; that is, while he resided with Mrs. Gonsalves. He was not in the habit of meeting the prisoner any where before that time.

The next witness examined was called Augury, a Mussulman, the prisoner's syc. He recollects going to the Theatre with his master on the night in question. His master went alone; but another gentleman went into the huggy with him when he was about to return. It being a very dark night, he could not know the other gentleman. His master went into the buggy, and there put on his coat which was in the buggy; and then the other gentleman went in, and they both drove off together. The witness accompanied them part of the way, but when they came to the top of Park-street, where the roads to the fort and to the burying-ground cross the Chowringhee road, his master ordered him to go to the house of Mrs. Gonsalves, and wait for him. The witness accordingly took the Chowringhee road directly home; his master, with the buggy, took the left-hand road. Witness went direct to the house of Mrs. Gonsalves; but the horse and buggy having come to the house of Mr. Thomas De Souza, witness went there; and, when he saw them, there was nobody in the buggy. He saw a gentleman go into the house, but he did not know him.

The witness being questioned respecting his master putting on his coat in the buggy, stated that he did not assist him.

Mr. John Dias was at the Theatre on the 23d of February last, and had some conversation with the prisoner respecting going home. The prisoner said, that he was to give Mr. Gonsalves a conveyance. Witness came home in his own palankeen, and the horse and buggy passed him somewhere near the gate of the Government House. He thinks there was nobody in the buggy at the time; it passed so near his palankeen, as to be in danger of breaking it. Witness heard the report of a pistol after the buggy passed him. He saw two other buggies pass him on the road. One of the Jurymen asked witness, whether or not, on hearing the shot, having seen the buggy pass, he returned to see what was the matter? Witness answered, no. Witness also said, on being asked,

that he did not know whether he passed the prisoner's buggy on the road or not; he might have passed it.

Mr. Joseph Dias went to the Theatre, on the night in question, in his brother John's palankeen, and came back in that of Mr. Gonsalves, the prosecutor. His brother talked to the prisoner respecting a conveyance. Prisoner asked, in what he came? Mr. John Dias answered, it was not for himself, but for his brother. Prisoner said, he would get witness a conveyance. At the end of the play, the prisoner took witness to the pit-door of the Theatre, and told him to wait until Mr. Gonsalves should come out. When the latter came out, the prisoner and he talked together, but witness did not hear what was said. After this conversation ceased, Mr. Gonsalves asked witness where the house was? Witness said, in the Rada Bazar; and Mr. Gonsalves called his bearer, and said, "This is my bearer, who will direct you to my palankeen."

Bichoo, a thika bearer, one of the bearers who brought Mr. John Dias from the Theatre, recollects bringing him home from the Theatre in the month of Phagoon (February) last. Near the Government House, at the corner of the road leading from the Chandpaul Ghaut, he saw a horse and buggy running along, there being no person in the buggy. Before he saw the buggy and horse he had heard a shot fired.* He is sure this was the case, and if he had said to the contrary before, it must have been a mistake; but he does not think he said any thing else before the police, than he says now.

Jinnuroodee, durwan to Mr. Thomas De Souza, knows the prisoner, who is his master's son. He recollects the horse and buggy coming home, which was about three months, or three months and a half ago. About a quarter of an hour afterwards the prisoner came home. He appeared as if something was the matter with him; witness could not say what, but he was not the same as usual. His clothes about the breast were disordered. He had a coat on. He, on being further questioned, said he was not sure whether he had a coat on or not, as it was a dark night. When examined before the police, the witness had said that the prisoner had neither a coat nor a hat on, but he now says, that he does not know whether he had a coat on or not; thinks this was what he said before. He now states, however, that the prisoner had no hat on. He does not know whether he was dressed in dark or light-coloured clothes, as it was a very dark night.

* This appears to disagree with the deposition of Mr. John Dias, and also contradicts the statement of the witness himself, when examined before the police, where he said he saw the buggy first, and then heard the shot.—Reporter.

Mr. Robert Croll, of the Commission Warehouse, recollects the prisoner coming into his shop on the 12th February last, and looking at some pistols. He did not make any purchase that day, but took away a pistol to show it, he said, to Mr. Augier. The prisoner called again at the shop on the 16th February, and purchased and took away a pair of small pistols. Witness having sold the case to which the large pistol belonged, wrote to the prisoner for it on the 26th of February; and the pistol, when returned, appeared to have been fired. The small pistols were not returned.

Sabdeo, one of Mr. Croll's peons, knows the prisoner; was sent to him by his master about four, or four and a half months ago, for a pistol. On sending up his master's note to the prisoner, witness was called up to him. The prisoner was in a room in the house of Mr. Thomas De Souza, and did not appear in health, having some medicine rubbed over his face.

Mr. Birch recollects returning from the Theatre on the night of the 23d of February last, in a buggy. When he was coming up the Course, he passed a buggy standing in the road. An officer, who was in the carriage with witness, remarked, that surely some accident must have happened, that a buggy was standing there. Witness replied, that he believed no accident had happened, as there was an European adjusting the bridle. He heard words passing between the people that were about the buggy; but could not distinguish them, it was so dark. "Did they converse in such a manner as to be heard?" "Yes. The officer's remark, and the answer, were both of that description."

Raignant Missaul, f Fakcer, deposed, that he found a watch among the grass on the edge of the Course-road. He took it to the Talana next day, but the Talanadar would not take it in; and, the day after, he took it to the police-office, and gave it to one of these gentlemen (pointing, we believe, to Mr. Alsop). He got it on a Monday night, and took it to the police on the Wednesday after, it having been one day in his possession.

Mr. Alsop deposes, that he took down the deposition of the last witness on the 7th of March last, which was the day he brought the watch to the police-office.

Mr. Mac Cowan, Surgeon, was sent for to attend Mr. Gonsalves on the 23d, or some day in February last, about 11 o'clock at night. He found him in bed; and, on examining him, found that he had received a wound in the lower jaw, apparently with a pistol ball. Witness next morning extracted the ball from the left side of the neck, where it had lodged, having penetrated from the right side of the lower jaw. There were marks of gun-

powder on the prosecutor's face; and he is of opinion, that the pistol must have been discharged very near his face. Mr. Gonsalves had another wound on the right side. Witness was, at first, of opinion, that it had been caused by his having fallen between the wheel and the buggy; but he was afterwards convinced that it had been made by a ball: for there was a hole in the jacket, and two holes in the waistcoat, apparently made by a ball passing through them.

A bundle of clothes, brought from the police-office, were here produced by Mr. Haberley; and Mr. Gonsalves deposed, that they were the same he had worn the night of the 23d of February.

Mr. Gonsalves, the prosecutor, being again asked why he had given up his palankeen to Mr. Joseph Dias, on the night the affair happened, stated, that it was asked from him by Mr. De Souza, the prisoner, for Miss Dias. He did not see Miss Dias at the play; but he pointed out his bearer to the prisoner, and not to Mr. Dias, for he did not know that Mr. Dias was to go in the palankeen.

Mr. John Dias deposed that Miss Dias, his sister, was at the play that night, and went home in her own palankeen, and did not need any other conveyance.

Mr. Gonsalves deposed, that he lives in Sookens-lane, with his grandmother, but that he went to his aunt's, Mrs. Gonsalves, who lives near the Native Hospital, because it was nearest. Mr. Mac Cowan went to him there.

The clothes Mr. Gonsalves had worn that night were exhibited to the Court and the Jury, and the holes, supposed to be made by the pistol ball, pointed out. The clothes were in many places stained with blood.

Mr. Mac Cowan deposed, that the wound on the prosecutor's right side was over one of the rib bones, but the bone was not injured. It was a long wound, and a piece of flesh seemed to have been stripped out. He could not swear positively that the wound on the side was caused by a pistol ball, but it healed in the manner of a wound of that description. Witness also heard the report of a pistol at about 100 or 200 yards distance from his house, about half an hour before he was called to Mr. Gonsalves. He also saw the prisoner the same night. He found the prisoner's collar-bone fractured. Prisoner told him his collar-bone had been fractured by a blow from the butt-end of a musket, and said he had been beaten. The witness saw no marks of blows; but the prisoner seemed to labour under a difficulty of breathing.

Being examined by Mr. Hogg, witness stated that he has attended the prisoner's family in his professional capacity for three years past; and being asked if he

ever remarked any thing peculiar in the prisoner, he deposed that the prisoner always appeared to him to be a little silly: that he never considered him to be of a sound mind.

Mr. John Dias knows the prisoner well, and always thought him deficient in intellect. He has heard him talk incoherently. He did not think him a person of a sound mind; and his family viewed him in the same light, and treated him accordingly. He was sent a voyage to China on this account five or six years ago, with the hope that it might do him good. After being two years absent, he returned in the same state. Witness being asked by Sir F. Mac Naghten, if he could give any instances in which the prisoner had acted in such a manner as to make witness believe he was not of a sound mind; witness said, that the prisoner had acted so often in conversation, and on other occasions.

Witnesses were then adduced by Mr. Hogg for the defence.

Charles Knowles Robison, a Commissioner in the Court of Requests, has known the prisoner's family since 1816, and was a frequent visitor there. Saw the prisoner often on these occasions, and observed his behaviour. His manner never appeared two days the same. He appeared eccentric and flighty, and his thoughts seemed to be running on subjects he did not express. In a case when the witness had business with the family, he found he could get no information from the prisoner, and was obliged to apply for it to a brother of his. The prisoner's mind seemed labouring under delusion or disorder. His family were very much concerned about him, and did not think him fit for business. One day the prisoner would be slovenly in his dress, and another day he would be dressed out as if to attend a ball, without any apparent cause. It seemed as if something was always occupying his mind, different from that which concerned any one around him. One day he appeared in high spirits; another day low, if not melancholy.

Mr. John De Cruz, a partner in the firm of Baretto and Co., whose son is married to the prisoner's sister, has known the prisoner for 10 or 12 years, and always considered him to be a young man of weak intellects. He was vague in his conversation, and he did not consider him of a sound mind. His parents did not entrust him with matters of consequence. Five or six years ago the prisoner, being in a melancholy mood, was sent to China, for the purpose of diverting his mind. He was not sent for any commercial purpose, as far as witness knows. He returned from China in the same state.

Cæsar Joseph Belletto has known the prisoner since 1815, and has been intimate with his family since 1816. He has

observed many things out of the common way, since the death of Mrs. Louisa Baretto, the maternal grandmother of the prisoner. He has seen the prisoner, quite naked, washing in the tank at his house. One of the Jurymen asked if any females were present? Witness said, "No." When witness requested him to dry himself with a towel, he would say, "Why so? better dry myself in the sun." He has seen him wear his clothes very dirty; and when asked the reason, he would answer it was for economy, to save the expense of washing. He was not living at his own expense at that time. He has seen him wear his shirt with the back part turned round to the front, after he had worn it three or four days the other way, and he called this turning round his shirt changing it. Witness thinks the prisoner was not right in his mind when he went to China, nor at his return, nor indeed at any time since 1817. The prisoner was sometimes in the charge of the witness for five or six days, with the view of recovering his mind. He has heard him give irrational answers to questions within the last three months.

Joseph De Cruz, son of the former witness, John De Cruz, was married to the prisoner's sister, and has had many opportunities of observing the prisoner for several years past, and did not consider him of sound mind.

Joseph Mendieta, agent for the Spanish Company, was then examined. One of the Jurymen having asked a question respecting the manner in which he, as being a Catholic, should be sworn, Mr. Ferguson observed that all Christians were to be sworn on the Evangelists. Witness has known the prisoner for the last three years, and has heard him speak nonsense many times; and has heard his father say that he was not right in his mind; and witness is of the same opinion.

John Castello has been employed for five or six years in the family of the prisoner's father, as a teacher of music. He has found the prisoner lying naked; and when he would ask him why he did not go to office, prisoner would start up, ask what time of the day it was, say he did not know the hour, yet still remain without doing any thing. He did not think the prisoner sound in his mind. Witness being asked if the prisoner was violent or passionate, or ever beat the servants? answered, "No."

Pietro Paul de Souza (examined with the assistance of an Interpreter) has known the prisoner well for the last six years, and was formerly in the employ of Messrs. De Souza and Co. He has seen the prisoner repeatedly take up the auction catalogues, when sitting at his desk, smell them, and then throw them down. He has seen him dress in a ridiculous manner,

with a long waistcoat and a short jacket, and garters without stockings; and, from the prisoner's general demeanor and appearance, witness thinks he was going mad, or about to be mad, when he went away to China.

Capt. John Collingwood, commander of the *Susan*, brought the prisoner from China to Bengal in 1817-18. The prisoner's conversation, two or three times on the voyage, was diametrically opposite to that of a man in his senses. Mr. Taylor, a passenger on board the *Susan*, said to witness several times, "De Souza is certainly cracked." The prisoner sometimes seemed melancholy; and one time kept his cabin, and would not leave it for five or six days together. The witness thinks the prisoner was not right two or three times on the voyage. A question being put by the Jury, if the prisoner was ever in such a state that it was necessary to confine him to his cabin? witness answered, that he was harmless, and it was not necessary to confine him; but if witness had thought it necessary, he certainly would have done it. The prisoner was not addicted to drinking: he drank little or nothing.

William Gild, who was in the office of Messrs. De Souza and Co., has seen the prisoner turn his pantaloons inside out; has seen him sometimes wear a small hat belonging to his younger brother; and has seen him sometimes go without a hat. Says the prisoner was commonly known by the name of *Mad Tom*.

After the examination of this witness, Sir Francis Mc Naghten summed up the evidence. After expressing regret that the Jury had not heard counsel on both sides, he said there were two points for them to consider: first, whether or not the prisoner was guilty of the crime alleged against him, supposing him to be of sound mind; and, secondly, whether or not the prisoner was of sound mind. With regard to the first part of the case, if the statement of the prosecutor be true, and held for proved, and the prosecutor had died, the prisoner would have been guilty of murder. With regard to the evidence, it appears from the depositions of Mr. John Dias and Mr. Mac Cowan, that they heard the report of only one pistol; and he thought it would be going very far to conclude that the wound on the side was made by a ball, although it healed in the manner of a wound of this description. The surgeon says the ball appeared to have struck perpendicularly; in that case it is not easy to conceive how it should have made two holes in the waistcoat. It therefore seems better to leave the consideration of the second ball out of the question. From the prosecutor having lost a watch, a pencil, and a penknife, a robbery seems to have taken place, which the pri-

soner was not likely to commit. The watch was not recovered till the 5th of March. It is probable that the person who took it had brought it back and laid it down, as it could not have been there all that time. It appears from the deposition of Mr. Croll, that on the 12th of February the prisoner got a pistol from him, which was not returned until the 26th, several days after the deed was committed, and it then appeared to him to have been fired. The prisoner had also got a pair of smaller pistols. These circumstances lead to conclusions very unfavourable to the prisoner. If the prisoner took pistols to the Theatre, they may have been concealed in the coat, which the sycce says remained in the buggy the whole time. But it would be satisfactory to know by what means he did take the pistol to the Theatre, and convey it back to his house, so that it might be delivered, as it was, to Mr. Croll. With regard to this we have no evidence. In respect to the dress worn by the prisoner, the durwan formerly swore at the police-office, that his young master came home with a white waistcoat, or jacket; he now says he is not sure whether his clothes were white or black, and does not know whether he had a coat or not. It does not appear that the prisoner had any knowledge that the prosecutor was going to the Theatre that night, which takes away from the probability of the act having been premeditated; and, of his committing the act of firing the pistol at the prosecutor, there is no evidence but the statement of the prosecutor himself. By the prosecutor's statement, it would appear that the prisoner used great art and contrivance to get him into the buggy; but there is no evidence in support of this part of the prosecutor's statement. It is untrue that Miss Dias required the prosecutor's palankeen, therefore this might have been a false pretence used to get the prosecutor into the buggy. However this may be, it is certain that they got into the buggy to go home together. The prosecutor says, that the prisoner drove alone to the top of the road, and there he went in. The sycce says, they both went in together, which disagrees with the prosecutor's statement. When they came to the head of Park-street, the sycce was sent off by the prisoner, and the prisoner then proceeded by the Course-road. For this there seems no good reason; the reason assigned by the prisoner, that they would get sooner home that way, was not satisfactory. The prosecutor states, that two huggies passed them on the road while they were stopping, and he thinks Mr. Birch was in one of them. Mr. Birch confirms this statement, and these concurring circumstances cannot fail to have considerable weight. Mr. John Dias saw a buggy pass, and thought it was empty. His servant, who had a

lanthorn, says positively it was empty. Mr. Dias says, that after this buggy passed he heard a shot. The servant's account differs from this, and goes to confirm the statement of the prosecutor; but the servant formerly gave a different statement when examined before the police, which confirmed the statement of Mr. Dias, that the buggy passed before the shot was heard. Mr. Gonsalves says, that he was shot in the buggy; and as his statements have always been clear and consistent, and as he appears to have no ill-will to the prisoner, and no motive to misrepresent the case, there is no reason whatever to doubt his veracity.

The first application for a conveyance appears to have been made to the prisoner by Mr. John Dias; and the prisoner then made application to the prosecutor, who says that his palanquin was asked by the prisoner for Miss Dias. One of the Jurymen here observed that the statement of the prosecutor and the evidence of Mr. Dias were at variance upon this point. Sir P. McNaghten said, that the prosecutor's statement and the statement of Mr. Dias were consistent, or at least not inconsistent with each other. Mr. John Dias says, that he applied to the prisoner for a conveyance for his brother; and the prisoner says, that the prisoner made application to him for his palanquin, pretending it was for Miss Dias. If the Jury thought the prosecutor's statement remained sufficiently unshaken, no witnesses having been called directly to disprove it, it would then be their duty, so far as regarded that part of the case, the commission of the act, to pronounce a verdict of guilty.

With regard to the second part of the case, the plea of insanity set up for the prisoner, the Learned Judge impressed on the minds of the Jury, that people who are not in their right mind often display surprising art and contrivance in attaining their objects. They may erroneously conceive a thing to be right, and then follow it up in a manner that has nothing in it of insanity, but on the contrary indicates extraordinary cunning. The witnesses have spoken to a degree of mental derangement to which the prisoner is subject; of which, if the Jury be satisfied, it would then be their duty to find that the prisoner was not guilty of that crime, which he would otherwise have been guilty. Nine witnesses had sworn to these mental aberrations; and their concurring belief that the prisoner was not of sound mind, would no doubt weigh upon the minds of the Jury; but it was their duty to take the facts into their own hands, and judge for themselves whether or not they indicated that degree of mental derangement in the prisoner, which is sufficient to take from him the moral responsibility of his own

acts. It does appear that the mind of the prisoner is inferior to the general order; and if the Jury think this sufficient to account for the act without the supposition of malice, it would then be their duty to find a verdict of not guilty.

The Jury retired, and were absent more than an hour. On returning into Court, one of the Jurymen, who had been deputed by the Foreman, addressed the Court nearly in these words:

"My Lord! The Foreman, having a cold, my fellow Jurymen have selected me as the organ through which their sentiments are to be declared to the Court. We are decidedly of opinion that the prisoner is guilty; but as it appears, by evidence brought before the Court, that he has sometimes committed acts that indicated an approximation to mental derangement, we strongly recommend him to mercy."

On some observations by the Counsel for the prisoner, respecting the recommendation to mercy, on account of the temporary mental derangement, the Jurymen deputed, as above-mentioned, stated, that the Jury were of opinion that the prisoner had been sometimes formerly subject to temporary mental derangement; but there was no evidence of his being insane at the time the act was committed.

The Chief Justice informed the Jury that it was a fact for them to determine whether or not the prisoner was insane at the time of the act being committed; and if they find that he was of sound mind at the time he committed the act, they must then pronounce him guilty.

It was stated on the part of the Jury, that if compelled again to retire, they could bring no other but an unconditional verdict of guilty, since they thought it a deliberate act on the part of the prisoner, and there was no evidence of his being insane at the time it was committed.

The Chief Justice recommended the Jury to make up their minds; in consequence of which recommendation, the Jury again retired; and having returned, after being absent about two or three minutes, the Foreman pronounced a verdict of guilty.

Sir Francis MacNaghten said, "You do not withdraw your recommendation to mercy?" One of the Jurymen answered on the part of the Jury, "No, my Lord."

After the verdict being recorded, and some conversation between the Judges on the Bench, it was stated on the part of the Jury, that on account of the prisoner "being very respectably connected," they regretted that the evidence brought before them compelled them to pronounce the verdict they had given, and they strongly recommended him to mercy.

Mr. Fergusson then took up the indictment, and pointed out to the Court that

after the words George IV. there was an omission; so that there was nothing to determine who George IV. was: that therefore there was no indictment. The Chief Justice said that Mr. Fergusson might state that objection on a future occasion. The Court then adjourned.—*Cal. Journ.* July 3.

WEATHER—DISEASE—CROPS, &c.

Our letters from the interior speak of the weather as almost insufferable. From every quarter the same tale is repeated; hot nights, and hotter days; a parched soil, and whirlwinds of dust; or sultry, most oppressive weather, without a breath of air. There has been much sickness in the south-east part of Bengal, and cholera has been very prevalent in Sylhet, and other districts bordering on the Burhampootur. Whole villages are said to have been destroyed by this dreadful malady. The heats in Behar and Benares have been excessive, with unsteady, variable winds, and frequent gusts of insufferable hot air. The natives have been particularly sickly in that quarter, and sudden deaths from extreme heat have been common. By our last accounts, the Ganges was rising rapidly. The natives are more fortunate. Great heats have, it is true, prevailed; but these have, perhaps, not been more excessive than usual, and we do not hear that they have been attended by any unusual unhealthiness. The troops, as well as the great body of the natives, are stated to have been generally exempt from disease. Cawnpore, Lucknow, and some other stations in that neighbourhood, must, however, be excepted, cholera having again broke out there, and at Cawnpore especially, carried off many Europeans. Bundelcund and the west of India have suffered greatly from heat; and at Saugor, a station proverbial for its mild climate, at which blankets and coverlets have been more than once found comfortable in the height of the hot season, the thermometer is said to have seldom sunk below 95 during May, and most of the wells are stated to have been completely dried up. Luckily, no disease accompanied this uncommon state of the weather. Our letters from Nagpore and the Nerbuddah mention that the cholera was still prevalent in those quarters, and that several corps, both Bengal and Madras, had suffered very severely whilst marching during the irregular weather of March and April.

After this hasty sketch, it will be gratifying to our mercantile readers to learn, that the absence of rain, which has kept back all other crops, has been favourable to the indigo plant, which generally promises well, especially in the low lands of Bengal, where the great dread is from inundation.—*Calcutta John Bull.*

Ghazepore, June 20, 1821.—By a letter from Ghazepore we learn, that although the river had risen several inches, no rain had fallen at the station; and that, in consequence of this, and the hot winds, which were insupportable from the first to the fourth of the month, vegetation was in a very parched state. A considerable degree of sickness had prevailed among the natives, but the Europeans had been quite free from it. A great mortality had prevailed among the horses in the Government stud, and twenty of the best of them died in three days; but, from the great exertions of the officers in charge of them, and of the non-commissioned officers of the European regiment, aided by a slight change in the air, the disease quickly abated, and the stud now is in a healthy condition. A late account from Dinapore states that the fever, dysentery, and cholera raged there, both among Europeans and natives, with great violence, and consequently there were a very great number of cases in the Station Hospital.

June 25.—"We have been visited lately with some heavy and continued gales from the S.W. attended with clouds of dust, and a temperature of heat that reminded the almost suffocated spectator of the Sirocco of the desert, with its waving seas of sand. The long anticipated commencement of the rains has to-day, amid the howl of distant thunder, and the gloom of clouds charged with electric fluid, shewn its watery face; and their cooling influence is joyfully anticipated by those who have been broiling in heats, seldom below 110. Two cases of spasmodic cholera have alone occurred among the European troops at the station, and the quota of sick has, in general, been very moderate. The accounts from the plantations adjacent to the station are, in general, very favourable."

Upper Provinces, July 3, 1821.—"We now begin to be much alarmed respecting our indigo operation, for want of rain; to-day, 3d July, and not a drop has as yet fallen in our quarters, a delay of seven or eight days cannot but do a good deal of harm to the plant already come up, and check completely its growth. At all events, the cotton crop has much suffered already; last year the plant in general at this time was about half a foot high, and this season the lands are not even ploughed to that effect. Such being the case, the natives in general think that the crop will not only be backward but much less productive than that of the past season; so much so, that the cotton which fetched about 15 rupees per maund some time ago, is now selling as high as 18. The buyers are anxious to purchase, but the owners are holding back. Should the weather continue any longer so dry as it now is, we shall not wonder at getting very good offers for

ours. In that event, we shall certainly get rid of our remaining quantity; however, we shall be able to say something more positive regarding the article after a week. This account may most likely have some influence in your quarters upon the sales: for the natives, hearing of our unfavourable prospects, will, it is supposed, secure a good quantity before hand, in the expectation of re-selling it at very high prices in the beginning of the ensuing season. We certainly are not sanguine, but should we

for the light days, we should by no means be surprised to see cotton selling in this market from 19 to 20 rupees per maund."

Benares, July 4, 1821.—"We have this year a degree of heat much greater, it is said, than in any preceding year. The rains, which commonly commence about the beginning of June, are not yet regularly set in. It is a great misfortune, on all accounts, for notwithstanding the statements of the correspondent of the *Hurkaru* at Ghazepore, not only that station and the surrounding country do not enjoy that salubrity of which he makes so pompous a detail, but sickness makes both there and here very great ravages. The heat is also very prejudicial to the indigo, which suffers much from the prolonged dryness of the weather."

Cawnpore, July 7, 1821.—"During the last month the heat at this station has been intolerable, and the sickness has been proportionably great. A few days since a casualty of a very extraordinary nature took place: 12 hackery loads of grain had been driven into the market from a village at some distance, and, strange to relate, within a short time after their arrival the whole of their 12 drivers suddenly died! The cholera morbus has visited us, but its ravages have been chiefly confined to the

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curred among the Europeans; eight men of his Majesty's 8th dragoons, and four men of his Majesty's 24th regt., have been carried off by it.

"The disease, however, which has been our scourge in the month of June, is apoplexy. In most cases the unfortunate patient has died within a few hours after he was attacked; some, I understand, on their road to the hospital, and one poor fellow while the surgeon was prescribing for him, previous to his being sent there!

"The deaths in the artillery detachment (three companies), during this fatal month, are said to have been seventeen; in the 8th dragoons, twenty; and in his Majesty's 24th regt., thirty. The attention of the medical officers could not have been exceeded; the exertions of all authorities have been strenuously put forth; nothing has been omitted which could add to the comforts, diminish the sickness, and preserve the lives of our poor soldiers; but

all these united labours have been fruitless; there is no contending with success against the climate of Cawnpore in the month of June."

"One fact regarding this mortality among the Europeans is curious, and deserves to be mentioned; not only the mortality but the sickness even has been almost exclusively confined to the soldiery. If it be objected, that this must result from their own imprudent excesses, or from exposure, and not from the climate of Cawnpore: why then, I answer, has not similar pestilence prevailed at other stations, Benares, Ghazepore, or Meerut, for instance? The habits of life of our soldiers are the same all over India; the same precautions are every where adopted for the preservation of their health; and why, then, if not from climate, have these failed in their object *only* at Cawnpore?

"The rains have been long and anxiously looked for, and I rejoice to say they have now made their appearance. They set in two days ago, and have continued with uniform moderation since. There has been but very little thunder and lightning, and scarcely any wind. indications, we may presume, of a steady and plentiful fall of rain. It is to be hoped that we shall not be disappointed in this expectation, for a recurrence of the debilitating weather, under which we have lately laboured, and during which the slightest bodily excessive fatigue, would certainly be extremely distressing.

"A storm of wind occurred two days before the setting in of the rain, which was violent for a short time, and injured more or less every thatched roof at the place. The damage, however, has no where been considerable.—*Calcutta John Bull.*

Moorshedabad, July 20, 1821.—"We he had of str - sterly winds and cloudy weather, yet notwithstanding the appearance of the clouds, very little rain has fallen, and that chiefly in drizzling showers. From the dryness of the season, and the late period at which the cultivator was enabled to sow his lands, considerable apprehensions are entertained in the event of a heavy fall of rain. Should the rising crops not have gained sufficient strength to withstand the effects, they may be almost wholly destroyed; the prospects of the indigo planters must be nearly similar, as for want of a fall of rain they could not sow their lands; and although the light showers we have had are very favourable for the indigo plant, still that on the low lands will be in imminent danger; in case of a rapid rise of the river, the plant in general cannot have had time to come to sufficient maturity to be cut without considerable loss, both to the planter and ryot. In *Kishnagore* and *Jessore* they have not, as

far as I can learn, been more fortunate in the former; the rain has been partial, and as that district consists chiefly of low lands, they have much to apprehend. In this district the lands are high, which admits of the plant remaining longer on the ground, provided the rain is not too heavy; for in that case the plant is deprived of a great portion of the colouring matter, and from a fine dark green assumes a yellowish hue, and the produce seldom pays the expense of the manufacture. The oldest inhabitants of this part of the country agree in stating this to have been the hottest season, attended with the severest thunder storms, and more casualties from the effects of lightning, than any within their remembrance. The weather even now is at times insupportably hot, though it is with pleasure I add, that upon the whole the city and vicinity is less sick than heretofore."—*Cal. Journ.*

BIRTHS.

June 23. Mrs. Forshaw, wife of Mr. A. C. Forshaw, of the H. C. Marine, of a daughter.

26. Mrs. Bagley, of a son.

29. The lady of Wm. Leicester, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Cawnpore, the lady of Alex. Orr, Esq., of a son.

July 2. At Digah Farm, Mrs. H. Fitzgerald, of a daughter.

4. Mrs. Emelia Rideout, of a son.

5. The lady of J. Angus, Esq., of a daughter.

— The lady of T. W. Weskin, Esq., of a son.

13. In Mission Row, Mrs. Barton, wife of Geo. Barton, Esq., of twins, a son and daughter.

15. Mrs. L. M. Delanougere, of a daughter.

— At Agra, Mrs. J. Campbell, the lady of W. Campbell, Esq., of the Custom House, of a son.

19. At Baitool, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. R. Latter, of a daughter.

— The lady of John Smith, Esq., of a daughter.

20. Mrs. A. James, of a son.

— At Behampore, the lady of Lieut. G. Peavor, H. M. 17th Foot, of a son.

23. At Banda, the lady of Brev. Capt. and Adj. Reynolds, 1st Bat. 2d N. I., of a son.

25. At Barrackpore, Mrs. Bowen, of a daughter.

Aug. 6. At Hooghly, the lady of R. Creighton, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 12. At the Cathedral, Mr. Lewis Cohen, to Mrs. Charlotte Bennet.

18. At St. Nazareth's, Armenian Church, Gregory N. Pogos, Esq., eldest

son of Nich. M. Pogos, Esq., of Dacca, to Miss Eliz. C. Sarkies, eldest daughter of the late Carapet Sarkies, Esq.

July 7. Mr. Lewis Hyppolite, to Miss Dorothea Rye.

25. At Serampore, Mr. C. Ashe, son of Gen. Ashe, to Miss Charlotte Chambers, second daughter of John Chambers, late merchant of Calcutta.

31. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Thos. Bason, to Miss Helen Harvey.

Aug. 3. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Jas. Mollis, to Miss Charissa Burges.

— At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Dav. Dykes, Coachmaker, to Mrs. Eliz. Simpson.

7. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Jas. Brown, of the ship *Sophia*, to Mrs. Eliz. Etherington.

8. At St. John's Cathedral, John Robinson, Esq., Surgeon, to Miss Eleanor Mary Huttman, eldest daughter of Geo. Samuel Huttman, Esq.

DEATHS.

May 19. Mr. Jas. Ball, Mariner, and European inhabitant, aged about 40.

30. John Addison, Esq., Commercial Resident at Baudab, aged 69.

June 11. Mrs. Ann Roberts, wife of Mr. Fran. Roberts, Armourer, aged 26.

12. Mr. Jas. Mansfield, Livery Stable Keeper, aged 50.

13. At Beerbhoom, of the Cholera Morbus, Mr. John Dexter, aged 19.

— In Fort William, Ens. Wm. Hammer, attached to the H. C. European Regiment.

16. Thos. Keyse, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Sheppard and Keyse, aged 32.

— At Hooghly, after a lingering illness, J. P. Sinclair, the infant son of J. M. Sinclair, Esq.

17. At Arrah, the lady of Henry Wm. Money, Esq., of the Civil Service.

23. Mr. Wm. Ronald, aged 37.

25. The infant of Capt. W. Gowan, Barrack Master of the Meerut Division.

28. Christ. Traherne, Esq., aged 28.

30. At the village of Pakra, near Futtighur, Capt. Elias Vivian Dunsterville, of the 2d bat. 28th regt. N. I.

July 1. At Chittagong, of the Spasmodic Cholera, Capt. John Thomas, of the 9th regt. of Bengal N. I., and Barrack Master and Executive Officer of the 18th or Dacca Division of the Barrack Department.

2. Anna Robertson, the infant daughter of Robt. Stewart, Esq., Futtighur.

— At Futtighur, Mrs. Thomas Bush, aged 53.

— At Chunar, Wm. F. Wilson, Esq., Capt. in the Hon. East-India Company's Service.

3. Mr. W. H. Summers, of the Serampore Seminary, after an illness of a fortnight, aged 20 years, sincerely regretted by his friends and acquaintances.

4. Miss Emily Christie, aged 17.
5. Jeremiah Lewis Watson, Esq., second Officer of the H.C. Ship General Kyd, aged 28.

— At Delhi, Mr. Sub-Conduc. Christopher Ingram Prest, of the Ordnance Commissariat, aged 29.

7. Mrs. Caroline Low, wife of Capt. Robt. Low, of the ship Competitor, aged 23.

8. At Shahabad, at the house of Mr. Boilard, Jun., Cecil, the infant daughter of Mrs. J. F. Arnold.

— At Beavres, Dr. Sutton, of the Madras Establishment.

10. Mr. Alex. Watts, aged 69.

11. Mr. John Frisby, of the firm of Outram and Frisby, aged 67.

12. At Berhampore, Wm. Maxton, Esq., M.D., Surgeon of H.M.'s 17th regt. of Foot.

13. Mrs. Dorinda Cornelius, wife of Henry Cornelius, Esq., aged 33.

15. At Kurnaul, Theoph. McPherson Metcalfe, son of Thos. Theoph. Metcalfe, Esq., of the Civil Service, aged 3 years.

16. Mrs. Catherine Grant, aged 46.

18. At Calcutta, Mrs. Eliza Cooke, the lady of Henry Cooke, Esq., of the Cholera Morbus.

— At Serampore, where he went to see the son of a friend, at school there, John Cosen, Esq., a young man of superior worth and abilities, sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

31. Jas. White, Esq., Chief Officer of the ship Moffat, aged 32.

Aug. 2. Master Edw. Philpot Curran, aged 8 years.

5. On the passage to Fattyghur, after an illness of only seven hours, of the Cholera Morbus, at the early age of two years, Master John Graham Clark, son of John Clark, Esq.

8. At the Presidency, Wm. Patrick, second son of John Taylor, Esq.

— Mr. Wm. Henry Spencer, aged 20.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

July 12. Mr. G. E. Russell, to be Junior Member of the Board of Revenue.

Mr. F. A. Robson, Deputy Collector of Madras, and Superintendent of the Custody and Issue of Stationery.

Mr. J. F. Lane, Collector and Magistrate of Masulipatam.

Doctor J. Sauter, Evangelist and Naturalist to the Honourable Company.

Mr. Robt. Eden, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly.

21. The Rev. T. Wehrhach, Military Chaplain at Beilary.

26. Mr. H. Dickinson, Secretary to the Government in the Public, &c. Department.

Mr. John Goldingham, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

July 6. Major Gen. Sir John Doveton, K.C.B., to command the troops in the Southern Division.

Lieut. R. Thorpe, 14th regt. N.I., to be Aide-de-Camp, and Lieut. T. Dallas, 3d Reg. N.I. to be Extra Aid-de-Camp to Major Gen. Sir John Doveton.

7. Lieut. Thuillier, 1st regt. N.I., is permitted to place himself under the orders of the Resident of Nagpore.

CAVALRY.

2d Regt. July 18. Capt. D. Macqueen and Lieut. J. Smith, 2d regt. L.C., removed to *de duty* with 1st and 5th regt. L.C., are directed to rejoin their Corps.

5th Regt. July 19. Lieut. Col. A. McLeod is removed from 6th to 5th regt.

6th Regt. July 19. Lieut. Col. D. Foulis is removed from 5th to 6th regt.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

July 20. Sen. Maj. of Infantry Chas. McLeod to be Lieut. Col., vice Bowen, deceased; date of rank 13th July 1821.

1st Regt. July 3. Sen. Ens. P. Lihou to be Lieut., vice Dore, deceased; date of com. 25th June 1821.

2d Regt. June 29. Sen. Ens. E. Jupp to be Lieut., vice Swayer, deceased; date of com. 12th June 1821.

4th Regt. July 13. Sen. Ens. J. Ross to be Lieut., vice Hall, deceased; date of Com. 6th July 1821.

8th Regt. July 18. Lieut. W. C. Caruthers, is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

10th Regt. July 11. Ens. W. Reece is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

17th Regt. June 10. Lieut. J. T. Calvert, 1st bat. 4th regt., will do duty with 2d bat. 17th regt., until further orders.

21st Regt. July 9. Ens. W. P. McDermald is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

20. Sen. Capt. Jas. Wight to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (B. v. Capt.) Henry Keating to be Captain, and Sen. Ens. P. Henderson to be Lieut., vice McLeod promoted; date of com. 13th July 1821.

22d Regt. July 4. Lieut. R. C. Campbell is removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Crowe, from 2d to 1st bat.

23d Regt. June 12. Lieut. J. Wallace is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

24th Regt. July 3. Lieut. F. Groves, to be Adjut. to 2d bat., vice Heath, deceased.

6. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) John Crisp to be Captain, and Sen. Ensign R. R. Bicketts to be Lieut., vice Aubrey, resigned; date of com. 30th June 1821.

25th Regt. July 4. Lieut. C. P. Rose is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

Rifle Corps. June 12. Capt. A. Bentley, 13th regt., is to be removed from the strength of the Rifle Corps.

CORNETS AND ENSIGNS APPOINTED TO DO DUTY.

July 10. The undermentioned Cornets and Ensigns, recently promoted, are appointed to do duty with Corps as follows, and directed to join.

Cornet R. H. Richardson with 6th regt. I. C.

Ens. M. J. Rowlandson, 2d bat. 9th regt. N. I.

Ens. C. B. Phillipson, 2d bat. 9th regt. N. I.

Ens. C. Pooley, 2d bat. 9th regt. N. I.

Ens. J. H. Cramer, 2d bat. 22d regt. N. I.

Ens. C. J. Torriano, 1st bat. 25th regt. N. I.

Ens. C. Hutt and W. Cranston, 1st bat. 2d regt. N. I.

17. Mr. A. R. Taylor, Cadet of Cavalry, having arrived at Bagdad, in March last, and being detained there on the Public Service by the Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to admit him to the Service, with the rank of Cornet, from the 1st of April 1821 inclusive.

ARTILLERY.

June 1. Lieut. T. Y. B. Kennan, Horse Brigade, to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. to that Corps, vice Derville, promoted.

Lieut. W. T. Lewis, Horse Brigade, to be Adjut. to that Corps, vice Kennan.

July 11. Capt. H. Rudyerd is removed from the 2d bat. Artillery to the Horse Brigade, vice Poggenpohl.

Capt. C. Patton (late prom.) is posted to the 2d bat. of Artillery.

Lieut. F. Blundell is removed from Horse Brigade to 1st bat. Artillery, and Lieut. H. Gregory from 1st to 2d bat. of Artillery.

17. Sen. 1st Lieut. C. Patton, to be Capt., vice Poggenpohl deceased; date of com. 9th July 1821.

Lieut. H. Gregory, Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat., vice Patton.

Lieut. F. Blundell to be Adjut. to 1st bat., vice Gregory.

19. Lieut. G. Alcock is posted to the Horse Brigade.

ORDNANCE.

June 29. Mr. Wm. Bredin, Assist. Com. to be Deputy Commissary, and appointed to the charge of the Ordnance Store Department at Quilon, vice Burton.

July 17. Dep. Assist. Commissary David Hooker, to be an Assist. Com., and stationed at the Arsenal of Fort St. George, vice Bredin, promoted.

Conductor W. Gore, to be a Dep. Assist. Commissary, and stationed at Secunderabad, vice Carter, deceased.

Cond. George Gibson, to be a Dep. Assist. Commissary, and stationed at Vizagapatam, vice Hooker, promoted.

Cond. William Hill is placed on the Invalid Establishment, at his request.

Carnatic Ordnance Artificers.*

July 13. Lieut. Brady, 2d Nat. Vet. bat. i. appointed to superintend, under the orders of the Principal Commissary of Stores, the Corps of Carnatic Ordnance Artificers, and will join immediately.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

June 12. Surg. J. Norris is removed from 21st to 2d regt., and posted to 1st bat.

July 4. Assist. Surg. J. Morton is removed from 1st bat. 6th regt. N. I. to 2d bat. 20th regt. N. I.

Assist. Surg. Smart is removed from 1st bat. 17th regt. to 2d bat. 8th regt. N. I.; and Assist. Surg. Woolcot from 2d bat. 8th regt. to the 1st bat. 17th regt. N. I.

13. Mr. George Gleig and Mr. Thomas Keys are admitted on the establishment as Assist. Surgs. from 20th ult.

20. Mr. Assist. Surg. Smart is appointed to act as Garrison Surgeon at Ponnammallee during the absence of Mr. McCabe.

RESIGNATION.

June 29. Capt. G. W. Aubrey, 21th regt. N. I. is permitted to resign the service of the Honorable Company, and to return to England in compliance with his request.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF CAPT. NETHROPP AND ENSIGN POWELL.

A lamentable accident occurred at Chittoor on the 16th July. Capt. Nethropp and Ens. Powell, of the 2d bat. 14th regt. N. I., were blown up by an explosion of damaged gunpowder, which it appears had been thrown incautiously into a deep dyke by the Lacars of the garrison, into which these two unfortunate officers were rolling large stones, by which the powder took fire, and exploding, blew these poor gentlemen into atoms. It is some consolation to know, that neither suffered any pain.—*Mad. Cour.*

BIRTHS.

June 29. At the Presidency, the lady of the Hon. L. G. K. Murray, of a son.

30. At the Presidency, the lady of Lieut. Col. D. Foulis, Madras Light Cavalry, of a son.

* A newly raised Corps, composed of the sons of Europeans born in India.

July 4. At the Presidency, the lady of Geo. Moore, Esq., of the H.C. Civil Service, of a daughter.

9. The lady of C. H. Clay, Esq., of a daughter.

14. At Nagercoil, Travancore, the lady of the Rev. C. Mead, of a daughter.

19. At Batool, the lady of Lieut. Col. Latter, 1st bat. 33th regt. B. N. I., of a daughter.

23. The lady of Rich. Fraser Lewis, Esq., of a son.

27. The lady of Lieut. Col. Steele, of a daughter.

30. The lady of Wm. Hudleston, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.

Aug. 2. The lady of H. Morlock, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Negapatam, the lady of Rob. Clerk, Esq., of a son.

3. The lady of A. Aganoor, Esq., of a daughter.

7. At Vepery, Mrs. Moore, H.M. 89th regt., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 2. At St. George's Church, Lieut. Col. Marshall, Paymaster at the Presidency, to Maria Lattitia, second daughter of Evelyn J. Gascogne, Esq., Deputy Master Attendant.

11. At St. George's Church, Mr. Conwell, to Miss Jane Short.

16. Mr. John Heyman, to Miss Caroline De Sena, eldest daughter of Mr. Lewi de Sena.

— At Cannanore, Capt. W. Hardy, 7th regt. Madras N.I., to Jane, only daughter of the late J. Hunter, Esq., Surgeon R.N.

23. At St. George's Church Lieut. H. Mohaiy, 25th regt. N.I., and Deputy Secretary to the Military Board, to Mrs. Henrietta Bell.

25. At the Roman Catholic Church, Paricherry, Mr. William Raulin, to Mrs. Catharine Pratt.

30. At the Black Town Chapel, Mr. John Thomas Gill, to Miss Ann Louisa Maria Barter, the only surviving daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Barter.

Aug. 3. At St. George's Church, Lieut. D. C. Kenny, Madras European regt., to Maria Oxana Light, eldest daughter of the late William Stratton Dundas Light, Esq., of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Madras.

DEATHS.

May 22. At Paul-samoodrum, in the Ceded Districts, in the 19th year of his age, Lieut. Thomas Pollock, 19th regt. N.I., eldest son of Lieut. Col. Pollock, of the Madras Establishment.

June 6. At Belgaum, of Spasmodic Cholera, after a few hours' illness, Charles Underwood, Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 2d regt. of Madras Cavalry, in the 22d

year of his age, second son of John Underwood, Esq., of Gloucester Place. He was a zealous officer, highly respected, and most sincerely and deservedly regretted.

22. At Tanjore, Lieut. William Weatherall, Acting Paymaster of his Majesty's 1st (or Royal Scots) regt. of foot, most sincerely and deservedly lamented.

— At Secunderabad, John, the infant son of Capt. J. Ogilvie, 17th regt. N.I.

24. At Tranquebar, of a bowel complaint, J. G. Meinhardt, Esq., Treasurer, &c. &c. in his Danish Majesty's service, aged 55.

July 1. At Madras, John Edward, the infant son of W. O. Shakespear, Esq., of the H. C. Madras Civil Service.

3. At Coimbatore, John Augustus, the infant son of John Sullivan, Esq.

7. At Black Town, Mrs. Mary Seameons, aged 48 years; this amiable woman was only daughter of the late Mr. C. Casimire, of the Madras Medical Estab.

8. At Mysore, Capt. Paul Poggenpohl, of the Madras Artillery.

16. At Secunderabad, John Evans, Esq., surgeon of his Majesty's 30th regt.

17. At Tranquebar, J. G. Klein, Esq., M.D., surgeon to the Royal Danish Mission, aged 45 years.

— At Trichinopoly, of the Spasmodic Cholera, the lady of W. Welliton, Esq., of the Medical Establishment.

20. Louisa Matilda, the youngest daughter of Mr. Alex. Harrison, aged four years.

— At Negapatam, Ensign Alex. Arthur Duff, of the Royal Scots, eldest son of Hugh Robert Duff, Esq., of Muirtown, Invernesshire.

24. At Trichinopoly, Lieut. William Innis Orock, of the Royal Scots.

28. After a severe illness, Mr. Sub-Assist.-Surg. John Burgess, aged 67 years.

— At Pondicherry, Mr. G. Leonard, leaving a disconsolate widow and four children to lament their loss.

Aug. 4. After a short illness of 26 hours, Harrietta Emilia, daughter of Mr. C. G. Hart, aged nine years and four months.

5. William, the infant son of W. Hudleston, Esq., of the Civil Service.

7. Of the Cholera Morbus, Eliza, the eldest daughter of Mr. N. Claridge, aged six years.

Lately, at Hyderabad, John Boutflower Harper, aged eight months.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

May 26. Mr. Charles Shubrick, to be an Alderman of the Hon. the Court of Recorder.

Mr. F. Bouchier, to be Superintendent of Government Lotteries.

30. Mr. William Simson, to be Second Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. R. K. Arbuthnot, to be Assistant to the Register, and Second Assistant to the Criminal Judge at Kaira.

June 5. Mr. J. J. Sparrow, to be Acting Collector and Acting Magistrate in the Southern Concan.

Mr. Andrew Burnett, to be Acting Collector and Acting Magistrate at Broach.

26. James Henderson, Esq., to be Secretary to the Government in the Military, Commercial, and Public Departments.

James Bruce Simson, Esq., to be Deputy Secretary to the Government in the Political, Secret, and Foreign Departments; and Acting Secretary to Government in the Military, Commercial, and Public Departments.

28. Capt. Gideon Hutchinson, of the 1st battalion 10th regiment Native Infantry, to be Resident at Mocha.

30. Mr. W. H. Hamilton, to be Clerk to the Court of Petty Sessions.

Mr. John Stewart, to be an Alderman of the Hon. the Court of Recorder.

The Honourable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay have appointed William Erskine, Esq. to the Master in Equity; and Alex. Ferrier, Esq., to be Prothonotary, Register on the Equity and Admiralty sides of the Court, Examiner, Commissioner for taking Affidavits, Clerk of the Papers, Reading Clerk, and Keeper of the Records and Muniments, in the room of the late Edw. Wm. Hunt, Esq.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

The Cholera still continues, but is very much abated. There appears to have been a trifling increase during the last two days, which is probably influenced by the springs, but nothing material. Three days ago it was considerably less than at the period of our last week's report.—*Bom. Paper*, June 10.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

July 12. Ship Sarah, Norton, from England 16th Feb.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Norton, Miss Anderson, Captain Cameron, Messrs. Levingston, Cogland, Ottey, Swanson, Honner, Glennie, Thacktwate, Burges, Richardson, Sillar, Woodburn, two Candys, cadets; Mr. Brown, and Miss Slec.

BIRTHS.

June 4. At Kaira, the lady of G. W. Anderson, Esq., of a son.

11. At Sholapoor, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Ewart, C.B., his Majesty's 67th regt., of a son.

18. At Colabah, the lady of Lieut. Col. B.W. D. Sealy, of a daughter.

24. The lady of Lieut. Stout, of the Hon. Company's Marine, of a daughter.

July 2. At Bombay, the lady of Wm. Chaplin, Esq., Commissioner for the Deccan, of a daughter.

4. The lady of Capt. John Hall, Hon. Company's Marine, of a daughter.

9. At Surat, Mrs. J. Nimmo, of a son.

18. At Bellville, the lady of Major Tucker, Dep. Adj. Gen., of a daughter.

Lately. At Storm Hall, Benj. Phillips, Esq., of a daughter.

At Colabah, the lady of Capt. David Barr, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

June 11. At Sattarah, Ensign Samuel Athill, Executive Engineer Southern Districts Poonah Division of the Army, to Miss Hannah Crosby.

DEATHS.

April 15. At sea, on board the Hon. Company's Ship Kent, Captain Cobb, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Gibson of this Establishment.

May 12. At Kishme, in the Persian Gulf, of a bilious fever, Lieut. Sam. Peregrine Palmer, 2d or Marine bat. 12th regt. Bombay N.I.

June 2. At Kaira, Capt. Wm. Gilkrest, 3d regt. L.C.

3. At Ahmednuggur, Eliz. Frederick, the infant daughter of Capt. Fred. Hickey.

10. In Lieut. Col. Turner's camp, at Umkeera, Lieut. Thos. Dorie, 7th regt. N.I.

11. Maitland Eliz. daughter of the Rev. G. Hall, aged 19 months.

12. At Poona, Mrs. Keith, lady of Capt. Jas. Keith, Assistant Commissary General.

— At Colabah, Lieut. G. F. Madden, H.M. 65th regt.

21. At Colabah, the infant daughter of Lieut. Col. B. W. D. Sealy.

— Francis Davey, infant son of Mr. Francis Leggett, Clerk in the Military Paymaster's Office, aged 22 months.

28. Christ. Traheine, Esq. aged 23 years.

July 14. Mr. Johannes Jacob, aged 26 years.

16. Mr. Conductor Geo. McDonald, Draftsman in the Engineer Department.

Lately, Edw. Wm. Hunt, Esq. Master in Equity, Prothonotary, and Registrar on the Equity and Admiralty sides of the Hon. the Court of the Recorder of Bombay.

— Mr. Hen. Honner, Volunteer H.C. Marine.

— The lady of Capt. Philip Maughan, H.C. Marine.

PERSIAN GULF.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

We are indebted to a friend for the following extract of a letter from on board the Kent Capt Kemp, which ship arrived here from Muscat on Friday last, having experienced much bad weather in the short run from Muscat to this place. On her passage from Muscat the Kent experienced violent weather with a tremendous cycl, but her main and mizen topmasts when 20 leagues to the eastward of Ras el Had, and, for most of the passage, was reduced to only her course. The cholera was raging with violence at Muscat and making rapid progress to the westward. Its effects at Muscat appeared to be more fatal than expedition than in any part of India, scarcely ten minutes elapsed in numerous places, before cholera manifested. On board the Conde de Rio Pardo, a few merchants were in the act of closing their shutters for some tubs of sugar candy, the merchant to whom he was telling me was suddenly vomited only twice and expired. So many fell victims to this scourge, that they did not even take the trouble to bury them but threw the bodies up in a mud, and turned them adrift in the cove. Se-

veral of the Arab ships lost some of their crew, and were frequently passing the Kent, towing their dead bodies, fast by the neck, into deep water. The Hindoos for some time entertained a superstitious idea that the cholera was a judgment only on the Arabs for their eating animal food, but before the Kent sailed they were convinced that the pestilence was no respecter of persons. The heat was almost insupportable, the wind like a flame of fire. At midnight the thermometer stood at 101. The Kent lost only one man from the cholera.

On the fore-castle of the Kent the heat was so intense that the tube of a thermometer, graduated only to 122, was completely filled by the expansion of the mercury, and consequently left them at a loss for the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere, but so scorching was the sun, that no European could expose himself to it with impunity. — *Batavia Gazette*, July 14.

The cholera has nearly subsided at Muscat, after having committed dreadful ravages. The British says he has lost 100,000 of his subject by it. We regret to hear this fatal disease has extended itself to Persia, and carried off many persons at Ispahan. — *Batavia Gazette*, July 14.

Home Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIA-SHIP & INTELLIGENCE.

Deaths.

Dec 9 Deal ship Calcutta, Cairns, from Madras, Mauritius, Cape, &c.

10 Deal, ship Good Hope and St. Helena — *Passengers* Mrs. Knichant, Gen. Dyer, Capt. Cumming, Lieuts. Stot, Muckod, Smith, Alexander, and Lewis.

19 Deal, ship Juliana, Ogilvie, from Batavia and Bengal.

Departures.

Nov 27 Gravesend, ship Belle Alliance, Rolfe, for Bombay.

— Sheerness, ship Richmond, Kay, for New South Wales.

Dec Gravesend, ship Earl Balcarras, for Bengal and China.

4 Gravesend, ship Thomas Coutts, Christie, for Bengal and China.

— Deal, ship Mary, Boyd, for Madras and Bengal.

6 Deal, ship Lady Kennaway, Brach, for Madras and Bengal.

7 Gravesend, ship Sir David Scott, Hunter, for Bengal and China.

9 Deal, ship Sir Godfrey Webster, Telfer, for Liverpool and N. S. Wales.

11 Gravesend, ship Denmark Hill, Foreman, for Van Diemen's Land.

20 Gravesend, ship Melville Ford, for Bombay.

Gravesend, ship Apollo, Tennent, for Madras.

MARRIAGES.

Dec 1 At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Lord Bishop of Llandaff, Edw. Stanley, Esq. of Ponsonby Hall, Cumberland, to Mary, second daughter of the late Wm. Douglas, Esq., formerly Judge of the Court of Adiwlat, at Dacca, in the Hon. East-India Service, in Bengal.

19 At Greenwich, Jas. Mutchell, Esq. of Newby-hill, York, to Rosetta-Hester, daughter of Capt. J. Sanders, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service.

DEATHS.

Dec 8 In Duke-street, Portland-place, aged 16, Miss Harriet-Sophia Davies, second daughter of the late Rich. L. Davies, Esq., Surgeon in the Hon. East-India Company's Bengal Medical Establishment.

16 At Hutton-house, near Brantwood, Essex, Mrs. Eliz. Lukin, widow of the late Capt. Geo. Lukin, Marine Paymaster and Storekeeper at Bombay.

24 At Hastings, in the 20th year of her age, Diana Maria, wife of Lieut. Col. Jas. Elphinstone.

A
LIST OF THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND,
TRADING TO THE EAST-INDIES,
FOR THE YEAR 1821.

Years to which	Directors.	Shipping and Warehouses.	Travellers.	Correspondence.	Governments, Troops and Slaves.	House.	Law Suits.	Library.	Military Fund.	Military Secretary.	Private Trade.	Shipping.	Treasury.
1820	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1819	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1818	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
1817	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
1816	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
1815	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
1814	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
1813	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
1812	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
1811	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1810	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1809	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1808	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
1807	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1806	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
1805	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
1804	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
1803	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
1802	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1801	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20

THOMAS REID, Esq. (Chairman) 8, Broad Street Buildings.
 JAMES PARTISON, Esq. (Deputy) 37, Southampton Row, Bloomsbury.
 Jacob Bosanquet, Esq. Broadcourtsbury, Hert's.
 Hon. William Fullarton Elphinstone, 2, Upper Harley Street.
 Joseph Cotton, Esq. Leyton, Essex.
 Edward Parys, Esq. 25, Great Street.
 Richard Chicheley Plowden, Esq. 8, Devonshire Place.
 John Hudleston, Esq. 54, Margaret Street.
 John Hughes, Esq. 27, Mark Lane.
 John Bebb, Esq. 13, Gloucester Place.
 George Alcock Robin-son, Esq. 80, Pall Mall.
 William Wigram, Esq. M.P. 31, Upper Harley Street.
 James Daniell, Esq. 2, Fenchurch Street Buildings.
 Hon. Hugh Lindsay, M.P. Plaster Lodge, Bromley, Kent.
 John Montis, Esq. 21, Baker Street.
 William Stanley Clarke, Esq. Elm Bank, Leatherhead.
 John Tuorhill, Esq. 34, Bloomsbury Square.
 George Rakes, Esq. 2, Park Place, St. James's.
 Robert Campbell, Esq. 36, Argyll Street.
 John Goddard Renshaw, Esq. 9, Lower Berkeley Street.
 William Taylor Money, Esq. M.P. Newson House, Middlesex.
 Josua Du Pie Alexander, Esq. M.P. 18, Hanover Square.
 Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, Esq. 49, Portland Place.
 John Leach, Esq. 10, Berners Street, Oxford Street.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN ARE OUT BY ROTATION :

William Astell, Esq. M.P. 4, Portland Place. Chas. Elton Prescott, Esq. Colney Hatch, Finchley, Middlesex.
 Chas. Grant, Esq. 40, Russell Square. Geo. Smith, Esq. M.P. 1, Upper Harley Street.
 Campbell Majoribanks, Esq. 3, Upper Wimpole Street. Sweny Toone, Esq. 44, Mortimer Street.

L O N D O N M A R K E T S .

Friday, Dec. 28, 1821.

Coffee.—There have been no public sales this week, and very few purchases by private contract; the holders appear very firm at the late prices. Ordinary and good ordinary Jamaica appear scarce.

Sugar.—There have been no Muscovades on show this week. The holders calculate upon a con-

sid-able deficiency in the stock 31st instant, compared with the quantity on hand last year.

Cotton.—There continues to be considerable purchases privately; it is generally believed the sales are made at low rates.

Spices.—The East-India Company have declared a Sale on the 11th February. There is little alteration in Spices; Pimento continues in demand.

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal..... lb.	0 4 6	to 0 5 0	Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.		
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	4 17 0	— 5 12 0	Turmeric, Bengal.cwt.	0 9 0	to 0 11 0
Cheribon.....cwt.			China.....cwt.	0 18 0	— 1 6 0
Bourbon.....cwt.			Zedoary.....cwt.		
Mocha.....cwt.	18 0 0	— 20 0 0	Galls, in Sols.....	10 0 0	— 11 0 0
Cotton, Surat..... lb.	0 0 6	— 0 0 8	Blue.....	11 0 0	— 12 0 0
Madras.....cwt.	0 0 7	— 0 0 8	Indigo, Blue..... lb.		
Bengal.....cwt.	0 0 5	— 0 0 6	Blue and Violet.....	0 9 9	— 0 10 3
Bourbon.....cwt.	0 1 1	— 0 1 6	Purple and Violet.....	0 8 10	— 0 9 0
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			Fine Violet.....	0 9 0	— 0 9 6
Aloes, Epaur.....cwt.	2 0 0	— 5 5 0	Good Ditto.....		
Anniseeds, Star.....	2 4 0	— 2 5 0	Mulling Ditto.....	0 8 3	— 0 8 6
Borax, Refined.....	1 15 0	— 2 5 0	Fine Violet & Copper	0 8 6	— 0 8 9
Untined, or Fimal	1 10 0	— 1 18 0	Good Ditto.....		
Camphire unrefined	7 0 0	— 8 1 0	Fine & Good Copper	0 8 0	— 0 8 6
Cardemum, Malabar. lb.	0 2 2	— 0 1 0	Ordinary.....	0 5 6	— 0 6 0
Ceylon.....cwt.	0 1 6	— 0 1 0	Fine Madras.....	0 7 3	— 0 7 6
Cassia Bada.....cwt.	18 0 0	— 19 0 0	Manilla.....cwt.	0 9 0	— 0 18 0
Lignum.....cwt.	0 10 0	— 8 10 0	Sallow.....cwt.	12 0 0	— 28 0 0
Castor Oil..... lb.	0 0 8	— 0 1 6	Sago.....cwt.		
Chinese Root.....cwt.	1 0 0	— 1 6 0	Salpêtre, Refined.....cwt.	1 9 0	
Columbo Indur.....	0 15 0	— 1 0 0	Silk, Bengal Skein..... lb.	0 14 6	— 0 17 1
Columbo Root.....			Novi.....	0 15 7	— 1 7 8
Dragon's Blood.....	18 0 0	— 36 0 0	Ditto White.....		
Gum Ammoniac, Lump.	3 0 0	— 5 0 0	China.....	0 18 1	— 1 1 4
Arabic.....cwt.	3 10 0	— 4 10 0	Organzine.....	1 16 0	— 2 2 0
Assafetida.....	3 0 0	— 15 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon..... lb.	0 5 3	— 0 8 0
Benjamin.....	3 0 0	— 28 0 0	Cloves.....	0 3 9	
Anims.....cwt.	2 10 0	— 9 0 0	Bourbon.....		
Galbanum.....	26 0 0	— 30 0 0	Mace.....	0 4 0	— 0 5 2
Gambogum.....	10 0 0	— 15 0 0	Nutmegs.....	0 2 10	— 0 4 8
Myrrh.....	5 0 0	— 15 0 0	Ginger.....cwt.	0 10 6	— 0 11 0
Olibanum.....	1 10 0	— 4 0 0	Pepper, Black..... lb.	0 0 7	
Lac Lake..... lb.	0 0 9	— 0 2 6	Privilege.....	0 0 7	
Dye.....	0 9 9	— 0 5 6	White.....	0 1 3	
Shell, Blod.....	1 0 0	— 2 5 0	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1 4 0	— 1 6 0
Shivered.....	1 5 0	— 3 10 0	White.....	1 9 0	— 1 17 0
Stick.....	0 15 0	— 1 5 0	Brown.....	0 14 0	— 0 16 0
Musk, China..... oz.	0 8 0	— 0 16 0	Tea, Bohea..... lb.	0 2 6	
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0 10 0	— 0 16 0	Congou.....	0 2 8	
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0 0 6	— 0 0 7	Souchong.....	0 4 0	— 0 3 6
Cinnamon.....			Camou.....	0 3 8	— 0 4 0
Cloves.....			Twankay.....	0 5 3	— 0 5 5
Mace.....			Pekoe.....	0 3 9	— 0 3 11
Nutmegs.....			Hyson Skin.....	0 3 2	— 0 4 0
Opium..... lb.			Hyson.....	0 4 1	— 0 6 0
Rhubarb.....	0 1 6	— 0 5 0	Gumpor del.....	0 5 0	— 0 5 4
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.			Tortoise shell.....	1 5 0	— 2 0 0
Senna..... lb.	0 0 6	— 0 2 0	Wood, Saunders Red.....	6 0 0	— 6 10 0
Turmeric, Java.....cwt.					

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 15 January 1822.—Prompt 4 April.
Company's and Licensed.—Indigo.

For Sale 21 January.—Prompt 19 April.
Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.
Private Trade.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

For Sale 11 February.—Prompt 10 May.
Company's.—Cinnamon — Mace — Nutmegs —
Black Pepper — Oil of Mace.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Dec. 29, 1821.—The last Price Current from Calcutta is dated the 6th August, in which the new loans are quoted at a premium of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the exchange to England at 28. 1d. per sicca rupee, at six months' sight.

In London, bills on Calcutta remain at 18. 9d. per sicca rupee.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Captains.	Where to.
Buckinghamshire	1369	Adams	Bombay and China.
Castle Hantly	1290	Drummond	Ditto.
Asia	400	Lindsay	Madras and Bengal.
Bengal Merchant	500	Brown	Ditto.
David Scott	600		Ditto.
Golconda	800	Edwards	Ditto.
Nancy	480	Thomson	Ditto.
Hope	500	Plant	Ditto.
Mora	671	Hornblow	Ditto.
Adrian	400	Nairor	Bengal direct.
Nestor	403	Theaker	Bombay.
Swallow	400	Ross	Ditto.
Brinsford	450	Spring	Ditto.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of November to the 25th of December 1821.

1821.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent.	Reduced.	4 p. Cent.	Consols.	4 p. Cent.	Cons. 1750.	May 3 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	11th 3 p. Cent.	Imp. 3 p. Cent.	3 3/4 p. Cent.	Omnia.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old No. Sea Annuities.	New Annuities.	4 p. Cent. Bonds.	pd per Day Bills.	Consols for Account.	£. s. d. Lottery Tickets.	1821. Nov 26 27 28 29 Dec. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
Nov 26	239	77 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	100 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	87 1/2	—	240	—	—	—	63p	2.5p	78 1/2	24 18 0	Nov 26
27	239 1/2	77 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	100 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	87 3/4	—	—	—	—	—	66.07p	1.4p	77 3/4	—	27
28	—	77 7/8	78 7/8	78 7/8	78 7/8	78 7/8	78 7/8	100 7/8	10 7/8	10 7/8	10 7/8	87 7/8	—	—	—	—	—	63.03p	2.1p	78 7/8	—	28
29	239	76 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	100 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	87	—	240	—	—	—	—	3.1p	78 1/2	—	29
Dec. 1	—	75 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	110 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8	87 1/2	—	240	—	70 1/2	—	66.07p	1.4p	78 1/2	—	Dec. 1
2	234 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	110 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	87 1/2	—	240 1/2	—	—	—	63p	1.3p	78 1/2	—	2
3	236 1/2	76 3/4	77 3/4	77 3/4	77 3/4	77 3/4	77 3/4	110 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	86 3/4	—	339	—	—	—	63p	1.2p	77 3/4	—	3
4	237	76 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	—	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8	87	—	—	—	—	—	64.06p	1.2p	77 7/8	—	4
5	237 1/2	76 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	—	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8	87	—	—	—	—	—	64.06p	1.2p	77 7/8	—	5
6	—	76 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	—	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8	87 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	65.04p	2 1d	77 7/8	—	6
7	—	76 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	—	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8	87 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	63p	1 1/2p	77 7/8	—	7
8	—	76 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	—	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8	87 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	64.07p	1d	77 7/8	—	8
9	235 1/2	76 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	—	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8	87 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	67.08p	2p	77 7/8	—	9
10	—	76 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	—	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8	87 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1d	77 7/8	—	10
11	237	76 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	—	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8	87 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	70p	1.2p	78 1/2	—	11
12	—	76 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	—	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8	87 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	70 7/8	2p	78 1/2	—	12
13	237	76 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	—	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8	87 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	70 7/8	1d	77 7/8	—	13
14	236 1/2	76 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	—	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8	87 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	70 7/8	2p	77 7/8	—	14
15	237	76 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	—	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8	87 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	70 7/8	2p	77 7/8	—	15
16	236 1/2	76 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	—	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8	87 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	70 7/8	2p	77 7/8	—	16
17	236 1/2	76 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	—	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8	87 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	70 7/8	2p	77 7/8	—	17
18	237	76 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	—	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8	87 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	70 7/8	2p	77 7/8	—	18
19	236 1/2	76 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	—	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8	87 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	70 7/8	2p	77 7/8	—	19
20	236 1/2	76 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	—	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8	87 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	70 7/8	2p	77 7/8	—	20
21	236	76 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	—	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8	87 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	70 7/8	2p	77 7/8	—	21
22	236	76 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	—	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8	87 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	70 7/8	2.1p	77 7/8	—	22
23	235 1/2	76 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	—	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8	87 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	70.60p	1.2p	77 7/8	—	23
24	—	76 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	—	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8	87 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	70.60p	1.2p	77 7/8	—	24

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

Original Communications,

§c. §c. §c.

A SUCCINCT HISTORICAL NARRATIVE OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S ENDEAVOURS TO FORM SETTLEMENTS AND TO EXTEND AND ENCOURAGE TRADE IN THE EAST, AND OF THE CAUSES BY WHICH THOSE ENDEAVOURS HAVE BEEN FRUSTRATED.

(Continued from Page 20.)

SECTION III.

Japan and China.

THE causes which have baffled the Company's attempts to open a commercial intercourse, directly and indirectly, with the opulent empire of Japan, are not merely the backwardness or disinclination of the Government to encourage external traffic (upon which point some difference of opinion exists), or its political jealousy, but the machinations of the Dutch, who having contrived to supplant their predecessors, the Portuguese, availed themselves of the prejudices of the natives to establish an exclusive system of traffic with Japan, which no European nation has hitherto been able to demolish. In consequence of the insuperable barrier thus offered to the Company's efforts, they were few, and almost uniformly unsuccessful. We shall, therefore, despatch this part of our subject as briefly as possible, and devote the chief portion of this section to recording in a more detailed manner the rise and progress of our commercial relations with the Empire of China,

Asiatic Journ.—No. 74.

When the English first arrived at Japan, the *entrepôt* of its foreign commerce seems to have been at Firando, a port situated upon an island of that name, which owed its rise to the Dutch factory established there. It was their grand staple, and as their commerce increased, they constructed large magazines and handsome buildings, until they awakened the jealousy of the Emperor, who at length removed them from the island, and restricted their trade to the port of Nangasaki, on the island of Ximo, which has since been the sole point of contact with foreign nations.

The first English factory was established at Firando in 1613, under Capt. Saris, who obtained an audience of the Emperor, with whom he concluded a treaty of commerce with exemption from duties, and procured very considerable privileges. He was likewise permitted to sail on a voyage of discovery to Jesso, or any other part of the Japanese dominions: a favour which the Portuguese, in the height of their credit, could never ob-

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tain. The English experienced many incivilities from the Jesuits, who represented them to the Emperor as rovers and pirates. Through their contrivances and the cruelties of the Dutch (as is conjectured), the trade diminished gradually, and in 1623 the factory was dissolved.

The Portuguese having been expelled from Japan, and the English being forced to relinquish the trade, it fell altogether into the hands of the Dutch, who spared neither labour, expense, nor sacrifices to secure to themselves a complete monopoly of it. After being disappointed in a negotiation with the Chinese in 1657, they sent an embassy to Japan under Zachary Waghenaeer; and in 1659, a second, under the same ambassador, who ingratiated himself with the Emperor, and by assenting to all his conditions, gained every thing he could reasonably ask or expect. The Company's servants, however, reported, in 1660, the prospect of a factory being obtained in Japan, and that silk was the best commodity for barter; and it appears that in 1669 the Emperor would not sell to the Dutch the house formerly occupied by the English, because he expected the latter's return. In 1672, the Zante frigate was despatched to Japan. At this visit, the most arbitrary behaviour was experienced from the Dutch, who seemed convinced that no other European nation would be permitted to trade there. The following year, the Company being in favour with the King of Siam, who had married a sister of the Japanese Monarch, sent an embassy to Japan with some curious and valuable presents of Europe manufacture, backed by a strong recommendation from the King of Siam. But the Emperor learning (probably from the Dutch) that the King of England (Charles II.) was married to a daughter of Portugal, a nation which the Japanese abhor, an order came from Court for the English to depart with the first fair wind, and never to return. The Emperor, at

the same time, expressed surprise at marriages between persons of different religions; and intimated to the embassy that they were indebted to the recommendation they brought from the King of Siam for being allowed to depart with their lives and property. Such a reception was ill calculated to inspire hope; yet a few years after (1688) the Company attempted to renew their trade with Japan, through the intervention of the King of Tonquin: but the King declined to interfere, alleging that he had no correspondence with the Emperor of Japan. Defeated as their endeavours had been, they did not lose sight of their object. So late as the year 1773, the Court of Directors, writing to Canton (6th January), say, "It having occurred to us that the Company may derive great advantage by opening a trade to Japan, we therefore very particularly recommend it to you to use your special attention to obtain the clearest information on the means of effecting so desirable an object, which you are to make us speedily acquainted with; that in case there shall appear good grounds for success in forming an intercourse with the Japanese, no time may be lost in so doing. We apprehend you will easily procure the necessary intelligence by means of the Chinese junks trading thither: and for facilitating the certainty and success of your inquiries, we do admit of your applying 500 or not exceeding 1000 tael for that purpose."

When the island of Java was wrested from the Dutch towards the close of the war, Mr. Raffles, upon being appointed Lieut.-Governor, considering that the capitulation for Java and its dependencies included the factory of Japan, took measures for reopening the communication between those places (which had ceased for four years) and of transferring to the British the trade formerly monopolized by the Dutch nation. Accordingly a mission was despatched under Dr. Ainslie and Mr. Wardenaar, formerly

Dutch director at Japan, to take possession of the factory, and to negotiate with the Japanese Government.

The expedition arrived at Nangasaki on the 24th July 1813, and met with a refusal on the part of the Dutch commercial director to deliver over the factory. The intercourse which Dr. Ainslie had with the native authorities impressed him with an opinion that the Japanese were free from prejudices; even on the score of religion, that would obstruct an intercourse with Europeans; that an extensive market existed for the sale of British manufactures; and that the Chinese, so far from interfering with our views, are held in disesteem, and their visits only tolerated for the sake of certain drugs they bring from China, to the use of which the Japanese are much attached. Mr. Raffles, in consequence of Dr. Ainslie's Report, recommended an embassy to Japan: he observes, however, "It would not be possible to undertake this embassy with any prospect of success, either from Europe or from India; and I am confident that any attempt to secure the trade, except in the first instance for the East-India Company, would fail; indeed the nature of the Japanese institutions is such that it could not for many years be carried on by general traders. It is also a necessary consequence of the existing circumstances that the vessels should proceed from Batavia, because there can be little doubt that any abrupt or unusual appearances would immediately defeat the object; and I apprehend it can only be introduced by degrees, allowing some consideration for the habits of centuries, and time for the prejudices to subside which the Dutch have endeavoured to excite."* The restitution of Java to the Netherlands Government has destroyed this project, and made an establishment in Japan as hopeless to us as ever.

It is not attempted to undervalue the importance to this country of a

trade with Japan. Its claims are so valuable to a large demand for our woollen manufactures, which find their way into the empire by means of the Chinese junks. Hardware, glass manufactures, ironmongery, would find a ready and extensive sale; and the returns in teas, and various kinds of drugs, would materially lessen our dependence on China. It is, however, agreed on all hands, that when the obstacles to trade with Japan, from whatever cause arising, shall give way, it can only be carried on beneficially by the same medium as our China trade. This intercourse we shall now proceed to trace, with the assistance of the early records of the Company.

Previous to the month of December 1614, the Company's agent at Firando had employed three eminent Chinese merchants, connected with houses in Japan, to open a negotiation for a direct trade to China. He had succeeded in removing a preliminary obstacle, by informing the Chinese of the practices of the Dutch, who robbed their junks under the English flag; and he relieved thereby the national character from an odium which had created strong prejudices against the English in China. Much difficulty, however, lay in the way of this negotiation; and the Company's agent stated, in a letter dated 1617, that "no Chinese dare translate and forward the letters addressed by King James to the Emperor of China: it being death by the laws of the country so to do, or to give passage to any Christian as the bearer of them. Those letters, therefore, which were intended to give authority to a negotiation for the Company, are lying dormant at Bantam." The Hollanders, too, were represented as still continuing their system of plundering the Chinese junks under the English name; and they left two large ships to scour the coast of China, and to intercept the trade between Macao and Japan.

A few years afterwards, the disputes between the Dutch and English Com-

* Appendix to Rep., &c., W. p. 548.

perhaps were composed, for a time at least, by means of a commission (to which reference has already been made) consisting of Members of both Companies, who concluded what is commonly termed the treaty of defence, which was signed and ratified by the two Governments in July 1619. The Companies engaged by this treaty to "endeavour jointly to open and establish a free trade in China, and other places in the Indies, by such ways and means as the Common Council shall judge expedient."*

Some time previous to this treaty, the Company's agent in Japan had employed, in succession, two Commanders of Chinese vessels, one of them "the Captain of all the Chinese in Japan," to open and conduct a negotiation for a direct trade to China. The agent was informed next year that "the new Emperor of China had granted unto our nation trade for two ships a year." Whilst this permission awaited the ratification of certain authorities, the proceedings were the next year arrested by the death of three Kings of China, and by the minority of the new King. The treaty of defence, too, threw another obstacle in the way of our negotiations. In the year 1622, the agents of the Company in Japan, induced by the representations of the Chinese Captain Andrea Dittis, continued to support him in the negotiations. He alleged that trade was on the eve of being granted to the English, and that he had disbursed 12,000 tael, about £4,000 sterling, to effect this object.

* Article 26. The treaty may be seen at length in Rymer, and also in the *Mod. Un. Hist.* b. XXIII. ch. 6, sec. 3; but it appears that some explanatory orders or additional articles were subsequently passed by the deputies of both Companies, which throw further light on their designs regarding the China trade. Thus the additional article 10, "touching the question where and in what place the ships of defence shall be first employed," provides that "the defence shall be applied for the gaining of the trade to China. And to that end the fleet shall be sent to the Philippines, there to hinder and divert the Chinese, that they shall not traffic with any other but us." *Appendix to Rep. of the Lords' Committee*, p. 273.

In the ensuing year, the trade with China, to obtain which the Council of Defence had been instituted, was appropriated by the Dutch to themselves, and while deriving support from the combined fleets, which by the treaty ought to have been employed for the common objects of both Companies,* they fortified the Piscadore Islands, and other stations near the coast of China, and forced a trade with the Chinese junks, from a participation in which the English were entirely excluded. The agents at Batavia demanded in writing that the combined establishments of the two Companies might settle the China trade upon Pulo Condore and the Loo Choo islands, according to the tenor of the explanatory orders; but they received a frivolous and evasive answer. The English Consul at Batavia resolved, therefore, this year to have a conference with the Netherlands' Committee, in order to agree on proceedings for acquiring by negotiation, or by some peaceable course, a convenient residence, to draw thither the trade of China for the mutual benefit of both Companies, according to the articles, but not otherwise. The same year, the Chinese ambassador at Batavia offered the English as well as the Dutch a residence and trade at Tywan,† a port on the south-west coast of the island so called, which seems at this time to have been only

* "And considering that a trade so remote and important cannot be secured but by a considerable force, this shall be done by furnishing out and maintaining twenty ships of war, viz. ten by each Company: the said number to be increased or lessened by common consent as occasion shall require." Art. 10. "The Council of Defence shall order all things which concern the common defence by sea, and distribute the ships of war to such stations as they shall judge most convenient." Art. 14. "The losses and damages that shall happen in any engagement for the common defence, or in going to or returning from the said defence, shall be borne equally, and defrayed at the common charge; and the gain and prizes which shall be made shall redound to the common profit." Art. 19.

† Tywan is a corruption of Tai-van, the name given by the Chinese to the whole island, and which signifies the *first* or *chief* of *ten thousand*; in allusion, perhaps, to the numerous small islands in its neighbourhood.

is a state of nominal subjection to the Chinese empire. The English Presidency of Batavia accordingly proposed to negotiate with the Chinese (which it was considered that the treaty of defence did not forbid) for admittance at Tywan.

This Island, called Formosa by the Portuguese, and afterwards by the Dutch, on account of its fine climate, delightful prospects, and great fertility, is very advantageously situated, lying at the distance of only twenty-four leagues from the Coast of China, and a hundred and fifty from Japan. Its commercial facilities are therefore considerable, and it abounds besides in various rich productions. It appears that the Dutch established themselves on the island about the year 1625, and built Fort Zealand, near Tywan, a place of some strength, and well garrisoned. The disorders in the Chinese Empire had driven numbers of the people to Formosa; and in 1653, they laid a very deep design for the destruction of the Dutch throughout the Island, which was discovered and defeated. In 1661, however, the Dutch were attacked by the Chinese, under the conduct of an insurgent named Coxen'a or Coxenga, with such resolution, that they were obliged the following year to evacuate the Island in a very deplorable condition, leaving behind them all the treasure belonging to the Dutch Company, valued at £300,000. In 1663, they returned with the intention of recovering Tywan, but were foiled in their attempt; and the Chinese, following up their success, took possession of Manilla, and designed to exclude the Dutch from the Straits.

In the year 1635, the Presidency of Surat received a proposition from the Portuguese Viceroy at Goa, that the former should send a ship from Goa to Macao for goods on freight. The overture was accepted, and the London was immediately despatched to Goa. We shall here briefly advert to the causes which led to the occupation

of Macao by the Portuguese; a circumstance so inconsistent with the jealous policy of the Chinese towards foreigners in general, and especially Europeans.

When Ferdinand Andrada, and Thomas Perez or Pereira, in the year 1517, sailed with a fleet of eight Portuguese merchantmen to the Canton river, the vessels were stopped, and only two suffered to proceed up the river; on board of one of which was the Ambassador Pereira, and the Commodore Andrada. The latter was a man of such strict honour and probity, that he gained the good opinion of the Chinese, notwithstanding their aversion to strangers; and the Portuguese were at first treated with great civility. The conduct of the other commanders, however, did not correspond; and the disorders they caused so provoked the Chinese that they forced the fleet to depart, and detained Pereira, who eventually died there in a dungeon. Owing to this inauspicious beginning, some years elapsed before any further intercourse took place between the two nations. At length, towards the close of the sixteenth century, the Government of the province of Canton applied to the Portuguese, whose vessels were then at the Island of Sanchun, to expel some pirates from Macao,* who not only blocked up the port of Canton, but besieged the city. Their assistance was cheerfully afforded, and attended with success; and the Emperor, by way of reward for their services, granted, by an imperial edict,

* In an old Map of China, published by Purchas, this place is called Amaloo, or the harbour of Ama, from an old of this name, to which a temple was erected near the port. In speaking of Macao, some writers represent it as standing on an Island, and others on a Peninsula; which is thus explained. The Mouth of the Canton river is full of a vast number of broken islands of different sizes; from one of the largest of these there runs out a peninsula in the shape of a man's arm bending, joined to the main land, as it were by a tegument at the shoulder, which isthmus is so narrow, that there is a strong wall built across it, with a large gate in it; which is the boundary of the city's jurisdiction.

the island to the Portuguese, suffering them to build a town, and fortify it in the European manner. Such is the statement made by some modern historians; but the more probable account is that, about the year 1585, this island was assigned them as a place to winter in, provided they could expel the pirates that were in possession of it; that they gradually built upon and strengthened it as it now appears; and that the Chinese, with whom custom has the authority of law, did not molest them, well knowing that the Portuguese were entirely at their mercy, because they had not a day's provision but what they procured from the Chinese, and are so surrounded as to be disabled from undertaking any thing to the prejudice of the Empire. No edict has yet been specifically described or published, and the probability therefore is that none was ever granted.

On the 27th June 1637, an English fleet, consisting of four ships (a fifth, the *Planter*, owing to some misunderstanding, having proceeded to England), under Capt. Weddell, anchored off Macao. The Supracargoes immediately went ashore with a letter from King Charles I., addressed to the Portuguese Captain General (or, according to his proper style, "His Excellency the General of China,") soliciting permission to trade at Macao. They received next day an evasive answer, and were not permitted to land. The Procurador of the city came on board, and affirmed that the subjection under which the Chinese authorities held the Portuguese at Macao would be increased by the arrival of Capt. Weddell's fleet; and that the ship *London*, belonging to the East-India Company, which had only come thither on freight (as before stated), though despatched from Goa on Portuguese account, had brought upon them a great fine.

Capt. Weddell being thus repelled, sent a pinnace to explore the river, in order to find a passage up to Canton:

the Supracargoes, Mountesley and Robinson, accompanied the pinnace in a barge. On the 18th July, whilst ascending the river, they were met by the Chinese Sub-Admiral, with twenty junks, who desired them to anchor, and inquired why the English came there? Mr. Robinson replied, that they came to form a treaty of amity and commerce with China. Upon their explanation, the Chinese Admiral offered them a junk to carry up the Supracargoes, or other agents, to the town, provided the pinnace proceeded no further. They accepted his offer, intending to deliver a petition to the Viceroy of Canton for license to settle a trade. When they came within five leagues of Canton, a message from the Hoppo,* the Chumpein,† and other Mandarins, required them in friendly terms to ascend no further; recommending them rather to seek for trade at Macao, and promising if they would quit the river, to assist them in procuring a license to trade from the Sub-Viceroy. The Supracargoes judged it prudent to comply, and returned to the fleet, which was at anchor off Macao. Capt. Weddell meanwhile had been amused by the Portuguese Council at Macao, with the hope of being permitted to trade there; but after the Portuguese Japan fleet had sailed, and were secure from attack, they sent an official letter to the Captain, positively refusing him a license to trade. No people from the English ships were permitted to go on shore; and the rice supplied from the town was found, by experiment on some swine, to be very unwholesome. Capt. Weddell then weighed from Macao, and with the whole fleet went up to *Lampton* (apparently the *Lantin* in one of the charts to Lord Macartney's embassy), and there rode at anchor among some islands.

On the 31st July, the fleet set sail for the river of Canton. On the 6th

* The Commercial Magistrate and Collector of the Customs.

† The High-Admiral.

August, they entered before a fortification and apparently dismantled castle. Being furnished with interpreters who had a slender acquaintance with English, the Supracargoes held a conference with some Mandarins in the King's junks. To these they communicated the cause of their coming, namely, to cultivate peace and amity with them; and to traffic freely, as the Portuguese were suffered to do; and they requested to be forthwith supplied with provisions for their ships, on paying for them in money. The Mandarins promised the Supracargoes to solicit a grant to the above effect from the Hutan, the Chumpein, and other great officers at Canton, requesting Capt Weddell to wait in his present situation six days for an answer, which he agreed to do, and the ships rode with a white flag on the poop. Since the return of the pinnacle to the fleet at Macao, the Portuguese had sent emissaries up to Canton, to counteract and defeat the application of the English for permission to trade, by the double artifice of aspersing the national character, and bribing the Chinese officers. The Mandarins commanding the junks, in collusion with them, employed four of the six days, during which the English had agreed to wait an answer from Canton, in repairing and fortifying the dismantled castle, and in the night time mounted forty-six guns on batteries close to the bank of the river. At the end of the fourth day, the Chinese fired several shots from the fort at Capt. Weddell's barge, when going for water. Incensed at this outrage, the whole fleet displayed their red ensigns, and took a position before the castle, from whence many balls were discharged by the Chinese at Capt Weddell's ship, before the English could bring a piece of ordnance to bear upon them. After two hours' cannonade, Capt. Weddell, perceiving the courage of the Chinese to fail, landed from his boats about a hundred men, at sight of whom they abandoned the fort in great con-

fusion, and fled to the river. At the same moment, and planting upon the walls His Majesty's colours. The same night Capt. Weddell's people carried on board the ships all the ordnance found in the fort, and fired the Chinese Council-house.

On the 13th August, the boats of the fleet surprised two junks, which Capt. Weddell restored upon receiving overtures of peace from the Chinese. Nevertheless, they fired upon Mr. Robinson and a party going on shore with a flag of truce for provisions. The boats soon after surprised another small vessel, by which they sent a remonstrance to the Mandarins at Canton for violating the truce, closing with a further request for a free trade. Next day a renegade Portuguese, who had become a petty Mandarin, brought an answer from Canton. He was the messenger of some superior Mandarins, whose vessel was riding off a point of land not far from the fleet. Capt. Weddell dismissed him with presents, and a further explanation to his masters. He returned the same night with a small junk, and full authority to carry up negotiators from the Captain to Canton with a petition.

Accordingly, on the 16th, the Supracargoes, Mounteney and Robinson, passed up the river, and the next evening arrived at the city, anchoring close under the walls. On the 18th, having procured a petition to be formally drawn up, they were called to the palace of the Chumpein, and received with great honours. Having read their petition, the Chumpein admitted their request to be reasonable, and promised them his aid. He blamed the Portuguese severely, and professed himself the sincere friend of the English. On the 20th, the Supracargoes returned from Canton, with a *patent* for free trade, and liberty to fortify on any place out of the mouth of the river.

In consequence of this adjustment, on the 22d August Capt. Weddell landed the guns taken from the castle,

and restored them to the Mandarin. Peace seemed now restored, and on the 23d, the pinnace Ann was sent to discover some island without the river, upon which it might be convenient to settle. On the 24th, the Supracargoes ascended the river, and two days after were conveyed, in Chinese habits, to a lodging in the suburbs of Canton. Having first paid down ten thousand rials of eight for duties, agreed upon, they bargained for sugar, ginger, stuffs, &c., and in five days they had procured eighty tons of sugar, besides other merchandize, and provisions for the ships. They had also made disbursements, according to the custom of the country, for considerable parcels of goods.

Meanwhile the Portuguese, working upon the avarice of the Hito, contrived a plot against the English, which extended both to the Supracargoes at Canton and to the ships with Capt. Weddell. They delivered to the captain, early in September, a protest for forcing a trade in the river, to which a written answer was returned. On the same day Thomas Robinson, one of the Supracargoes, who had come down from Canton with two junks laden with Chinese goods, and was returning thither with merchandize and six chests of rials, was arrested, by command of the Hito, within four leagues of the city, with two other Englishmen accompanying him, and confined on board a junk. At two o'clock the next morning seven fire-junks also came down against the fleet, but they were discovered and avoided.

On the 14th September, Nathaniel and John Mounteney, the two Supracargoes, and an English youth, left at Canton, were confined to their house, and restrained from communication with the fleet, or with the other Supracargo a prisoner on board the Hito's junk. Their native domestics were expelled, the fire quenched, and victuals denied them. A guard was placed to hinder access to them. After two

or three days, having had no maintenance but a little biscuit and arrack, they armed themselves, and piled up some cleft-wood against the doors of the house; they then set fire to one of the stacks, by means of a lens. On the Mandarin inquiring their intentions, they answered, that having been treacherously treated, they purposed to avenge themselves by firing the town; on which he ordered the doors to be opened, but the guard was not withdrawn. In these circumstances, John Mounteney, with a sword in one hand, and money in the other, several times sallied from the house on passengers coming from the market with victuals, which he seized and paid for. At length the Authorities, preparing to release them, began by laying the whole blame on their brokers, whom they bamboozed and imprisoned.

Meanwhile the fleet, having no advices from the merchants, but learning from general report that they were confined, ranged the mouth of the river, "pillaging and burning many vessels and villages, and doing many spoils." At length they resolved, at all risks, to obtain their liberation by force; and having well manned the long boats, skiffs, and barge, at five o'clock in the morning of the 5th September they attacked sixteen sail of the Chinese men of war, and after a contest of half an hour, they burned five, including three fire-junks: the rest made their escape. The same day, the boats pillaged and burnt the town of Famon. "In fine," says their Journal, "we fell upon all the bordering towns, and used nothing but fire and sword, so that all fled from the villages round about us, and went to Canton making complaints. At last license was given to our merchants to write to us, who desired us to forbear any more acts of hostility, and all would do well."

On the 28th September, the two Mounteneys, being at liberty, communicated with the fleet, and with the other Supracargo Robinson, who had

been detained in the junk. The fleet had quitted the river for Macao, where they arrived on the 27th; and on the same evening Capt. Weddell sent a protest to the Portuguese Captain-General, for all the damages which the fleet and the merchants had sustained. He then took a position to intercept the Portuguese fleet coming from Japan. The Governor and Council perceiving this, passed a decree that Capt. Weddell's people should have liberty to go ashore, if he undertook to station his ships to the leeward of the island. They provided a house for the Captain, and invited him to a banquet. The Council promised that five of the Portuguese chief merchants should go up to Canton, to assist the English Supracargoes in their negotiation; but their real object was to persuade the Mandarins to restore their goods and men, and forbid the English to come into their seas any more. The sum they expended in bribes at Canton amounted to 80,000 tael, upwards of £36,000 sterling.

On the 6th and 8th October, the Chumpein sent complimentary messages to the Supracargoes at Canton; but owing to the secret machinations of the Portuguese, Supracargo Robinson was not liberated till the 12th, nor his two colleagues till the beginning of November.

Meanwhile, Capt. Weddell employed other merchants to conduct exchanges at Macao; but the Portuguese, who had promised to allow the English liberty to buy and sell, and the Chinese access to their house, obstructed them so successfully, that the merchants on shore transacted but little business. On the 18th October, Supracargo Robinson went up to Canton from the stationary junk. The next day, he and the two Mounteney were summoned before some counterfeit Mandarins in an island where the Portuguese resided, where the agents of that nation accused them of ingratitude, but said nevertheless that they had come to ransom them. The Eng-

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lish merchants were then required to go with them to Macao, where the Portuguese would deliver them up to Capt. Weddell, on condition that he and his Council undertook for the King of England, that he should never send any more ships to China. The Supracargoes resisted this and other attempts of the Portuguese, in concert with this pretended tribunal, to intimidate them.

Early in the month of November, several junks took in sugar, China-root, boards for chests, arrack, and provisions for Capt. Weddell's merchants. They and their people enjoyed great liberty at Canton while writing their final despatch. On the 22d, the Chumpein dismissed them, having first contracted with N. Mounteney that for ample trade and residence, the English should pay the King yearly 2,000 tael (£666), four pieces of iron ordnance, and fifty muskets.

Capt. Weddell's merchants left Canton with four junks laden with goods, and at the same time some Portuguese junks sailed dogging them. When both parties came within sight of Macao, the Portuguese seized the goods and persons of our merchants, and brought the English junks towed at their sterns into the port of Macao, the shore being lined with spectators. On the 30th, the junks were sent alongside the fleet, and the goods taken on board, but were found to be much damaged. The Supracargoes from Canton, in the mean time, were called on shore to assist Capt. Weddell's merchants, already in Macao, to make what investments they could; but they were driven from one place to another, till the captain of a Spanish galleon harboured them in his spacious house; but he was at length prevailed upon by the importunity of the Portuguese to expel them. The merchants being thus grossly treated, repaired on board, and a protest against the indignities they had suffered was delivered to the Captain-General. On the

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29th December, the two remaining ships (the *Dragon* and *Sun*) sailed for Malacca, after Capt. Weddell had staid at China upwards of six months.

In the year 1639, the Court were advised that the Portuguese had not paid for the freight of the ship *London*, which had been sent on their account from Goa to Macao. Receiving no succour from Portugal, and being distressed by the Dutch, with whom they were at war, and distracted in their councils, they applied for assistance to the English, but the latter could not afford it. The Dutch claimed a right of search for the goods of their enemy, in consequence of which the Portuguese proposed to hire English freight. On this subject the Presidency of Surat wrote to the Court as follows: "If you had ships wherewithal to serve them to China, either strong enough of themselves to resist the Dutch insolent manner of searching for Portugal's goods, or enforced with His Majesty's commission, which yet we think they would hardly vail to * in respect to the dominion which they have in these seas, we would not doubt to procure from them (the Portuguese) such conditions and performances as would be very advantageous to you, for we believe they would readily subscribe to furnish you with pepper, cinnamon, and as much freedom and security in some of the forts (if not the fort itself) as we can desire, or they themselves own."

In 1644, the Company's ship *Hinde* made a voyage to Macao, where the Supracargoes, at their first landing, received civilities from the Portuguese, but afterwards experienced from them and the Chinese injurious exactions, principally in the measurement of the ship, for which they paid 3,500 rials, instead of 800, and even less in proportion to the ship *London*, which paid but 1,400.

Macao was at this time represented to be greatly reduced, owing to the loss of the trade with Japan and the Ma-

illas, and to the civil war which then raged in China, and made their situation very insecure. One of the chief Mandarins had become so powerful, that he had possessed himself of a great part of the empire; and the Emperor, from apprehension of falling into the rebel's hands, destroyed his wife with two of his children, and then hung himself. These disorders made Macao so poor and destitute, that scarcely any thing could be procured there, and even at Canton, but china-ware, which constituted the bulk of the Hinde's lading, and much diminished the profit of the voyage. In 1648-9, discord invaded the Portuguese themselves, who murdered the Captain-General sent from Goa; and they were said to be daily spilling one another's blood in Macao.*

This year the Presidency of Bantam, in answer to the Company's desire of making an experiment with one of their small vessels to trade with China, state, in a letter dated 10th January, that from the best information the experiment cannot be undertaken without the inevitable loss of ship, men and goods. The country was overrun and wasted by the Tartars, who settled no government in the places they conquered; and the great Mandarins, with a fleet of upwards of a thousand sail of great ships, plundered the coasts, and every vessel they fell in with. In the following year, President Merry wrote (24th October) that "the Portuguese set forth a small vessel the former year for China, which is this year returned with some small quantity of silk, and wrought stuffs, tutenag dishes, and some musk; bringing news that the country is full of troubles, the Tartars continuing their invasion, or rather progression into the country, a great part whereof they have overrun, which causes a great scarcity, as

* England itself was at this time involved in civil disorders; and, as observed in Sec. I., the affairs of the Company appear to have been in a state of stagnation, until near the Restoration.

* *i.e.* Pay respect to.

well of commodity as of all things else."

In 1653, the Dutch, after having been invited to Canton, and distributing large presents, were forced to quit it at five hours' notice.* At the same time hopes were held out that the English might be permitted to trade there, through favour of the Portuguese. But in 1658-9, the Surat Government, writing to the Company (27th January), say, "We can neither receive from Mr. Christopher Oxinden, nor any other that have been at China, any encouragement for a free and profitable trade thither."†

On the 12th June 1664, the Company's ship the Surat frigate sailed from Bantam to Macao, off which place she anchored on the 12th July, and from that time to the 12th December was occupied with fruitless attempts to open a trade. The Portuguese at first endeavoured to fix upon the ship a portion of the fine which they stated they had paid for the misconduct of certain Private Traders, who had run away without paying their measure. They then demanded an enormous sum for measure of the ship, obliged the Supracargoes to deposit lead and pepper on shore, as security for it, placed guard boats round the ship and guards on board, and compelled the ship to lay behind the island, lest the Mandarin should see her. For part of the time they kept the English amused by a promise to get a chop for the ship to pass up to Canton. It was demanded also that they should land their goods,

that when they were gone the Mandarins might know in whose hands they were, and that the buyers might keep half the goods to furnish the Mandarins with, at what weight and price they pleased. Failing therefore in the object they came with, the goods were reshipped on board the Surat frigate, and she quitted Macao. The war in China added to the obstacles which they encountered in this visit; for it was observed, "that the Tartar conqueror would often for a month together keep the city of Macao from goods and provisions, as it happened while we were there." Nor was there much choice of commodities: the merchants of Canton were commanded not to come down nor send any goods; and one large junk of 120 tons laden with fine goods, that came down by stealth, was taken by pirates at the mouth of the Canton river.

On the 23d September 1673, the Company's ship Return, having been repulsed at Nangasaki in Japan, and relying on the amity between the nations, reached Macao with a view to trade. The Portuguese permitted the vessel to be carenced, and the goods to be landed, but on condition of trading only with the Portuguese in the town, and with money alone; hence, from having no silver, the sales of goods the English made were partial, and the purchases inconsiderable.

In the following year information was received that China was supplied with cloth by Dutch particular ships, licensed by the Dutch East-India Company's General at Batavia; and moreover that the Chinese made as fine serge as any in England.

The English being now at war with the Dutch, application was made 18th May, to the Portuguese at Macao, for protection, which was refused upon insignificant pretences, and the latter desired not to be troubled with any more propositions, for they could not make any alteration till they had received an answer from the Viceroy at Goa. The factors who had hired

* In 1653, the Dutch endeavoured to overcome the obstacles to their traffic by means of an Embassy, which set out from Batavia in the month of June, under Peter Boyer and James Keyser. After some stay at Canton, they were permitted to proceed to Peking, and had an audience of the Emperor; but failed in the object of their mission.

† The following year (1660) was remarkable for the formation of the first French China Company, chiefly through the care of M. Fermenel, a rich merchant of Rouen, who associated with persons of rank, partly upon pious principles, to carry thither certain prelates whom the Pope had appointed to preach the gospel there.

a house at Macao, thereupon went on board the *Return*, to consult the commander; and finding that the ship in her present position lay greatly exposed to the enemy, they addressed a "fourth paper" to the Portuguese Council, desiring leave to depart, and the use of the Portuguese boats to relade the unsold goods. The Consultation, dated 6th August 1674, recites, that all the time the Company's factors were at Macao no further liberty was conceded them: the guard of soldiers continued, who prevented the Chinese from coming in, or if they attempted they were "drubbed with the serjeants' halberts." Any Portuguese trading for trifling things were stigmatized as traitors and enemies to their country. Provisions could not be purchased without plate, and to procure it they were obliged to part with goods for half their value. The *Return* sailed on the 5th Sept. for the island Samshan (or Sanchan), with the view of bartering with the Chinese on the neighbouring coast, or with junks passing in that direction. On the 14th she removed to the road of Lampacao.

By Consultation dated 26th Nov. 1674, it appears that the factors had endeavoured to put off their cloth and other English manufactures; but owing to the disorders in the country, they had not been able to dispose of more than eleven pieces of cloth at low rates, whilst they were forced to pay dearly for such goods as they could procure; and "now having sold their pepper in barter, and done what they possibly could, they judge it convenient to depart from Lampacao road, for Bancoek, in the river of Siam."

A few years before this period, the Company's attention had been again directed to the island of Tywan or Formosa. In 1670 the Presidency of Bantam negotiated with the King for trade and privileges, and contracted for a factory; and on the 6th Sept. 1671, the Court addressed a letter to the King of Tywan, proposing to

trade with him.* A factory was established there, and in 1672 the instructions from Bantam strenuously urge the Tywan factory to promote the sale of woollens, that being the Company's principal object in undertaking this "northern traffic." Capacious storehouses were to be provided there, as it was intended to send goods not only to meet the present demand, but to keep such a stock that the Company might participate in the trade reported to subsist between Tywan and Manilla. Further orders were issued by the Court in 1674, directing the trade between Tywan, China, Japan and Manilla to be cultivated, and the natives to be encouraged to send English manufactures to those places, and in return to procure gold, silver, &c.

In the year 1675, the disorders in the Chinese empire increased, and a revolution there stopped the conveyance of goods: the Company's servants say, "they had not sold two bales of

* The letter was as follows: "May it please your Majesty. By advice from our agent and council at Bantam, we understand that upon your Majesty's encouragement, they had made a beginning of trade in your city of Tywan, and had been kindly received by your Majesty there; but they did not find the prices and vent of commodities to answer their expectations. Yet that there were certain articles in proposition between your Majesty and them for settlement of trade, and that they intended to return thither again. And we finding that, if your Majesty give encouragement, there may be considerable commerce by vending European and Indian commodities, taking in exchange such commodities as your kingdom doth afford. To that purpose we have now sent out several ships, with cargoes in part from hence, viz. cloths, stuffs, lead and other commodities, and have appointed to be laden at Bantam, calicoes, and other Indian goods, severally for sale at your city of Tywan, with orders to take in exchange sugars, skins, and other commodities. Thus we intend yearly to do in future, and to increase the number of shipping as we find the trade to invite us." The letter then desires that his Majesty will, in a special manner, encourage the consumption in his territories of British cloths and stuffs, the Company engaging to take in return all the productions of his kingdom, fit either for the markets of Europe or other parts. They further desire a modification of the articles subjecting them to the debts of their servants; and requiring the delivery of the ships' guns, &c. on shore during their stay: and relief from duties on goods re-exported or carried away unsold.

cloth since the arrival of the Flying Eagle." The King of Tywan taking advantage of those troubles, possessed himself of Amoy, an island on the China coast, opposite to Formosa, and issued a proclamation inviting Chinese and foreign merchants to trade thither, exempting them from customs and duties for three years. He declared that he came to deliver the natives from Tartar slavery; by which means his army was greatly augmented; several other places submitted to him, and many merchants resorted to Amoy. But having gained his object, he revoked the exemption from the customs, alleging that without the former duties he could not support his army. Similar hopes had been held out by the King's Minister at Tywan, who said that the Company were interested in the King's success, for if he should be firmly seated in China, he would doubtless grant them a factory in any part of his dominions. An English factory was established at Amoy, but the reverses which the King met with in 1676 greatly disappointed them. In this year the Company built the Tywan, and the Formosa the preceding year, expressly for trade between Tywan and Bantam. In February 1676-7, after making considerable conquests on the continent, including several cities, and augmenting his army to nearly 200,000 men, the King was finally compelled, through the rebellion of part of his army for want of pay, to abandon his conquests. He then fled from Chiangehew, the city of his residence, and settled upon the isle of Amoy, where he resided, and defended it by his fleet. His Chinese territory now consisted only of Amoy and its adjacent islands. In the following year, his general assembled his forces, and made a descent upon the coast of China; and on the 12th October 1678, the Presidency of Surat received advices from the factory at Amoy, that the King had recently gained a considerable town or two, and that, should he ultimately succeed,

the Company might expect a trade in the country. The factory at the same time addressed Punhee (the Minister of the King), adverting to the "articles" agreed to by the King, whereby they were permitted to import goods free of custom; and requesting his favour that, at least, custom should not be demanded retrospectively, and that if it was due in future, new articles should be granted them. Their application appears to have been unavailing, for the factory at Tywan are informed (March 15, 1678-9) by that of Amoy, to which it had been made subordinate the year preceding, that they must unavoidably pay custom; "so," say they, "we are making accounts with Punhee, and would have you do the same."

The professions made by the authorities were now discovered, as might be expected, to be insincere. Besides exacting the duties contrary to express stipulation, the King, by a chop affixed to the door of the factory, prohibited all people from dealing with the English without leave of Sinkoe, an officer of high authority, who also produced the King's sanction for receiving "the cloth, rashes, perpetuanoes, and broadcloth," the choicest part of their cargo, at his own prices; nor could they obtain an investment of copper, tutenague, sugar, and alum, without his permission. It was suspected that the profits accrued not to Sinkoe alone, but that the greatest part went to the King. Japan copper could be purchased only of the latter, at an extravagant price. In consequence of these abuses, so contrary to the articles, the factory at Amoy instructed that of Tywan to apply to Punhee the King's Minister, for redress, representing that on these terms the Company could not continue trade. Presents were transmitted (according to the custom of the country) with this communication for the young King and Punhee, amounting to about £107. No redress appears to have been obtained, and in consequence of the po-

verty of the trade, the little confluence of goods to the port, and the want of copper, sufficient investments could not be made for the return cargoes. In 1679, the factors had a surplus of 10,000 tael of last year in ready cash, for want of merchandize, when the ship arrived with fresh stock for the season. The affairs of the King were at this time in a very precarious condition, the Tywanners with difficulty defending themselves against the Tartars: the King's treasury was empty; his subjects were exhausted, and his army discontented. The Court of Directors in consequence approve (Nov. 26, 1679) of withdrawing the factory of Tywan to enlarge that of Amoy. Soon afterwards the island of Amoy fell into the possession of the Tartars. In 1681 and 1682 the Court addressed two letters to the King of Tywan, appealing to his justice for payment of outstanding debts, due principally from great Mandarins, and which the factors had three years before vainly attempted to obtain by application to the Minister; and also detailing injuries received both at Tywan and Amoy, and requesting satisfaction. The circumstances of the King were now however growing daily worse; and the debts of the Company desperate in consequence. In July 1683 he was obliged to submit to the Great Cham, after being twice defeated by the Tartars at sea, and losing the frontier island of Pehon. As the price of peace, he delivered up the island of Tywan to Sego, the Tartarian commander. The factors, therefore, who had been left at Tywan, were obliged to wind up their concerns, and to conciliate by costly presents, in cash as well as goods, the Tartars, whose oppression and extortion involved them in great difficulties. They requested permission to sell their goods and proceed to Siam: which was refused by Sego without instructions from the Emperor. He promised them trade both

at Tywan and Amoy; but while he was at the latter place, the Tartar authorities left at Tywan commenced, in January 1683-4, a system of greater injustice, buying goods in small quantities at their own prices. In 1684-5, the Company's Supracargo had advice of a chop from Amoy, allowing him to leave Tywan with the Company's effects.

June 5, 1689, the Court writing to the Madras Government, say, "Tywan is good for nothing now; and we would not have you settle a factory there again."

During the Company's intercourse with Tywan, they constantly impressed upon their servants the necessity of extending the sale and consumption of British commodities, not merely there and at Amoy, but by means of those places in the adjacent countries of Japan and the Manillas. A passage has already been quoted in the first section (page 7) in proof of this; and in 1676 the Presidency of Bantam wrote Tywan factory, that notwithstanding the latter had desired that no more Europe manufactures might be sent, yet the Company were so urgent for their vend, that the former were obliged to send them a proportion; the woollens were to be sold cheaper than formerly. In 1681, the Court directed Bantam to procure a native Chinese from Amoy, versed in the art of lackering, to come to England; and, in the ensuing year, they notify to that Presidency, that being desirous of introducing Colchester baize into China, and also, by circuitous exchanges, into the Japan and Manilla markets, they had sent fifty pieces on the China Merchant. But Amoy having been taken by the Tartars, no junks went that year to Manilla; and the article not being liked by the Chinese, the Supracargoes were not able to dispose of them.

(Section IV., China concluded, in our next.)

LITERAL TRANSLATION OF FIRDŌSĪ'S EPISODE OF ROSTAM AND SOHRĀB.

Continued from Vol. XII. p. 115.

MR. EDITOR:—

نامه کاوس نزد رستم

King Kai-kāwos's Letter to Rostam.

The King now commanded that an epistle should be written in his name to the renowned Rostam. and first he began it with saluting the hero, and saying: "Be your mind circumspect, and your soul enlightened! It so happens, that in this world we have none to redress our wrongs but yourself. be it known, that an accomplished chieftain has made an inroad upon us, with an army from the quarter of Turán; he is halted with his troops at the white citadel, the garrison of which had evacuated and fled from it; this champion is a resolute man of war, with the body of a formidable elephant, and the heart of a male lion. nobody in Iran has the boldness of facing him, unless you, who, we trust, may tarnish his splendour. A hero by birth, and intrepid as a lion, you have torn out the hearts of your foes with a dagger. of an exalted state, lofty fame, and high mind, you have established a character as the first soldier of the world: you are a renowned general and elephant-bodied warrior, the prop of the military, and glory of the people: you are the heart and back of the mighty men of Irán, and have the grasp and strength of a lion. you are the conqueror of the province of Mazindarán, and subduer of the strongholds of Hámáwarán. At the flourish of your battle-axe the sun will shed tears, and at the brandish of your scymitar Venus, or the morning star, will get more inflamed. the river Nile is not so rapid in its course as the cloud of dust that envelops the heels of your horse Rakhsh; nor is the elephant your match as a warrior in this world, or by land. your noose can enthrall the lion in its snare, and your spear make a painful impression upon the mountain: you are the asylum of whatever calamity can befall us in Irán, and its champions have crowned you as their chief: let us consider it as a blessing of Providence upon Garshāp, Narimán, and

that cavalier Sam, that they left such a progeny and descendant as conquers worlds, overthrows lions, and is of their special blood and lineage! The sight of you insures me splendid fortune, refreshing fragrance, and an everlasting vigour!

"A distressing adventure has recently presented itself, the very thought of which is afflicting to my mind: our chiefs have sat in council upon it, and having taken into consideration that epistle of Garjdhahm, the bravest of them see it in this light: that the illustrious Gév should be deputed to you; he will be the bearer of this letter, and from it you can judge of what is good and expedient. Once you have read it, whether by day or night, let not your lips repeat its story: should you hold a nosegay in your hand, think not of smelling it, but refresh your brain by the alertness of your movements; should you have lain down to rest, get instantly on your feet, and if already on foot, loiter not a moment; but, taking along with you the most accomplished cavaliers, hurry from Zābul, and give the shout of marching; for from the terms in which Garjdhahm describes him, you alone can match him; therefore, on reading this letter, you will prepare for leading your troops to battle."

He impressed the letter with a black seal, and perfumed it with ambergris and sandal-wood; and having thus closed his credentials, with the fleetness of the wind, he delivered them to the zealous Gév, saying at the same time, "you must use dispatch, and give your horse free rein: it will behove you, on joining Rostam, not to indulge in a second nap at Zābul. If you arrive at night, you must set out on your return next day, and warn him, how we are hampered in our field operations; for if, my brave friend! we should be forced to fly, you cannot fancy how such a thought distresses me. Think not of what you are to eat, or what you are to drink, but hasten on like a raging storm."

Gév received the despatch from him;

and, being moreover on the alert, proceeded on his journey without taking sleep or rest. When he entered the territory of Zabulistan, they announced to Rostam the approach of a courier, saying: "mounted on a spirited courser, a cavalier is come from Irán with the speed of the wind." The able-bodied hero went forth with a cavalcade to meet him, and they put a coronet upon their mighty chief's head. Now that Gév on his horse drew near to the citadel, along with his noble and high-minded retinue, he dismounted, as well as the warriors who accompanied him, every one of them, whether officer or trooper. The illustrious hero Rostam also alighted from horseback, and asked after the King and the state of Irán; when they turned from the highway and entered Rostam's mansion, where they rested for awhile, and were refreshed.

Gév communicated his message, and delivered his credentials; and entered in part upon the story of Sohráb. When Rostam listened and read his letter, he smiled, and expressed his surprise at that business, saying: "has a cavalier appeared among the chiefs of this world that could compare with the heroic Sam? Such might not astonish, if found among the choice warriors in these parts, but among the Turks it were incredible. I cannot fancy what Providence may intend by this act of his wisdom, or who this fortunate Turkish warrior may be: by the daughter of the King of Samangán I have a son, but he is still a stripling: he has not yet reached that age of discretion which could direct the fluctuating operations of a campaign. I sent for him to his mother a store of gold and jewels by the hands of a messenger, who brought back for answer, saying: 'that noble youth has all but attained his full growth, yet that darling of my heart, and joy of my life, is not equal to field service or the fatigues of war:' once he can wield his lion-like arm, many is the chief that he will level with the ground: with a mouth smelling of his mother's milk, he already relishes wine, and must doubtless have soon a taste for fighting; for he derives his descent from an heroic stock, and fortunately for him is of our house and connection. The duties of the field expect to see me armed, but the rights of hospitality claim our previous attention: come and let us withdraw into

the mansion, and enjoy ourselves in the hall of my father Zál; there we can discuss the policy of this business, and endeavour to trace who this suspicious Turkish warrior is."

The high-minded and heroic Rostam descended into the hall of his ancestors; he and Gév occupied the apartment of Narímán, where they tarried for a time, and forgot all their cares. Rostam thus delivered himself, saying: "in this concern we have nothing to apprehend, for it must be at last decided in the field. Nobody can say from whence this renowned person came, nor do I yet know from whom this cavalier drew his origin." The messenger I sent thus returned for answer: "there is no sign of backwardness in that high-minded youth (meaning his son Sohráb): in form he is upright as the stately cypress, brandishing a mace in his hand, and having a noose hanging at his holsters; powerful in his grasp, and vigorous in his body, he can assail the stars in their lofty spheres: notwithstanding that his age exceeds not fourteen years, in manliness he has risen above the circling skies; nevertheless he is not yet fit for field duties, nor able to preside at the feast or banquet. What you moreover tell me, my brave friend! of this other warrior, when he took the field against the Iránís, that having dismounted the intrepid Hájir, he made him his captive by entangling him in his noose; though he in some shape has overthrown a brave and resolute man, such a feat was not the result of his lion-like gripe; and though it was through his agency, yet we should neither fear nor dread him, for it is Providence that ordains the destruction of our antagonist." Afterwards the elephant-bodied Rostam observed to Gév: "O chief of champions and army-overthrower! let us now sit down and enjoy ourselves to-day, and equally forget the sovereign and his heroic train; let us rest one day and pass it at our ease, and moisten our parched lips with the refreshing beverage; after that we can attend upon the King, and show the way of battle to the warriors of Irán: peradventure glorious fortune may yet be on the alert, and in that event this cannot prove an arduous undertaking; where the billows of the ocean are overwhelming the plain, fire cannot flame up at the same time upon it; whenever he shall see my

standard, whether from afar, they must go in mourning, even amidst his festive enjoyments. So long as Rostam is lord of the battle-axe and sword, he must be resolute, prudent and firm, and have all the blood-thirsty spirit of that cavalier Sam: and having all this asperity and spirit, he never could consider this as an arduous and difficult undertaking."

They set a drinking wine, and became gay and jocular, and got full of anecdote of the King. At dawn next day, being inclined for another drinking bout, the able-bodied hero got up and prepared for it. For the whole day they were in high glee, and had no thought how the second day went. Rostam directed the suttlers and cooks, that they should occasionally serve up their meals. After having partaken such refreshments, the company sat round, and were entertained with wine, music, and dancing. In like manner as that day had passed, the assembly were next day cheerful as the blooming cheek of a Húrî; a third dawn ushered them into the same scene of dissipation and debauchery, and they never thought of Káwós and Káî. On the fourth day Gév arose, and thus addressed the noble chief of heroes, saying "King Káwós is violent in his passions, and has no prudence, and will make no allowance for such a freak as this—he is much dejected by this event, and his mind irritated, and his appetite, rest, and sleep, have all forsaken him—if we make any stay in Zabulistan, we shall much increase his mental uneasiness. The Irání King will be greatly offended at us, and he is very weak and vindictive in his anger—perhaps your prowess might hold his displeasure cheap, but none has the power of contesting the point with him. He urged me repeatedly to hurry back, as he had much to apprehend for the Irání army." Rostam answered him "Be not anxious about this, for no man on this earth will dare to quarrel with me." At dawn, next day, they all got up, and thought no more about what had passed.

آمدن رستم به شهر کاوس شاه

The arrival of Rostam at the capital of King Káwós.

Rostam ordered them to saddle Rakhah, and to sound at intervals the brazen war trumpet: they made a complete equipment *Asiatic Journ.—No. 74.*

of Rostam, and accompanied him with a golden saddle and silver bandings; the Zabulistan cavaliers heard the trumpet for marching, and left their quarters accoutred in helmets and coats of mail. Rostam mustered an immense host of cavalry, and his brother Zawírah was the champion, who had the immediate command of it.

Now that Rostam had drawn near to the King, there came for one day's journey a cavalcade to meet him; such as Tós and Gúdriz, the son of Gishwád, who alighted, and ran on foot before his horse. In like manner Rostam dismounted, and the chiefs gathered round, and paid him their respects: and with open hearts, and full of good wishes, all of them hastened into the royal presence.

خشم کردن کاوس بر کیو و رستم

King Káu expressing his anger at Gév and Rostam.

Now they went and offered their salutations to the King, he took offence, and made them no return; first he spoke in harsh reprimand to Gév, and then put no restraint upon the fierceness of his eyes, saying, how came it that Rostam expressed his contempt, and swerved from his allegiance? Had I a sword lying by my side, I would cleave down his head as I would an orange: seize, bind, and impale him, and dare not to make intercession with me for him. The words of the king pained Gév to the heart, that he should thus lay violent hands on him. Káwós was knitting his brows in a frown of passion, and sat bristling up like a surly lion. He was furiously enraged at Gév and Rostam, and the whole court stood confounded at beholding him. Then the king ordered Tós, saying, go and impale both of them alive. If Káwós-kai moved from his place, in his anger he struck fire like a flint on steel; occasionally it sparkled before him, perhaps it was a charm that watched over his passion.

The able-bodied Rostam was stirred to anger at the King, and said, "let not your fire extend to this extremity—whatever you do one act is worse than another, and sovereignty with you has nothing bright or luminous in it; were the crown to rest on the tail of a dragon, it would be a safer place than on your worthless and insano head. I am that renowned Rostam Zál, that am not to be disgraced by

such a king as you. In Egypt, China, and Hamawân, in Rûm, Sîgar, and Mazîndârân, all have felt the chastisement of my sword and darts, and all have crouched before my horse Rakhsh, how can you harbour revenge against me in your heart, who verily owe your worldly existence to me? Order Sohrab to be impaled alive, and humble and disgrace the refractory and malignant." He struck Tôs such a blow on the arm, that you might have fancied it the kick of a furious elephant. He fell prostrate at his feet, and Rostam walked indignant over him. Getting out of court in the fury of passion, he mounted Rakhsh, and said, "I am the bestower of crowns, and overthrower of thrones. When I am moved to wrath, who is king Kâwos, and why should I dare to lay violent hands upon me? What have I to fear from the King's anger? Who is Kâwos in my sight, and what is a handful of dust? It is neither to the sovereign, nor to the army and people, but to God Almighty, that I owe my strength and glory: this earth is my devoted subject, and my horse Rakhsh is my throne: this battle-axe my seal of office, and this helmet my crown, the gleam of my splendid scymitar casts a gloom over night, and I strew the field of battle over with the heads of my slain: the points of my mace and spear are my allies, and my two arms the centre and heart of my sovereignty; why should he play the tyrant over me, who am not his slave, but the devoted servant of the Creator of the universe?" The intrepid chiefs laid the crown and throne before me, and wished to proclaim me their king, but I respected the rules, forms, and customs of the empire and did not aspire to the kingdom. Had I accepted of the crown and throne, this injury and fortune would not have been your portion, every thing on my part has been for your benefit, and what you have awarded is my reward. When your father Kai-kâhd, with his tribe lived in obscurity and contempt in Mount Alboz, had I not restored him to Iran, you could not have equipt yourself and wielded the sword of revenge. I seated Kai-kâhd on the throne, but what do I know of Kâwos, his anger, or his violence? When you brought a heavy mace upon your neck, had I not marched into Mazîndârân, who could put such dependence upon the

strength of his arm, as to cut off the heart and brains of the Deformed or white demon? When you could resolve on disgracing your chiefs, had you no recollection of what befel you in Mazîndârân? Such light behaviour in a sovereignty is very unbecoming, which must assuredly ruin its dominion and good fortune, it must blast the crown, throne, and seal of command, and leave the country to be lud waste by its foes. God preserve us from such a spurious shoot of the royal stock, as might through him prove the destruction of heroic reputation! The hard knocks of Sohrab will fall upon the Irân, and neither noble nor plebeian among them can escape him: it will leave you to protect your lives, and make good sense your remedy in this business, for you must not expect to see me again in Irân, or the country defended by my arms."

He gave his horse a blow, and rode from among them, and each of them you might say, felt the blow on his own skin: the hearts of all the men of renown were dejected, for they considered themselves a flock, and Rostam as their shepherd! They addressed themselves to Gushwid, saying, "this is a concern of yours for you can reunite whatever has been broken, when the King may I ear a statement of the case from you, he will no doubt put confidence in your arguments: forthwith repair into the presence of that insincere king, and work upon him by all manner of discussion, let your plea be long and sweet, perhaps you may recover his strayed wits and fortune."

[Here is the only great omission I have made of the text, being seventeen verses of a repetition of what had immediately preceded and I follow them.]

The general Gushwid entered warmly upon the business, and presenting himself boldly before the King, asked Kâwos-kû, "what has Rostam done, that you have to-day driven the hero from Iran?" Have you forgot what he did to you in Hamawaran, and how he disposed of the Mazîndârân Demons, that you should order him to be impaled alive for it ill becomes kings to be so cross and savage in their orders? Your recompense to Rostam was to treat him harshly and no sovereign ever showed a greater want of good sense. Now he is departed, and

“The mighty warrior has taken leave of his champion, leaving the activity of a hero, whom have you to oppose this hero in the field of battle, and involve him in the dust of war? Of all the old and experienced warriors Gashdaham is the chief, and he has heard and seen much about him: he writes, ‘let me never witness that day, when any of our cavaliers is doomed to meet him!’ That man must have a weak understanding, who can offend such a warrior as Rostam. discretion and good sense are the requisite qualifications for a king, for he can effect nothing by haste and violence.”

Now the King had listened to this speech of Gúdriz, and knew he respected the imperial laws and forms, he became ashamed of what he had after that manner uttered, and surprised at the weakness of his own intellect. He answered Gúdriz, “these expressions are worthy of you, for nothing is more becoming to the lips of a sage than good counsel. it will now behave you to follow him, and use every argument for the benevolent purpose of emptying his head of any recollection of my harshness, and pointing out to himself his better fortune bring him back into my presence, that my gloomy existence may be again brightened.”

After getting up, and taking leave of the King, Gúdriz turned his face towards the impetuous hero; and attended by all the army chiefs, he took the road leading after Rostam. Now they descried the elephant-bodied warrior on the highway, all the men of renown, with one voice, poured forth a blessing upon the hero, saying, “may you live for ever, and may your soul be serene! may the whole earth be laid prostrate at your feet, and may the margin of the throne ever be your seat! You are well aware, that King Káwos has no brains, and that he is coarse in the asperity of his expressions; that he is apt to say what he will afterwards regret, and ready to rectify what such indecorum has violated should however their champion have been affronted by the sovereign, no blame could verily attach to the people of Irán, that he should abandon their territory, and withdraw from them his auspicious countenance; as for the King, he is ashamed of the words he uttered, and gnaws the band of penitence for his violence.”

The able-bodied hero returned for an-

swer, saying, “I feel myself independent of Káwos-kai: my saddle is my throne, my casque my crown, my coat of mail the garment of my common wear, and my heart reconciled to death; am I deserving of such unworthy expressions as the King in his vehemence made use of towards me? who delivered him from the bonds of captivity, and restored him to his crown and throne; one time fighting the demons of Mázindarán, and another time combating the King of Hámáwarán; for, on finding him thus enthralled by his foes, I released him from imprisonments and hardships his head has no other knowledge than that of rashness, brutality, and violence; my head is satisfied, and my heart content, and I stand in awe of nobody but a pure and holy Deity.”

Now the mighty champion was satisfied with speaking, Gúdriz thus addressed him, saying, “the King and the resolute and high-minded chiefs are viewing this subject in a different light; and individuals of them are privately insinuating, that their illustrious hero is afraid of this Turk for ever since Gashdaham in that manner warned us, that all the land must soon be deserted by us; now that Rostam dreads to meet him in combat, you and I can find it no place of safety thus from the King’s violence at court, and this stranger’s violence in the field, we may judge what the tittle-tattle at court is.”

He repeated these details to Rostam, and the hero was astonished at hearing them. Rostam thus made answer to Gúdriz, saying, “I have marched far and near over these domains and if I could charge my heart with having harboured fear, I would not let life and body remain united, but would forthwith tear them asunder: you know whether I could fly from a field of battle, but the King’s precipitance might drive me from it.” It so appeared from this his remark, that Rostam would wheel round and return to court. He suppressed his mean sense of honour; and, having taken the road of going back, set out in high spirits towards his sovereign.

When descried from afar, the king stood up, and with many apologies for his past conduct, observed, “hastiness of temper is my innate nature, and what God has planted in us must thus grow and increase: from this recent instance of my wayward and perverse disposition, my heart got

contracted as the moon in wane: other-
wise you are the bulwark of my army and
people, and the diadem of this my imper-
ial throne. I pledge you daily in a hum-
per of wine, and remember you with af-
fection morning and evening my sove-
reignty has its being in your dignity and
state, and we are both the direct descen-
dants of Jamshed I exist in this world
through your pomp and glory, and have
no kindred tie on any but you my sole
wish in this life is to have you as my ally,
for you are my refuge in every difficulty
in this arduous career I am anxious for
your hurrying on and my cheer was
excited because you were so tardy, ever
since you left me in anger, O heroic Sir!
I have been penitent, and the dust of
repentance has stuck in my mouth.

Rostam answered him, saying, "the
universe is yours, and we are all your hum-
ble and devoted servants. I now present
myself to know your commands, for you are
the sovereign lord paramount and I am
your subject. I am ready to proceed
wherever you may order me, and am the
lowly vassal of your crown and throne
thus am I standing a petitioner at your
gate, and am verily in object of scorn to
the humble were my life to endure for-
ever, it would be wholly devoted to your
service."

Kawos spoke, saying, "O, warlike Sir!
may your soul ever be happy and serene!
It were thus better that to-day we should
indulge in conviviality, and to-morrow
take the field. He gave orders to set
forth a heart-exhilarating banquet, and
they took their seats on the borders of a
lake, there they had out a royal entertain-
ment, and inside the pavilion cheerful as
the mansions of paradise he invited all
his chiefs, and in the guest of his heart
showered pearls over their heads from the
harmony of stringed instruments and the
clangour of the trumpets, the lilies of
their cheeks bloomed fair before the king
till midnight they were quaffing wine,
and joining in chorus with the dance and
song; they continued drinking till the
world was involved in a mist, and the
hearts of the stoutest warriors were con-
founded with intoxication all were over-
taken with the debauch, and returned to
their quarters when the night was well
nigh spent.

Now the sun had torn aside that pitch-

coloured garment Night, and Kawos
from his screened apartment, King Ka-
was directed Gév and Tós to make fast the
great drum on an elephant's back he
threw open the door of his treasure, and
offered subsistence money, and he levied
troops and prepared a camp equipage,
and, having mustered a hundred thousand
target-bearing cuirassiers, he rode him-
self into camp one detachment marched
along the skirts of the desert, the dust of
whose horses' hoofs threw a gloom over
the country, the sky was in indigo blue,
and the earth black as ebony and the face
of the plain shook from the rattling of the
great drum. The army went on stage after
stage, and darkened with the gleam of
their arms the bright face of the sun the
spurling of the tridents and lances through
the dust seemed a fire blazing behind in
a ure cren from the diversified crowd
of banner spears, golden shields, and em-
broidured tissue sandals, you might fancy
an ebony-coloured cloud to have collected,
and that it was showering down sand-
wich, or gum jumper! throughout the globe
there was no distinguishing day from night,
all you could see of it was, that they were
not the pleiades or other celestial constel-
lations. After this fashion they marched
till they reached the white citadel, and
there was no distinguishing which was
earth or which was rock along the land
there the pavilions and tents formed a
camp of two miles, and the country around
was covered with horses and elephants.

Loud notice was given from the watch-
tower and Sohrab had warning, that an army
was arrived, upon hearing in this way the
alarm, he mounted a battlement and took
a view of this warlike array he pointed
out to Homai with his finger an encamp-
ment that had no bounds on beholding
this army from afar, Homai breathed
short, and his heart was panic struck the
war-delighted Sohrab spoke to him, say-
ing, "be of good cheer, and recall the co-
lour of your cheeks" afterwards the brave
youth thus added, saying, "let any un-
easy thought be wiped from your heart if
the sun and moon may after this manner
continue favourable, you shall not find
amidst this immense host any one warrior
practised in arms, who will meet me in
single combat there seem many armed
and warlike-looking men, but I question
if there is one of skill and reputation

among them, I shall next place the imperial throne of Afrasiyab to be erected, and make the whole plain seem a mighty ocean. Sohráb did not feel the least embarrassment, but descended from the rampart in high glee: he ordered them to bring him a goblet of sparkling wine, and felt no uneasiness in his mind at the approaching contest: he got a banquet set forth, and sat down to regale with an assembly of resolute and loyal chiefs. After this they pitched the state pavilion on the platform in front of the citadel; and no spot along the plains and mountains was left unoccupied with troops, tents, and camp equipage.

Now the sun was departed from this world, and the gloom of night had thrown its mantle over the day, the heroic Rostam attended on the King with his loins girt up for war, and his heart full of revenge, saying, "O, sovereign Sir! I have an occasion for quitting this, without my sash and coronet (that is, in dishabille, as a spy): for I must know who this recent conqueror of the world is, who these mighty men are, and who their chief is?" Káwos answered him, saying, "this is your special concern, and let your soul be serene, and body vigorous and strong! May you ever remain under the protection of Providence, and let your mind, opinions, and conventions be gratified."

The able-bodied hero dressed himself like a Turk, and made his way privately into the citadel; he proceeded, and, on approaching the castle, heard the uproar and revelry of the Turks: the brave-hearted warrior entered that strong hold like a male lion getting among a herd of antelopes: he reviewed the chiefs one after another, and remarked that their cheeks bloomed fair as a rose from joy. [Turks are proverbial with Oriental writers for their fairness and beauty!]

When Sohráb had resolved on levying war, and in his hurry of preparation, was pressed for time, his mother, Talimínah, sent for Zindah-Razm; for on the occasion of a banquet she had seen that champion in person; he was the son of the Prince of Samángán, and of consequence the maternal uncle of the illustrious Sohráb. She spoke to him, saying, "O, intelligent champion! I have sent for you to accompany this young man; that on the renowned hero getting among the

lions, and on his coming to combat with the king of a brave-hearted people; when the soldier shall be put to the proof on the day of battle and revenge, you may point out to the chosen son his father."

Now Rostam saw Sohráb seated on his throne, with Zindah-razm placed on one hand by him, having the brave cavalier Hóman on the side, and that lion of renown, Bérman, on the other; you might say the entire throne of Sohráb had the graceful form of a verdant cypress: his two arms were brawny as a camel's thighs; his chest was the chest of a lion, and his cheek the crimson of blood: he was vigorous and rampant as a male lion, and had the combined action of a hundred young warriors: fifty bondsmen, with their arms across their breasts, stood on each side in attendance on this heart-exhilarating favourite of fortune; all joining in chorus, and in chanting the praise of that stately form, his seal of office, and diadem.

Rostam had taken a retired station, and was noticing from a distance the Túrání warriors: on some necessary occasion Zindah was passing him on his way out of doors, and remarked a champion stately as a cypress: as he recollected none such in their own army, he roughly jostled and hastily questioned him: "tell me," he said to him, "who you are? Come towards the light and show us your face." The strong-bodied hero struck him such a violent blow with his fist on the neck, that the soul departed from his body: there Zindah-razm became cold and stiff, and the day of feasting and fighting closed upon him. In that place he fell, and they did not find him return into the convivial meeting: some time had thus passed with Sohráb, and the lion Zindah-razm did not come near him. Sohráb was looking around him, curious where he might be, and why his station remained empty: a person come up who had found him fallen upside down, and the life departed from his body: they stated his case before Sohráb, and truly embittered his appetite for food and sleep: they went, and found him thrown contemptuously aside, and brought to rest as to feast or combat. Overwhelmed with affliction, they came back lamenting, and their hearts were dissolved in the anguish of pain: they told Sohráb that Zindah-razm's time was come, and his concern with war and conviviality at an end; on

hearing this report, Sobrah rose in haste, and repaired to Zindah-razm with the speed of drifting smoke. attended by his servants, and with the minstrels and lights, he came and found him a dead corpse, he was exceedingly shocked and astonished, and calling on his brave and intrepid warriors, he thus addressed them, saying, "to-night we must not think of sleep, but employ the whole of it in brightening our spear-points; for a wolf got among the flock, and finding the shepherd and his dog in the fold, he seized one sheep from the brave-hearted warriors, and left him weltering in his blood with scorn and contempt. If the Creator of the universe may befriend me, he will render the earth smooth as the shoe of my horse. I will cut loose the noose from the holster of my saddle, and revenge Zind-ah-razm upon the Irânîs." He came back and resumed his seat at the festive board, and called all the mighty chieftains around him the lion Sobrah thus addressed them, saying,— "O, intelligent and high-minded warriors, though I have lost Zindah-razm as the prop of my throne, it is not incumbent on us to relinquish good cheer and conviviality."

Now that Rostam was on the other hand returning to his sovereign, he met Gév in command of the night-guard in the Irânî camp when the champion found Rostam on the highway, he laid his hand on his sword and drew it from the scabbard; he made one loud shout like a furious elephant, guarded his head with his shield, and held forth his hand; for Rostam knew that Gév commanded the patrol that night in the Irânî camp. On recognising Rostam's voice, the patrol smiled, and after that expressed his astonishment he approached him on foot (from respect), and addressed him, saying, "O, revenge-wreaking chieftain! where have you been wandering on foot through the darkness of night?" The able-bodied hero opened his lips in reply, and said to him, "had he journeyed as far as Saturn, he would thus have acted like a hero, that was disturbed and vexed." The select Gév saluted him with praise, saying, "let me never see you without a horse, battle-axe, and accoutrements."

Thence Rostam proceeded into the royal presence, and offered upon the subject of the Turks and their convivial meeting

of Sobrah, his stately form and figure, his arms and shoulders, his chest and lower members; that he never could have expected such a person among the Turks, whose upright stature had the graceful motion of a cypress such another is not to be met among the Irânîs or Tûrânîs; it might suffice to say, that he is the cavalier Sam! He moreover noticed that blow on Zindah-razm's neck, which had ever after put a stop on his feasting or fighting. All this they discussed, and called for music and wine, and passed the remaining night in arranging the next day's combat.

Now the sun had raised his gold-burnished shield, and the dawn displayed her head in the celestial sphere, Sobrah buckled on his coat of mail, and mounted his dapple-grey charger in his arm he supported a Hindi scymtar, and upon his head he wore an imperial crown on his holsters he hung his multiplied nooses, formed of fold over fold, having the rigid visage of war between them. He sallied forth, and made choice of a commanding height, where he could view the whole Irânî camp he directed Hajir to walk on before, and said to him, an arrow should not deviate from a straight line, its aim does not demand a crooked direction, for a random shot is less likely to wound its object unless it is your wish to incur a loss, you will choose the path of rectitude in whatever business you set about let all your answers be direct to whatever I may ask you, adopt not a crooked policy, nor think of deceiving me as it must be your wish to get from me a release, and to meet respect in every assembly, if you will tell the truth in all I ask, you may meet in return my favourable award, I will not in any shape from the righteous path, and be candid in answering whatever I may interrogate you with respect to the Irânîs; and I shall assign you stores of wealth, and bestow upon you honorary dresses and presents, but if after this fashion your policy take a crooked turn, your destination must in this case be a prison and dungeon." Hajir answered him, saying, "whatever the King may ask me about the Irânî army, I shall fairly tell him whatever I know of it; for why should my answer take a crooked path? In this you must find me true and sincere, and not so conceited as to prefer a perverse course; for in this way no road is prefer-

saying, "I shall question you again about their high-minded warriors, their king, and people: of all the mighty men of that land, such as Tós, King Káwos and Gúdriz: the brave and heroic of the kingdom of Irán, such as Gashitaham and the famous Gév; of Bahráh and the renowned Rostam; whatever I may question you about each, you must sum up his character; and, if you desire to retain your head on its body, and preserve life in its place, you will give me the distinguishing sign of every individual."

پرسیدن مهربان نشان رستم از هجیر
و پنهان داشتن او

Sohráb questioning Hujír for some token of Rostam, and his concealing it.

An area, inclosed with screens of variegated brocade, having tyger-spotted tents pitched amidst it; within this is a turquoise throne of an azure-coloured fashion, and having a hundred formidable elephants, paraded in the interior front; with a standard, emblazoned with a yellow sun: its field, or cover, a violet colour, and surmounted with a moon of gold; all these situated in the very centre of the camp. "Whose place is this, and which of the Irání warriors occupies it?" He answered him, saying, "that is the Irání sovereign, who has elephants and lions picketed at the entrance of his pavilion."

Then he remarked to him, saying, "on the right hand there is a host of cavalry, elephants, and camp equipage, and an area, inclosed with black, having a body of troops parading within it; and without, a vast shew of tents pitched all around, with elephants in front, and lions in the rear: a banner emblazoned with the figure of an elephant, and near by troopers, with gold embroidered sandals, declare the name of this champion of the Iránis, and say where is his place or station?" He thus answered, saying, "that must be Tós, the son of Núdar, whose standard is an emblazoned elephant; he is a prince of the royal lineage, illustrious, an army-commander, and keen in his revenge; the lion has not power to withstand his assault, and the mighty, from a dread, are ready to pay him tribute."

He then spoke, saying, "that is the pavilion of a great warrior, away stationed in front of it, having the figure of a lion emblazoned on a violet-coloured banner, and the field embroidered throughout with jewels, with an immense retinue stationed in its rear, all armed with spears, and clothed in coats of mail: tell me what is this chief's name, and do not, from perverseness, slander his reputation." He thus answered, saying, "that is the glory of the independents warriors, and the general-in-chief, Gúdriz, the son of Gashwádigán: he is an army-leader, and courageous in the field of revenge, and has eighty sons resembling elephants, and like lions. Where is the elephant that would dare to encounter him in battle; where the lion of the plain, or tyger of the mountain?"

He again spoke, saying, "that green pavilion, having the Princes of Irán standing in attendance before it, with a banner displayed over its canopy in front, and a dragon emblazoned on that violet-coloured banner: having a throne within, richly inlaid, and the Gáwayáan standard (or the blacksmith's apron) waving over it; on this is seated a champion, with the dignity, shoulders, and arms of the heroic; before him stands a horse, or rakhsh, of a corresponding stature, with a noose hanging down to his feet, which, as occasionally heard to neigh, would seem, you might fancy, a loud surge of the ocean; many elephants stand before him, clothed in the bargostowan, or a complete coat of defensive armour, and the hero from time to time utters a loud exclamation. Throughout all Irán there can be no such stately form, nor can any horse be found to compare with his horse; behold his banner, it is emblazoned with a dragon, and its staff has the surmount of a golden lion. What is the name of this intrepid cavalier, who is every moment setting up the roar of a lion?" Then did Hujír reflect within himself, saying, "if I divulge the sign of the elephant-bodied hero to this strong-minded and lion-like warrior, he may destroy in Rostam the corner-stone of heroism; it were accordingly better to conceal it, and erase his name from the roll of our proud and lofty chieftains." He answered him, saying, "he is a well wisher from China, who has joined our King as an ally." He asked the candid Hujír for his name; when

he replied, "I know not what they call him." Again, Sohrab questioned him about his name, saying, "let me only know his China appellation," when Hajir thus spoke to him in answer, saying, "O honoured Prince and lion-enthralled in those days, when he joined the King, I was stationed at this citadel. I conceive that this champion is that China man, or, at all events, his arms and bearings are new to me."

The heart of Sohrab was sorely grieved, that he could in no place find a sign of Rostam. His mother had given him a token of his father, this he put to the test, but, on trial, it had not proved true. He was singing the name through the mouth of Hajir; perhaps the music of words might yield some heart-consolation, but fortune, as written on the forehead, is of another guess sort. It is not to be made less than what was ordained, nor is it ever to be made more. When the destinies spread their wings, and descend from the spheres, they strike the most sagacious of us dumb and blind.

He then asked, saying, "of chieftains having pavilions pitched along the plain there stand troops of horse and of elephants, and the sound of the trumpet is heard amidst the crowd. One chieftain has a banner, with an emblazoned wolf upon its field and its golden surmount is glittering above the clouds, having a throne erected amidst a pavilion, and bondsmen standing in ranks before it, say, which of the Iran chiefs is this? what is his station and whence his lineage?" Thus he replied, saying, "that is Gév, the son of Gúdriz, whom his brother champions call Gév Nev, or the heroic Gév, he is the superior and chief of the Gúdriz line and is held in the Irán camp in a twofold estimation. He is the illustrious son-in-law of Rostam (having married Rostam's daughter), and his few equals in the land of Irán."

He said to him, "from the quarters of the resplendent and orient sun I observe one white pavilion made of Rumi brocade, with above a thousand cavaliers paraded in ranks before it, the general on foot, and the spearmen extended in a body beyond all bounds, appending to that brocade is a splendid hanging with a body-guard drawn up in rank and file before it. The general is himself seated on

an ivory throne, with a golden crown upon it. Of none of renown, what is this chief's name; and, among chiefs, is this general esteemed for his lineage?" He answered him, saying, "call him Fariborz, for he is the diadem of heroes, and the son of a king, or of King Kávos." Sohrab asked him, saying, "is this proper for one who wears a crown, and is the son of a king, that the chiefs should from every quarter approach a world-governing sovereign with their coronets on their heads?"

He asked, "of that yellow pavilion, over which is waving a splendid banner, encircled with red, yellow, and violet, and having diverse flags displayed around it, that behind it emblazoned with a wild boar in an extensive field, and having the surmount of a silver moon. Among the proud and lofty, say, what do they call him, and what token beside have you of this chief?"

He thus replied, saying, "his name is Garaz or a wild boar, who will not flinch a step from the encounter of lion, consider him as intelligent and prudent and of the lineage of Gév, and on that will not complain on the hardest blow."

He was inquisitive with him for some sign of a father, but he would divulge none, for that truth he managed to conceal from him. What can you counteract to do with a world, that it has not itself done? the sovereign of the world (*i.e.* Sohrab) has come to his end in this concern, his fortune had for a time taken another sort of turn, but it behoves us to conform with whatever may happen, if you fix your heart upon this borrowed abode, or this world, you must experience all manner of bitterness, vexation and trouble from it.

Again he questioned him about that illustrious hero and of him whom he was so desirous of seeing, of that green pavilion, and of that stately horse and of that warrior and of that multiplied noose. Then did the chief Hajir answer him saying, "it were wrong for me to hide any thing from you, if I were it less for that China personage's name, it is because I do not know him." Sohrab said, "this is not just that you should take no notice of Rostam, a person, who is the hero of the universe, cannot remain unknown in a camp. You admitted that he is the chief of the army, and the guardian of every province and climate, in whatever country where Kávos may march his troops,

and throne, he will require such an universal hero as their guide, so long as the din of arms shall thunder over the land." Hajir replied, "verily it must have come to pass, that the lion-enthraling hero has at present marched upon Zabulistan, for it is the season of carrying on the war in Gullistan." Sohráb said to him, "do you give this as your own opinion, that the King shall take the field in person, and that the hero of the universe shall prefer indulging in idleness? for old and young must treat such a supposition with scorn! From this day I shall make a compact between you and me, for I am a man of few words: if you will point out this hero to me, you shall meet honour in every assembly: I will lay open concealed treasures, and make you independent of the world; otherwise, should you keep this secret from me, and conceal what ought to be divulged, your body cannot be well affected to its head. Now you may meditate by which of these opinions you can abide. Do you not remark what the holy seer said to the king, when he drew forth the secret from its concealment. So long as the speech is unspoken, it is like a diamond, which lies rough or untouched within its native rock; but, let it once be released from its mine and prison, and it becomes precious in value, and sparkling as the brilliant sun."

Hajir thus answered him, saying, "when a king has done with treaty and negotiation, he will select from the world a person so disposed for war, as can tear out the being of a formidable elephant. Were you to witness yourself the crest of Rostam, such dignity, command of countenance, and ample width of shoulders, you would be convinced that neither demon, lion, nor dragon, could escape him; with a blow of his anvil-splitting battle-axe he could dash out the brains of 200 warriors; his head must whirl amidst the dust of the sky, who can dare encounter Rostam in battle? the elephant cannot withstand him in fight by land; nor the Nile, in its rapid stream, overtake the dust of his war-courser's feet; his body has the strength of a hundred powerful men, and his head stands erect like the lofty tree. When, on the day of battle, his fury gets inflamed, what is an elephant, a lion, or a hero, opposed to him in combat? Were it a rocky mountain that were pitted against him, I should

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have seen it brought to dust like on the plain. With princes, all over the world, the war-skill of Rostam is universally admitted; were he to flourish in his hand a Hindí scimitar, you might not be competent to encounter him in combat. Have you not in this world met warriors, who were armed with heavy maces; such as Afrasiyáb, that mighty chief of China, with all the renowned champions of Tú-rán? the elephant-bodied Rostam would shower down fire, with the sword of vengeance, upon that united body."

Sohráb said to him, "those gloomy-minded and select independent warriors, Gúdriz, and the Gashwádigáns, which, as well as you, we should esteem as his sons, have all such vigour, skill, and virtue. Where have you witnessed such warlike champions, you who have not heard the uproar of a cavalry assault? that you should recapitulate so much of Rostam's prowess, and be thus every moment launching forth in his praise! Were I to encounter him, then you might call to mind how an ocean rages, when chafed with the wind; such a fear is excited by your fire, as if a still water had gone a trembling. Fire does not thus blaze into a point, when the green-mantled pool is set a moving; the head of gloomy night takes its pillow of repose, when the sun brandishes the sword of his ardour and brilliance."

Now the hero Sohráb held forth in this vein, Hajir, being much dejected, was counting upon every minute, hampered as he felt, he reflected within himself, and said, "were I to give a token of the lion-enthraling Rostam to this strong-wrested Turk, having such a powerful and imperial state, he might root out all that warlike spirit of the army, and overthrow that elephant-bodied bulwark. and with this strength, this arm, and these shoulders, Rostam might fall a victim into his clutches. No war-coveting individual of our warriors beside is capable of facing him in single combat; and if none of the Iránís are fit for revenge, he may seize the very throne of king Káwos." The holy seer has so expressed himself, saying, "it were better to perish with a reputation, than to live for our foes' gratification: should I fall a victim at his hands, neither is our fortune so gloomy, nor is the stream of our noble blood so entirely choked up:

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like me, the venerable Gúdriz has seventy-six other sons, intrepid as lions; such as the world-conquering and army-overthrowing Gév, who is every where a host within himself such as the illustrious Bahrám and Raham, and that lion-overthrower the war-making Shudósh, and such as Gúdriz's other seventy chosen sons, all of them men of fame and reputation. After my death they will remember me with kindness, and exact life taking revenge on my foe, nor can it be otherwise with my body in Iran: thus I recollect of the holy seer, when my body (after burial) shall put forth its head like a cypress shoot from the earth were it courteous and decent if the tadrir bird might not scent my fresh verdure.

He said aloud to Sohrab, "why so angry, and wherefore do you question me so much and closely about Rostam? what occasion is there to show all this spite and ill will, and why expect of me things that are impossible? as I can have no knowledge of that, do you mean by such a subtlety to cut off my head? there can be no pretext for shedding my blood: what need is there now for you to use chicane? you have not the power of ill treating the elephant-bodied Rostam, for he is not likely to fall so easily into your hand: must it not behove you to meet him in single combat, and will he not stir up with you the dust of the field?"

After listening to these harsh remarks, the high minded chief soon showed his back: he turned away his face, and uttered not a word, but was confounded by those ambiguous expressions drawing himself stately up, he slightly smit him with the back of his hand, and pushing him away with corn withdrew to his seat: there he long pondered with himself the various means of carrying on the war: and having girt up the lions of revenge he placed a golden coronet up on his princely head.

REMARKS

Another blunder of the European Critics, when they meddle with an Oriental subject, is that of making Irdos not only the best, but the best Epic poet in the Persian language: but his tutor and master, Asadi with the Gushisp-namah, Anvari the Sohrab namah, and others had written Epics previous to them: they might have been more correct, had they

been content with saying, it was the earliest Persian Epic poem that had been handed down to us. At the conclusion of this verbal translation, I mean to put this Epic of Sohrab to the ordeal of our European laws of criticism, when I have little doubt of satisfying the learned publick, that within its short but comprehensive bounds, it is as perfect, and contains as much sublimity and grandeur, pulchre and tenderness, related in as elegant and nervous language, and with as consummate a skill in harmony, and adorned with as fine sentiments and correct figures of speech, as any heroic poem of ancient and modern Europe, and that its author Irdos, who in this resembles (Sir William Jones says, equals) Homer, and is besides him the only original Epic writer: for as the poets of Europe have all servilely copied Homer, so most of those of the East have copied him: and at little else than his echo: Irdos particularly excels in his descriptions, such as the pictures of battles, encounters of his heroes in single combat the drawing of the day on which some one of these events happens, the splendor of his armies and encampment, the martial array of his armies and the conviviality of his feasts, many graceful examples of which occur in the poem of Sohrab: but for the present I shall content myself with simply mentioning the above curious and rich detail of the Irdos Epic: for I think it not be confounded with the emblem of the different Irani chief and other ensigns of distinction which I consider as the real origin of heraldry and armorial bearings, and is curious to our Europe in Antiquarian and Historian.

Homer's and Virgil's heroes had diverse figures on their shields: for the better distinction of their persons: Neophtolomus a golden eagle, borne on a buckler, is the royal banner of the Medes, and the frequent notices by other Greek historians of the devices used by Arsaces, Cyrus, Cambyses, Xerxes, Darius &c, have inclined many justly to believe, that armorial bearings were coeval with the establishment of monarchy among the Medes and Persians: and in imitation of what he saw at Persepolis, Alexander the Great granted his most distinguished captains certain badges to be borne in their ensigns and prohibited any others from using them: for it is probable that his generals had the

not to adopt such, better as to maintain this order of knighthood.

The Roman standard being a simple spear, or pole, surmounted with an eagle, and having thus no field for their display, armorial bearings fell into disuse, and were not revived in Europe till after the dark ages, and then again direct from the east. The two chief channels for heraldry, the buildings, &c., were that of the seventh and eight centuries into Spain through Barbary, and that of the eleventh and twelfth of Syria and Constantinople during the crusades, but a third, and more complete and earlier one than either of the other two, was that of those Goths and Vandals themselves, who overthrew the Roman empire, and entered Europe by the north, when our English ancestors, the Saxons, adopted the horse as their heraldic distinction, and which is still borne by George the Fourth as King of Hannover. Common to both nations, our best English authorities insist that armorial bearings were first established in Europe some thirty or thirty-five years after the latter end of the eleventh century, yet a record of the establishment of heraldry in our own island, and perhaps the earliest existing instance in Europe, is that of the Scottish historian Hector Boetius, who informs us, that Kenneth, King of the Scots, granted to the Hays of Frolth their present armorial bearing, a plough and yoke, in consequence of the bravery of a peasant son of that family, he having at the battle of Inchtuthil, A.D. 955, only armed with these two implements of husbandry, and by taking his stand with his two sons in a narrow pass, checked and kept at bay an army of Danish invaders, while in pursuit of his discomfited advanced guard till the King could rally his brave struck army, and bring it up to victory. But though such instances occur of its earlier and less perfect notice, preceding as this one does the crusades, yet heraldry, like other human inventions, was likely to have been gradually introduced and established, and after many such rude attempts, at last methodized, perfected, and fixed in its present refined

state in Europe by the arms and tournaments; whereas in the east, allowing it to be no older than the time of Firdôsi, this nearly coincides with the Scottish battle of Luncarty, or the oldest authentic instance of its use in Europe; but there can be little doubt of its being as ancient as the days of Kai-K'iwos, Rostam, and Sohrab, and what might have induced Sohrab to believe Hajar's surmise of Rostam's being a China general, the ensign of the dragon, or griffin, which he used is the present arms of the Emperor of China, and has been from time immemorial, and is at this day seen emblazoned upon every article about the imperial court of Peking. Mohammedan coins not admitting of any picture or emblem, have in common only the date of the reigning king's reign on one side, and the Islam creed of "There is no God, but God, and Mahommed is the prophet of God, on the other, but in the corner of some gold and silver coins of Ashura, a province lying between Bengal and China, and possibly once dependent on the latter, which I presented to Sir Joseph Banks in 1798, the figure of this dragon is superadded to this usual Persian inscription, and in talking over this curious subject some days ago with my esteemed friend, John Nave, Esq., who was for some years supreme judge and political agent at Benares, he put me in mind of the seal and crest of the Benares Ryahbani, a fish, and I could then recollect that the mohur and rupee struck at Benares has such a fish thus etched upon it, so that this is also a Hindoo usage.

This scene opens with one of Firdôsi's beautiful but simple descriptions of the drawing day, and of Sohrab buckling on his armor, and having a Hindi scymitar in his hand, and an imperial crown on his head, mounted on his war charger, and accompanied by Hajar, he selects a commanding height where he can fully review and comment on the Hun camp, and leisurely question his companion about all their high minded warriors, the King and people hoping to find his father, Rostam, one of them.

چو حورشید برداشد ز رهن سپهر * زمانه بر آورد از چرخ سر
 بیوشد سهراب حسان حمک * نشب از بر حرمة نعل رنگ
 یکی تسع هدیه داد اندر برش * یکی معر خسروی بر سرش
 کمند بفراشت بر شصت خم * خم اندر خم و روی کرده دژم
 بیامد یکی تند بالا گرید * بجای که ایران سپه را دید

The **کمند** *kamand* or noose, so common and necessary a piece of offensive armour with an ancient Persian warrior, has as unpleasant a sound with us as the **کمان** *kamán* or bow and bow-string, so necessary to an ancient English archer, would have at Constantinople, both respectively conveying ideas of the implements of a public executioner accordingly, as one of those words which occurs in the accounting of every Persian warrior, it uniformly puts me at loss, how to give a corresponding dignity to it. Also, I am often puzzled in translating some of the epithets, two instances of which occur within three verse of each other, where Hájir resolves, at the risk of his life, to suppress any information of Rostum to Sohrub, whom he calls **دک دل** now the student, by referring to Dr. Wilkins Persian Dictionary, would translate this compound word *id* or *Idiot*, the direct opposite of what is meant, for it really signifies *hard hearted* or *stupid*, **دک** having also the adverbial signification of much, very many — for example, the very common epithet in Him-

dusht **دک سب** *dak sab* very hard, &c. and in this same sense that quarto edition of Richardson's Persian Dictionary is thus **دک بد** — secondly, Hájir has himself the epithet of **دفرج** which Doctor Wilkins again translates 'happy, fortunate,' and adds, as the Editor of Richardson "beautiful," where is a man that had just been threatened by the *future* Sohrub with having his head cut off if he did that which he had resolved on doing, namely, his suppressing all knowledge of Rostum, was any thing other than *happy, fortunate, or beautiful* but he was *pernicious, in-*

ferous, and *undutiful*, quasi **دفرج** which is the radical signification of this word, and which is implied by his declaration of running all risks in returning his secret. And when I assume the reader that in Firdosí and all the ancient Persian classics, such examples occur in every other verse of the purest Persian words, which it were a vain task to seek the meaning of from Dr. W.'s book, he may judge what

difficulties I encountered by retranslating in this first attempt of a *real* version of Firdosí, and how much the student is still in want of a Dictionary of the *real and pure Persian language* to follow me, and with *that* I engage soon, if I meet with candour and liberality, to supply him.

Besides this description of their banners, this review has been considered is so interesting, that poets, of widely distant times and climes, have indulged in transcribing it — and here again Indos and Homer are original, and perhaps Shakespear, for he winds up the second scene of act first of his *Troilus and Cressida* with a review of the Trojan chiefs, certainly not copied from the *Iliad*, which he could not read in the original, and I question if he could have seen an English translation of it, for the story of the play he took from the *Troy Book* of Iudgite, who again had it through Guido of Columpinus from Dicty's *Cretensis* and Dares *Phrygiæ*, and it he really knew the *Iliad* meant it is a burlesque. In the *Iliad* III. 167, Helen is introduced on the wall of Troy, pointing out to old Priam the names and characters of the chief Grecian leaders —
 "Ὅς ἰσ' ὄδ' ἐστὶν Ἀκαιῶς ἃ νηυσὶ τέ μέγας
 τε, &c., which Pope translates —

But hush! mine eyes, and stay what Greek shew
 (Pai is from hence these aged eyes can see,
 Arcun whose brow such untried prices shine,
 So tall, so awful, and almost divine.)
 "The king of Athens, Atreides you survey
 Great in the war, and great in arts of sway."
 This said, once more he viewed the warrior train,
 "What's he whose arms he scattered on the plain?"
 Then Helen thus — "Whom your discerning eyes
 Have singled out, is Ithaca the wise
 A barren island loss his glorious birth
 His form for wisdom fills the spacious earth
 See, bold Idomeneus super on the waters,
 Amid thyond ere of the Cretan powers,
 Great is a God!" &c.

Among other great Iliotic poets, Statius in his *Vilth*, and Tasso in his *Ild*, stanza 61, have been induced, by what Pope calls this masterpiece of conduct in Homer, to imitate so beautiful in episode, and by this means acquaint their readers with the figure and qualifications of each hero in a like lively and agreeable manner. Yet to all of them, in some measure, applies what Schlegel asks of Homer —
 "How happens it that Priam, after a nine years' siege, should be unacquainted with the faces of the Grecian leaders?" Were any so prejudiced to the originality of our

DR. GILCHRIST'S EXPOSTULATIONS WITH THE EDITOR.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—In common justice to me, I now call upon you, as the conductor of an impartial and valuable Register, to explain why or how an anonymous attack was again inserted in the January number, on my System of Tuition, while, as a correspondent, I never conceal my real signature in such discussions. This offence occurred after a very serious expostulation with some of the proprietors of your publication respecting A. U.'s ungenerous remarks, that appeared in the preceding month of November, followed by that identical, nameless assassin's blows at me with an X, from the self-same masked writer's hands, whom I shall yet have the satisfaction of exposing in all his native deformity of head and heart, but by some other means than any periodical work, which is guided by those unjustifiable principles you have recently evinced towards myself, in some respects. Without intending to impute improper motives to you personally, on this occasion, may I ask, as a point of honour and honesty between man and man, whether or not my communications are ever prematurely submitted to the perusal of my opponents *in transitu*, at the printing-office or elsewhere, and previous to their final insertion in the Register?

Some circumstances, as well as surmises on this head, of late, have rendered me rather suspicious; and let me candidly confess, that I shall probably continue so, until you favour me with your simple assertion, or bare word as a gentleman, that no such unfair dealings, to the best of your knowledge or belief, have ever taken place in the pending contest, where I have appeared from the first beneath a well known standard, while my antagonists are still illiberally permitted to assail or bray at me under false colours, in the equivocal capacity of beasts of burden and tools of sanguinary executioners.

Being really ashamed of the voluminous intrusion of my insignificant concerns upon many of your readers, who must feel quite disgusted by this time with all such controversial themes, I shall not solicit much room in your columns at present, in the hope that the little still required will be cheerfully granted, either as an act of equity or grace, to one of the oldest and most cordial well-wishers of the Asiatic Journal.

My lecture-room rent, and the contingent charges inseparable from every thing of this kind, all gratuitously furnished by the Company to the legitimate Professors, and which for three years have been defrayed entirely out of my own pocket, I, as a volunteer performer of useful duties, was naturally enough led to expect along with some prospective, if not retrospective remuneration from my Hon. Masters, at the expiration of my triennial and probationary servitude. Little did I dream that the small annual sum of £150 for those purposes would be thrown, in the manner it has been done, as a bone of contention, into the General Court of Proprietors; where a spirit of hostility has been displayed against me by certain most honourable Personages, which can be equalled only in the noble stand made there, on my behalf, by many individuals of the highest character for talents, integrity and benevolence; but all their disinterested efforts did me ultimately no essential service, in the estimation of my enemies, whatever the result may yet be in that of the British Indian public. Thank God, the whole adverse host has now become visible, and tangible of course, though I must grant that my position is somewhat perilous, having single-handed to contend with the heavy metal of a Civil College in front, a formidable battery of the Military Academy in rear, a conclave of

I have some British unfettered press ; and in this emergency it shall be my *derrière resort*, whence I shall *rebut* those who have unfairly made a *butt* of me, whenever my whole magazine of ammunition can be duly prepared for such a defence as shall secure the victory, in some shape or other, for truth at last. In the interim, I shall indulge in that placid smile, which conscious strength from a good cause will always inspire, and continue to treat every injurious insinuation about my conduct with ineffable contempt ; and if I do not, by the aid of indisputable documents and logic conjoined, demonstrate, *in due season*, that the extraordinary emanations of uncommon minds in the vaunted Collegiate Report, and its luminous Appendix signed X, form a tissue of glaring inconsistencies, misconceptions, misrepresentations, tergiversations, sophistry, malignity, ostentatious pedantry, and ingratitude, unrivalled in the annals of literary warfare, let me by all means be consigned to everlasting contempt and disgrace. I can produce unimpeachable evidence that so far from the Bengal Government having supported me while employed in a meritorious department of their service, my whole fortune was spent upon the three large volumes of Hindoostanee Philology, to the tune of EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS ; and had not a magnanimous Governor-General, in the person of Marquis Wellesley, then, most opportunely for me, reached India, I must very soon have rotted in the Calcutta jail, and would thus have reaped, prematurely, a truly glorious and peaceful reward for all my toils.

The celebrated Samuel Johnson never relinquished the *far prospect*, by his possession, of a forty or sixty thousand pound fortune, besides a five hundred pound pension, *pro bono publico*, as I have done : his case, therefore, bears no more analogy to mine,

than the philosophical comments that compare with the pre-eminent merits of such a giant in literature ; admitting, nevertheless, that our relative situations were as parallel as an honourable veteran commander attempted to make them, will a just and honest man ever deliberately allege, that because the British Government treated poor Johnson, half a century ago, very *scurvily*, the Anglo-Indian Sovereigns are thereby vindicated at present, in subjecting their own local lexicographer, not only to comparative, deteriorated allowances, but also to injury and insult, in a place too where he could not be present in person to defend himself, when so unexpectedly assailed by official superiors. *Gratitude* to my Hon. Masters has already made me *their faithful servant*, but even this laudable sentiment never can transform a man of my stamp to a *silent, submissive, sneaking slave*, knowing as I do, that the feeble worm instinctively turns on the oppressive foot, though I am neither a *snake* in the grass nor a dog in the manger, as I shall yet prove ; some wisacres from the east long to have been in their vile, persevering machinations against my property, *house* fame, and successful system of Hindoostanee tuition. Upon this last alone my works and good name are founded so firmly, that the present lowering howl of calumny, the blast of envy, and the storms of power will assault them in vain, whenever the underhand trick of changing the actual orthography of original documents from India, shall duly expose certain learned competitors to public reprobation and scorn for their iniquity and ingratitude to me in this instance only.

I shall close this intermediate precursor of my intended copious Narrative of Facts, Services, Claims, Monopolies, &c. connected with the India House, Oriental Colleges, and Institutions of Hindoostan and England from their foundation, in a legal caveat about my literary property. This stock in trade of mine, the Visitor

Dr. Wilkins, and Professor Stewart's random assertions *ex cathedra*, have placed *pro tempore*, in great jeopardy, if they have not already been the unconscious instruments of a piratical visitation on me, by reprinting for the use of the College certain Hindoostance works, published by me, entirely at my own expense, though composed by learned natives under my immediate superintendence at Calcutta. A single glance at page 11 of my succinct Narrative, independent of several vouchers in my possession, will probably yet shed sufficient light on this extraordinary topic to make my adversaries pause before they ruthlessly deprive me of all my rights as an author, especially when they read the following extract from the Narrative: "As my mere printing charges incurred and disbursed in the past year, 1803, amount to 23,803 rupees and upwards, I cannot estimate my loss by the unavoidable precipitancy of the present step much short of the above sum; but which another year's residence here would have enabled me fully to put in a train of realization."

Convinced, Mr. Editor, that you can have no desire to exclude this curtailed letter, upon a business so

complicated and delicate, to which my real signature is affixed, I shall flatter myself with the hope, that it will reach you time enough for the February Journal, and I remain, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

JOHN B. GILCHRIST.

15, Arlington Street,

9th Jan. 1822.

*** We cannot exactly comprehend why the Learned Doctor should be so exceedingly angry with us, simply for admitting into our pages a controversy which he has *himself* provoked. If Dr. Gilchrist is an advocate for a free press, he must allow, in common candour, that his System of Tuition is a subject as open to criticism as any other: and what, we may ask him, are more common than *anonymous structures*? But, since it appears that the discussion cannot be maintained without such an unwarrantable degree of heat as is manifested in the foregoing letter, it must here terminate.

In regard to the charge which Dr. Gilchrist has brought against us, of granting to his opponents the perusal of his communications previously to their publication in the Journal, we can positively assure him that his suspicions are altogether unfounded.—*Ed.*

SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE LURKACOLES.

THE Lurkacoles are said to have possessed their present country for about a century, during which time, as their numbers have increased, they have been encroaching on their neighbours, and have extended their system of depredation with their territories. The exact place from whence they came is not known; but they are considered to be a wandering tribe from the Westward. The religion that they profess is not ascertained, but they have no Mahomedan or Hindoo scruples with regard to food, as they say that they are of the same cast with (Saheb log) the English, and eat every thing except elephants, horses, dogs, and cats. Their territories, a part of Singhboom, abound with villages, some of them large;

the houses of which are entirely built of wood, and kept very neat and clean. They possess cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, and poultry in great abundance, and their fields display the fruits of considerable skill and industry in agriculture. The country is a fine valley between two ranges of hills, and is watered by the rivers Roro and Kurkye, with others of less size. Every village has its burying ground, where the ashes of the dead (as they burn all their bodies) are interred, and stones of considerable magnitude, formed of a species of slate, are placed on the graves, either flat or upright upon their ends. The country is well wooded, having beautiful topes scattered in every direction, and presenting very interesting views in many places.

prone, like all semi-barbarous tribes, to indulge in violence and cruelty. They wear no clothes, except a small covering about the loins, and they are well exercised in the use of the weapons which they employ for attack or defence. These are chiefly bows and arrows, and battle-axes, called *tangees*. The *tangees* are of a very convenient size for use, and have their heads of various shapes, some with edges of a convex and others a concave shape. The former are most esteemed and considered most efficient, and the powerful arm of a Lurkacole, accustomed to handle his weapon, renders it so formidable, that they have been known to cut the heads of horses off each with a single blow. Their bows are of bamboo, and their bowstrings are also fabricated from the same material, so that they are never affected by the moisture of the atmosphere. Such as we have seen are rude in their construction, but they appeared well calculated for their purpose, and evidently require a considerable exertion of muscular strength for their proper management. Their arrows are of various sizes and shapes, according to the distance at which they are to use them. Such as are framed for distant execution have nail-shaped iron heads, tapering to a point and angular, but not barbed. Those intended for close quarters are larger and of different sizes, with the heads uniformly barbed, and capable of inflicting very severe wounds. The former will strike their marks at 200 yards' distance; the latter are used within 20 or 30 yards of the object. The shafts are all of bamboo, light and slender; only those which have barbed heads being furnished with feathers, cropt rather short, to direct their flight. None of the heads have been discovered to be poisoned.

The turbulence of these people has been for some time considerable, and its effects had struck great terror into their neighbours, who could never feel themselves secure from their violence. It was their practice to murder strangers found

near their settlements, and to seize their property. The Government, in order to bring them to a more settled state, sent a force against them, for the purpose of checking such enormities, and producing an alteration in their behaviour. The force destined for the service was large enough to render opposition hopeless, and wisely calculated to accomplish its object with the strictest attention to humanity. The Lurkacoles, however, resisted all offers of accommodation, and were desperate in their opposition, until their stores of provisions began to fall into the hands of the troops, and measures were adopted to shew that farther warfare could only bring utter destruction on their villages and possessions. They were attacked on all sides by detachments from the Body Guard, the 13th N. I., the Hill Rangers, Ramghur battalion and Cuttack legion, amounting to about 2000 men in all, under the command of Colonel Richards. On the advance of the troops the villages were deserted, and the inhabitants took refuge, with their principal effects, in the fastnesses of the hills, and in the sides of difficult millahs, where they could throw up stockades in front of their places of retreat. When pursued to those places and attacked, they made a very desperate resistance, and exhibited individually the utmost contempt of life and savage thirst for revenge. In many cases, therefore, it was found impossible to spare the poor fellows, who scorned to yield, even when severe wounds left them but little power of annoyance. Some retreats were discovered under ground, from which parties of women and children were unearthed.

After resistance was seen to be unavailing, and the capture of many granaries had swallowed up the means of future subsistence, the natives submitted, and coming into the camp, in compliance with invitations which they had at first spurned, they acquiesced in the terms proposed for the regulation of their future behaviour, swearing, according to their custom, *on the tiger's skin*, to abide faithfully by their agreement.—*John Bull in the East.*

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE CAPTAIN SHOWERS,

WITH A BRIEF NOTICE OF HIS LIFE AND CHARACTER.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—The enclosed was handed to me by one of my pupils, that I might extract something useful from it, to incorporate with my Lectures, which occasionally convey local information, when very interesting, though not immediately connected with the languages of India. To warn young men against the savage practice of duelling, by the history of a gallant officer's opinions on that subject, will, I conceive, be an agreeable office to perform in your editorial capacity; and if the narrative possess, among other qualities, that of novelty, you will perhaps insert it in the number for February.

I remain, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
JOHN B. GILCHRIST.

(*From a Calcutta Paper.*)

We have already noticed the erection of a monument in the Cathedral of St. John, at this Presidency, to the memory of the late brave and lamented Captain Showers, and we have since fulfilled our promise of connecting together such of the notices as appeared in the papers of the day on this event, as fit to accompany the brief description which we are enabled to give of the monument itself.

In the Order, of Major General Sir David Ochterlony, issued on the occasion of the assault of Malown, in April 1815, at which Captain Showers fell, the following brief extract will show the high opinion entertained of his value, and the regret felt at his loss.

“The Major General cannot fail to regret the severe loss we have suffered in this arduous contest, and particularly lament the fall of so brave and excellent an officer as Captain Showers; but it will afford consolation to his surviving friends, that he died as he lived, an ornament to his profession, and an honour to his country.”

Even the first mention that was made, of the death of this distinguished individual, in the ordinary obituary of a news paper, was such as to speak very forcibly the esteem in which he was held, and we believe our readers will readily forgive us for transcribing it.

“Killed on the 15th of April, in the attack, by the British Army, under Major General Ochterlony, of the Ghoorka positions along the Malown mountains, Chas. Lionel Showers, Esq., Senior Captain of the 19th regiment of Native Infantry, on this establishment. Death never claimed a nobler spirit, nor honour wept a braver soldier! Showers died as he lived, the proud memorial of a British Officer. Though still young in life, the greater part of it had been spent in his profession; and in the ardent pursuit of military fame and knowledge, he was foremost in every enterprise sanctioned by his duty. As a volunteer from the Bengal army, he crossed the desert under Sir David Baird, and while marked for the strict performance of his military duties, he enriched the acquisitions of his early days, by an examination of the banks of the sacred Nile, and the Egyptian scenes of classic story.

“Awake to the lightest whisper of actual service, and energetic in every act consistent with the just and lofty spirit of a soldier's profession, he again embarked he knew not where, a volunteer for every honourable danger. In the island of Ceylon, no splendid duties rewarded his eager hopes; and the privations and hardships of a soldier are poorly appreciated without some military achievements to support their pretension to general sympathy. But in every situation of life, Showers was the same; and, with a disposition mild and gentle in the intercourse of private society, he here evinced that firm unbending spirit, which when attended with conscious rectitude, ennobles the British character.

“In the personal conflict at his last moments, the Goorkah chieftain had fallen at his feet before the fatal shot dislodged his gallant soul; his body was sent into

the British army to the enemy; he returns for shades of the forgotten glories. The individual who bears this record of his worth, believes it no disgrace, if a tear should attend the soldier's recollection of poor Showers. He laments his death; but he has too much of the spirit of his departed comrade to lament its manner or its date. "*Non me melior Platis Spatio sed gloria.*"

Even this tribute, honourable as it was both to the character of the dead and the feelings of the living who eulogized it, did not stand alone, as the following brief sketch which appeared in the columns of another paper of the same date will demonstrate.

"On the heights of Malown, in action with the enemy, on the 15th of April, fell Capt. Charles Showers, of the 19th regt. Native Infantry, aged 35 years.

"The short but brilliant career of this gallant officer (of whose military life the following is a brief but inadequate sketch) holds out an inspiring example, to a service, of which he was one of the brightest ornaments.

"Capt. Showers came to India a Cadet in the Company's Service, in the year 1796. In 1798, he accompanied the Bengal troops to the Coast as a volunteer, in the war against the late Tippoo Sultaun, and after taking his part in the previous duties of that splendid campaign, he was present on the ever memorable 4th May, 1799, at the storm of Seringapatam, when the tyrant met his well-merited fate in his own capital.

"In the year 1801, this zealous and gallant officer was again in the ranks of the Bengal Volunteers, at the head of a Company, on service in Egypt, with the battalion which received such high and deserved eulogium from the Commander of the Indian Army General Sir David Baird; and which was no less the admiration of the whole British army, for the excellent discipline, fine appearance, ardent zeal, and exemplary conduct, both of officers and men.

"Returning from Egypt, Capt. Showers, on the disbandment of the volunteers, joined his own corps, the 1st battalion 19th regt.; but a reinforcement being shortly after required for the army of Ceylon, where a Candian war was impending, the services of Captain Showers, as a volunteer, were again accepted, and he repaired to that Island, in the situation of

Adjutant in one of the Madras Battalions. On the conclusion of the service, he returned to Bengal, and immediately rejoined his own corps, where, in the more peaceable duties of his profession, his attention was always uniform and unremitting, directed to the discharge of his own avocations, the comfort of his men, and the promotion of friendship and harmony among his brother officers, by whom he was respected and beloved. Capt. Showers was subsequently present with his corps in the several campaigns, under General Martindell, in Bundelcund, where, for his distinguished conduct, gallantry, and exertions, in leading a successful and well concerted attack on the rear of the enemy, he was honoured in General Orders with the thanks of the Right Hon. the Gov. General in Council.

"On the breaking out of the present war, by the appointment of Colonel Arnold to the station of a Brigadier, in General Ochterlony's Army the command of the 1st battalion 19th regt. devolved on Captain Showers, who conducted the duties of it with his usual zeal, courage, and assiduity, and with the most undeviating attention to the nature of the extraordinary and arduous service in what that division of the army has been constantly engaged, amidst a country and climate most ungenial, and during the most inclement weather.

"In the late glorious action, under the walls of Malown, Captain Showers led one of the principal columns to a separate attack, in the most gallant style; success appeared to be on the point of crowning his efforts on the heights, but in a critical moment, when the animating example of this brave officer had inspired his gallant little band to the most heroic exertions against the innumerable hosts to whom they were opposed, and just when, in personal conflict, he had with his own hand cut down the chief of the enemy, whom he slew, he received a shot through his head, and instantly expired.

"Thus prematurely fell a man who was the admiration, as he will be the regret of all who knew him.

"By those to whom Captain Showers was more nearly connected by the ties of blood or friendship, his loss on their own account will long be considered a source of the deepest sorrow; for himself, they have nothing to regret; in the various

duties of life, as a man, a soldier and a Christian, his conduct was correct and exemplary; humble, pious, and resigned to the will of Providence, he stood at all times prepared for a change, and is now gone to receive his reward in Heaven, and dwell with 'spirits of just men made perfect.'

"It is worthy of record to the memory of this brave man, that it was his firm determination never to allow any provocation, however great, to involve him in a *duel*. It was a constant maxim with him, that nothing could justify so gross a dereliction of his duty to God, which he held inviolable, and in support of which principle he was prepared, had circumstances unfortunately rendered it necessary, to encounter all the opprobrium which the false notions of a mistaken and often harsh-judging world might cast upon his name. In the true spirit of the Saviour, whose mild precepts were no less his study than his constant guide, he had resolved to submit to every indignity, rather than sin against his own conscience; and invariably said, that he would trust to time and opportunity, to prove in his country's service, whether his claim, as a soldier, to the title of a brave man, was deserved or not.

"That *duelling* is no proof of *courage*, and that a resolution to abstain from a practice, so abhorrent to the laws both of God and man, does not imply a defection from that quality, let the life and death of this gallant Soldier and real Christian testify."

On Alpine heights a daring foe,
His flag in stern defiance way'd,
Proudly he view'd the bands below,
And long with scorn their valour bray'd.

To check that foe's insulting pride,
Those lofty heights in triumph gain;
The march of war with skill to guide,
Nor prove his country's summons vain,

To SHOWERS was giv'n — a chosen band,
His dauntless spirit led to fight,
Up the rough cliffs now waves his brand,
Now on the mountain's rugged height.

And there unmoved his standard flies,
While round him roars the storm of war;
And there the gallant Hero dies,
Far from his home—from Friends as far

Weep for the Brave—whose sun is set,—
Weep for the Friend—whom all deplore,—
Danger and death he fearless met,
And comes to glad our eyes no more.

In Glory's bed his manes rest,
In Honor's breast his name's enshrin'd,
His Christian spirit speaks him blest,
Who join'd to faith a virtuous mind.

Mark! from his grave a warning voice—
Like him, it bids us stand prepared:
Angels o'er him in heav'n rejoice,
For whom on earth they greatly care'd.

And fired by his inspiring course,
Shall many a youthful Hero rise,
And many a Christian learn the source,
Whence springs the bliss beyond the skies.

We have now to give a brief description of the Monument which has been erected to the memory of this brave officer, premising that the circumstances of his death, and a general description of the kind of design wished for, was sent home to England, but that the design itself was made by Nollekens, and the Monument executed in his study by a pupil of his own, under his immediate inspection.

The combined powers of our veteran Sculptor Nollekens, and his pupil Mr. Bonomi, are ominently displayed in this heartfelt tribute to departed worth! The *coup d'œil* of the entire (which we conceive is most advantageously situated in the Cathedral) is striking, and at the same time chaste. It may be remarked here, that it is to be regretted that in placing sculptures of this nature where they are to meet the public eye, that attention is not more frequently paid to the forcible light and consequent shadow, which they absolutely require to do them justice. In this instance proper attention has been given to this point, which is always so material. The light strikes on it very beautifully.

The Monument consists of three compartments. The centre contains the Inscription that follows hereafter, from which at the sides two smaller compartments as pilasters project, containing in bas-relief the sabres of our Indian opponents at that time on one side, and those of the English on the other.

Over the upper compartment is a very chaste and beautiful urn, on which the words "*PRO PATRIA*" appear, and which were never better applied, when we consider the high character, sentiments, and valour of the truly lamented hero to whom it has been raised.

The lower compartment offers the principal attraction, as far as relates to the art which portrays the last act of this great officer's and good man's life! It contains nine figures: the whole is quite excellent; but we conceive that the principal one, struck and falling in the arms of a sepoy,

could not be executed. The figure is not more than twelve or fourteen inches high; and it will be acknowledged, considering the material which this artist had to express his powers in, that he had, in the confined space allowed him, great difficulties to encounter; but in the feeling and perfect expression of the figure of Capt. Showers, in the head most particularly, it would be scarcely possible to exceed it. He is struck, and is dying! but the *hero*, the *real hero*, is seen in a countenance which exhibits a resignation to the will of Providence, at once the most pathetic and beautiful. It is death, but death divested of its terrors! Even bodily pain appears to have given way before a mind relying on a sense of duty, and reliance on a superior power: it is, in one word, admirable.

The head of Capt. Showers, and the left arm, are both in alto-relievo, and it would be injustice to omit to notice the great skill with which the latter is effected, the bound-up hand in particular.

The Ghoorkah Chief, slain at his feet, is, considering the limited space to which basso-relievos are necessarily confined, admirably described. The Ghoorkah Soldier avenging their leader, and the Native Sepoys defending, though unavailingly, their gallant Commander, do the artist the highest credit. It may be said indeed to be a work of art in the highest degree honourable to our country, and still more honourable to the hearts of his comrades who have erected it, who, while they emulate, love and lament him!

In the central space of the tablet is the following Inscription, which was written, we understand, by an officer of the regiment to which Capt. Showers belonged, and on reading which, before it was sent home, Sir David Ochterlony, who commanded that division of the Army, and who well knew the worth of the departed, said, "There is not a word exaggerated in it."

Connected with the Monument

CHARLES LEONARD SHOWERS, Esquire,
Senior Captain of the 19th Regiment
Bengal Infantry,

Who, in the Assault of the Fortified
Heights of Malown, on the 15th of
April 1815,

Led one of the Principal Columns to a
Separate Attack,

In the most gallant style,
And gloriously fell at its Head, just when
in Personal Conflict, he had, with his
own Hand, slain the Chief of
the Enemy.

In the various Duties of Life, as
A Man, a Soldier, and a Christian,
the eminent qualities of the
Amiable and Lamented SHOWERS
conspicuously shone.

Firm in Honour, sincere in Friendship,
Ardent in his Professional Duties,
and humble and fervent in those of
A Higher Nature,
the prominent Features of his Character,
were

Benevolence, Zeal, and Piety,
and his deserved Portion was
the Love, the Esteem, and the Respect,
of all who knew him.

To record their deep Sense of his Worth,
and their heartfelt Concern for his Loss,
the Officers of the 19th Regiment
have caused this Monument to be erected
in affectionate Remembrance of their
valued and regretted Comrade.

Ætat. 35.

On the same occasion, in the gallant
execution of his Duty, fell
Lieut. HENFRET BACOT, of the same
Regiment, Ætat. 25.

And in the same Campaign, equally
honourably, fell

Lieut. E. WILSON Broughton,
also of the same Regiment, Ætat. 20.

MUNSIF IN REPLY TO GULCHIN.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—After perusing Gulchin's reply to my detection of the various inaccuracies in his translation of the

seventh chapter of the Anvari Sohyly, I conceived it would be unnecessary for me again to point out his

errors, as he had virtually answered himself; but finding that in attempting his defence he had committed many fresh blunders, I thought it would be as well to draw attention to these, and touch incidentally upon any point that seemed, from the manner in which it was represented, calculated to mislead those not acquainted with the question at issue between himself and Professor Stewart.

Anxious in my former letter not to burthen your columns with more than was necessary to expose Gulchin's inaccuracies, I took the first paragraph of ten lines and a half of what he called a *literal* translation, and in this I pointed out *eighteen* errors. I shewed that in a translation, for the publication of which the only plea he could urge was that of its being *more* literal than Professor Stewart's, he was *less* literal; and that he had copied in many instances that gentleman's version. I selected likewise three or four verses to shew that he had entirely mistaken their meaning. With all these passages I gave the original Persian text, that scholars might judge for themselves. Of the eighteen blunders he has only attempted to answer six, and the extent of his failure may be judged of by referring to my letter for November. It would be a waste of space and words to repeat what I have already proved, and which exists in print, and is in the hands of every one who is likely to read my present remarks.

Having stated in my letter that Gulchin had committed "more than a 1000 errors in thirty-two pages," he takes advantage of it to affirm of me "having in the true Oriental style assigned me the lumping number of *one thousand* and *one* blunders, &c." These two extracts will shew which has adopted the "Oriental style;" and since he has the singular taste not to be content with what was *under* the number of errors he was calculated to have committed in 640 lines, I will now be exact, and state, that

the calculation will give 1007 errors in 640 lines! Will this content him?

Perhaps as Gulchin has ventured to disparage the labours of such authors as Sir W. Jones, Richardson, Wilkins, Lumsden, and Baillie, it will be deemed unnecessary for me to shew how very little he is entitled to attention; but I shall state my reasons for doing so at the conclusion of this letter.

When any one, who by rote and chance has got a smattering of some liberal pursuit, attempts a definition, he cannot fail to shew the very slender stock of his knowledge; and such men have generally the tact to hide their deficiencies under general assertion. This is their strong hold, and beyond it they do not venture. The Persian scholar will observe how he betrays his ignorance of grammar, in the following passages, taken from his reply: "The word

غلبه, on which Munsif dwells with such complacent self-sufficiency as to introduce it twice, is not the abstract noun, signifying conquest and superiority, dominion, and power, in which the last letter, or *ه*, is changed into a

ت, and in this form becomes a naturalized Persian word, as thus غلبت;

but the real Arabic participle, and, according to the Arabic idiom, has either a present or past sense, signifying prevailing, subduing, or prevailed, subdued, and joined, as in the text, with

کرده in this compound form signifies being rendered as made, subdued."

In this extraordinary passage, as far as it is intelligible, he asserts that غلبه

is a participle, and غلبت an abstract noun. It would be futile to tell the scholar, that its being written in one or other form, could in any way alter the nature of the word; or that it is one of those few Arabic infinitives that do not change the *ه* into the

form ت, when introduced into Persian. In no case, however, is it a

participle, either present or past. In his translation he renders غلبه كرهين "to hold at bay," and in his present letter "to be put at bay;" when even if we overlook the preposterous meaning he assigns it, he is apparently unacquainted with the difference between a transitive and a passive verb. There is one passage more in which he introduces this word, and as it seems to have cost him some labour in the production, and is altogether unique, I intreat the indulgence of the reader for him, while I quote his words. No bright an example of what we are to anticipate from the "Orento-European mind," which he hopes to create, should not be lost to the world and to posterity. "Munsif makes up for his ignorance by a منى or self-sufficiency, and has the conceit of thinking himself (this word I must copy him for once by referring to twice) غلبه superior to every one else, and in his proofs of my *blunders, plagiarism, and vulgarity*, makes cock-sure of غلبه شدن being triumphant, where he will now find himself in fact غلبه كرده completely worsted and nonplussed!" In this short passage, it is strange that thirty years' acquirements in the Persian language have not made Gulchin aware, that by employing غلبه for "superior," instead of غالب he has defeated his own purpose; and that with the same view غلبه شدن had much better have been غالب شده. I am thus obliged to undertake the obstetric art for him, and bring his bright conceptions into being!

Another instance of his notable scholarship occurs in the following passage: when speaking of some Arabic Tables in Professor Stewart's work, in which, as it was not his intention to write a grammar, the Professor gave the briefest notice possible. Gulchin

remarks: "these Tables are headed by four paragraphs of directions, the second of which is: the Arabic alphabet consists of twenty-eight letters, ten of which ا ت ث س ل م ن و ي ؤ ة are denominated serviles, and the others radicals." Gulchin goes on to state: "Now the two clauses of this short paragraph flatly contradict each other, for the Arabic alphabet either consists of twenty-nine letters or there are only nine serviles. This is one consequence of retaining Jones's Persian, and Richardson's Arabic Grammars, as the manuals of our Oriental Colleges."

The great defect of all popular Persian scholars is, that they never understand the system of the Arabic alphabet, which has been borrowed for the Persian language; and from the moment of their outset in the language, they identify all the powers of the letters with those of the Roman alphabet, in which it is necessarily attempted to explain them at the beginning of every grammar. The consequence is, that contenting themselves with crude analogies, they live on in error, and are never able either to pronounce or write the languages correctly. Such will be seen to be Gulchin's case. In the above passage he seems unwilling to allow Sir Wm. Jones and Richardson to be of any authority; though these authors only followed men of the greatest celebrity who preceded them. Now in producing the authority of the very learned Sylvestre De Sacy, to support the rules of Jones and Richardson, I shall at least have the literary public on my side. De Sacy, in the most exact and erudite grammar of the Arabic language that has yet appeared, assigns the same number as Professor Stewart, namely, twenty-eight letters, to the Arabic alphabet. If, according to Gulchin's suggestion, we were to reckon ؤ hamzah, a distinct letter, and swell the number as he wishes to twenty-nine, we should then have but a

others familiar to every Persian scholar. The object is not as he asserts to express the double waw, and double ya, but to express the second vowel sound

in such words as کَوس, آیین, in such

as *ká'ús*, which without it might be read either *áyan*, *áyin*, or *áyun*; *káwas*, *káwis* or *káwus*. And here it may not be irrelevant to the subject to remark, that the *hamzah* in these cases approximates, as much as two such different systems will admit, to that which designates the diæresis of the Roman alphabet; where the object it fulfils is to mark that of two vowels coming together, the second is to be pronounced separately from the first, as in poem,

which a Persian would write پویما

But to proceed to other points: in my former letter I stated, "In this as in many instances Gulchin entirely overlooks the force of *یای نسبتی*

or relative *یای*, which converts a noun into an adjective, and an adjective into an abstract noun. *بهار*

itself means "spring," but *بهارِ یای* as every Persian scholar knows, implies "vernal." To this Gulchin replies as follows, "*یای نسبتی* does

not, as he tells us, convert a substantive into an adjective, but forms the derivative from its primitive." It will hardly be necessary to remind the Persian scholar that the very instances I have quoted of *بهار* "spring,"

which is a noun, and *بهارِ یای* "vernal," which is an adjective, ought to have kept Gulchin from making such a mistake, if accuracy had been his object.

As he had in his translation of a tetrastich quite mistaken the sense of the poet, I pointed it out; but now to establish his claim to correctness he thinks it proper to give Professor Stewart's version, of which he makes non-

in the word *waw*, and makes some other alterations which will be seen on comparing the subjoined readings by a similar process any argument may be supported.

Professor Stewart's Translation.

"A man of resolution is he who will not deviate from his purpose; although compelled to wander round the world like the heavens: like the phoenix he remains unmoved in the midst of storms, not like the sparrow who falls by the wind of a pop-gun." The allusion of the poet is founded on the belief of the Mahometans, that the earth is stationary, and that the heavens revolve round it: this system, which is the Ptolémaic, the Arabs borrowed with their other sciences from the Greeks.

Gulchin thus misquotes Professor Stewart: "A man of resolution is not he who can deviate from his purpose, although compelled to wander about the world like the heavens; like the phoenix, he remains unmoved in the midst of storms; not like the sparrow, who falls by the wind of a pop-gun." Upon this, Gulchin remarks, after having thus altered the text to suit his purpose, "thus making his resolute man wander about the world like the heavens; and then comparing him to the phoenix, as remaining unmoved amidst storms!" Gulchin seems not to know the difference between words when employed in their original and their figurative senses. Has he never heard of an Anson or a Cook, who went round the world, and yet remained unmoved amidst storms? There is some difference between going about the world and going round it; and there are other storms besides those occurring in the physical world. But I am willing to hope that no unwarrantable change of words has arisen by chance, in the hurry of rapid transcription.

By a mistake of the press, or in the copying out the rough draft of my letter, the word *تفتک* was incor-

rectly printed for تفنگ, and on this he makes the following remarks: "unfortunately for himself, he had got scent of another word, namely, تفنگ tofang (tufang), which this umpire of Persian scholars, in his barefaced ignorance, gives, without rhyme or reason, as a rhyme to فالک falak!" It is needless to defend myself from the ridiculous charge of making tufang rhyme with falak!

Gulchin in referring to the dictionary found that the verse which is cited to illustrate the use of the word, is the very tetrastic in question, with the poet's name affixed; upon the strength of this slender information he makes the following flourish of extensive scholarship:—"our first example, as a tetrastic from the seventh chapter, I can recognize as the composition of Ibn Yimín (Ibn Yamin): not one of those obscure writers Munsif advises me to stick by, but a Persian classic of great repute, though this is probably the first time Munsif has heard of him, who flourished during our fourteenth century a lit-

tle, while previous, and is no way inferior to Hafti." It will be remarked that he does not know how to spell the name of this renowned Persian classic, with whom he boasts so familiar an acquaintance, though Yamin is an epithet familiar to every Persian scholar. The same poetical illustration in the dictionary supplying him with a new reading of the text, he again gives himself credit for extensive erudition. He forgets that though, like the ostrich, he may by burying his head in the sand, be hid to himself, his person is still exposed to the hunter. His words are "In the last hemistic of the second distich, all our copies have omitted the preposition از so necessary to the measure as well as sense; and both the Professor and I have omitted to translate "in the instant." Now as Munsif was so anxious to convict me of plagiarism, how the dunghill cock would have strutted and crowed, had he had the wit to discover what he would have marked as so sure an instance of it." That every scholar may judge for himself, I will quote the tetrastic:

مرد نابت قدم آست نه از جا نرود * ورچه سرگشته بود گرد ز بن همچو فلک
مثل سیمرخ که طوفان نبرد از جایش * نه جو گنجشک که افند بدم باد تفنگ

Now it will be evident that if از az is not written, دم will then become the governing noun, and must consequently have the *izafat* (ـه) i, or sign of the genitive case after it; hence the measure is complete with or without از az; and when the latter is omitted بدم can be in no way rendered "in the instant." In the Calcutta edition of the Anvari Soohily, which was printed under the care of learned natives in the college of Fort William, the ار is not given, neither is it to be found in the only two MSS. copies that I have been able to consult. And now that he has touched on the subject of his plagiarisms which I detected, how is it that

he can make no better defence than the following: "Did they expect credit with the public, by asserting that Gulchin could play the plagiarist with them?" No, I did not expect credit for asserting, but for proving the fact beyond dispute, and Gulchin will bear in mind that the proof is on record, and before the public.

The next point on which Gulchin attempts to defend himself, partakes of the ridiculous. Husain Wáiz having described a courser of matchless speed, as usual, borrows a poetical quotation to embellish his prose, and describes him in the common strain of eastern hyperbole and pun. گلگون "rosy," when applied to tears means "bloody," and if to a horse a "bright

say," so that we have here a translation of pure and allusions. Gulchin mistook *Mushrau*, "gracefully running," for *khushrá*, "cheerful." Yet, in violation of common-sense, but to support his first error, he declares, that the passage should be "a fair and beautiful female smiling through her tears." Now this would be the most extraordinary horse that ever was seen: where could its *equivalent* be found? And if shewn at Bartholomew Fair, would repay the breeder far better than any authorship, Persian lexicography not excepted. Upon making this pleasant blunder, he is on such good terms with himself, as to speak of his own merits, in the following unqualified terms. "But as it requires some skill in the author's florid style to comprehend this high-flown composition, it is only the profound Persian Scholar (i. e. Gulchin) that can judge, and I shall not doubt to whom such an umpire would award the palm of superiority." Perhaps there are but few who have not by this time decided from whom at least it should be withheld.

Gulchin goes on to say: "The distich *عيروم* &c. next following this the Professor has the good sense not to attempt, and in a note modestly confesses his inability of translating it; and, for the honour of the English nation, I have done it for him and his pupils, and am thus ever ready to assist inability modestly confessed; but *Munsif* passes by such confessions as he would a snake. Yet the Professor is himself imprudent enough to attempt the following distich, and again finding himself difficult (?) endeavours to get out of the scrape by the stale trick of hiding his inability under a free and *vague* version of it; and this, for the national honour, I have also rendered *literally*." Is there any one who would not doubt the lofty pretensions of the writer, on the moment of perusal, even though the preceding pas-

sage were perfectly translated? The reader, who consults both translations, will not be surprised to find that there is as little reason for the modesty with which Professor Stewart spoke of his own merits, as for the self-gratulation of Gulchin. Contrary to Gulchin's assertion, Professor Stewart *has* translated the verse, and I regret that the great length to which this letter extends, will not allow me to quote the original Persian and both translations, to afford the means of comparison.

The following passage from Gulchin was written by him to divert the attention of the reader from his own errors. It refers to a verse in which he not only mistook the sense, but likewise borrowed part of his translation from Professor Stewart, which is put beyond a doubt by his having copied even a mistake of the press. "We now reach the third of *Munsif's* poetical quotations, where the Professor steps into the mire; and his coadjutor (?), in trying to extricate him, plunges with him into the thick of it, and lovingly embracing like two friends, they take an uncomfortable roll together through the dirt." This is the courtly language of a gentleman in the year 1822, who speaks of himself in the following terms: "Such *otium* I glory in, and am vain enough to fancy that I pass it *cum dignitate*." The foregoing sentence affords some criterion to the reader, if any were still required, to form an opinion of the judgment of a writer, who asserts that a story, which would have been too ridiculous to introduce into the Professor's lecture-room, ought not to have been omitted; and that it was as absolutely necessary in winding up the catastrophe, as the fourth or fifth act of one of Sophocles' plays; and that, the story of *Husain Waiz* "would yield to few of the best Greek or Latin classical dramas."

Though Gulchin has published much during the last five years, how is it that he has not attempted any thing that had not been previously trans-

Is it? If the public must be regaled with lugubrations on Persian Anthology, would it not be better to print the beautiful translations of Sir Wm. Jones and other writers; particularly as the alchymical secret possessed by those authors has enabled them to transfuse the pure ore of the original highly burnished into our native language? Must that portion of the public which cannot read the Persian, be obliged to put up with a rough, molten, misshapen mass of metal, so debased by Gulchin's alloy, that the most careful analysis can scarcely detect a single grain of gold?

In one of his early essays, he gave a translation of the Two Pigeons from the Anvari Soohyly; which has been translated by Sir Wm. Jones and others, over and over again, for the last hundred and fifty years: and the episode of *Suhrib* and *Rustam*, which has become an interminable theme in his hands, has been these seven years before the public, in the spirited poetical version of Mr. Atkinson. It will be remembered, too, that the translation of the seventh chapter of the Anvari Soohyly was previously translated by Professor Stewart, and afterwards criticised and copied by Gulchin. From his frequent repetitions of the same subject, it is clear that his plan is that of men of small capital, namely, to turn his little stock as often as possible within the year. But at this moment a thought occurs to me, that may tend to do Gulchin justice, and to convince us that he himself once possessed as much modesty as he has attributed to others. Is it not likely, that when he adopted the epithet *Gulchin*, which implies "one who culls flowers," he pretended to no more merit than that of gathering those parents of sweets wherever he could find them? But surely, in common justice, he should not attempt to set off his Anthology, by seeking for them in other men's *parterres*? He has now discovered that it is a dangerous amusement: the poet says,

Gulchin has announced his intention of publishing a dictionary of the Persian language, upon which he says he has been engaged above twenty years. A little forecast on his part would have warned him of the necessity of not prematurely exposing his utter incapacity to accomplish the task he has undertaken. It would have suggested to him, that the only hope that this "*dernier resort*" for brief celebrity might not be severely criticised, would depend upon its unostentatious introduction before the public. It is an invidious task at all times, and what no man of feeling will undertake, to detect unpresuming inaccuracies and blunders, and to tear away the slender prop that gives security to feebleness: to this Gulchin might have trusted with full confidence. Fame is not to be acquired by such means, and I may exclaim, "*hanc maculam nos decet effugere!*"

It may be matter of surprise that I have taken the trouble of exposing that which does not require to be pointed out to the Persian Scholar; and which, as far as it respects the public generally, cannot be understood. To this reasonable rebuke I would reply by saying, that having formerly been so thoughtless as to shew how little Gulchin's remarks on Professor Stewart's work were entitled to notice, and my letter having produced fresh assertions and fresh blunders from Gulchin, I felt it was but due to the Public that these should be laid before them, and that some document should stand upon record which might be referred to as a ready criterion of his bold pretensions, whenever, soliciting their patronage, he appears in his own name, as he has announced to be his intention. For this reason I have entered more at length into the subject of his inaccuracies, than would be necessary for their mere detection.

Deluded with the fallacious hope of crying up his own work, by attempting

to approach those who are reserved celebrity with the public, in his present letter, he says: "The learner would rest on a broken stick were he to seek for this signification in Doctor Wilkins' Persian and Arabic Dictionary, for he must refer to some of those Persian or Arabic MSS. Dictionaries, which the Doctor tells him he consulted." The twofold object of this passage was to prevent the surprise that a student would naturally feel, on finding his groundless assertions respecting غلبه unsupported

by the authority of that comprehensive publication, and to endeavour by a side-wind to shake the reputation of a work, the utility of which has been every where acknowledged.

The value of Gulchin's own labours in lexicography may, in addition to what I have already stated, be appreciated by the following list of errors, which occur in his present reply. He had only a few Persian names to write in the Roman character, and of these he has mistaken the true pronunciation of *ten*. Those which he has spelt right are four or five such common words as: *Cáf, Gulistan, Ilafiz, &c.* In all my corrections, I have followed his own system of spelling:

1. *نحو* *nahw*, he writes *nhw*.

2. *حسن انجو* *Husain Anjú*, he spells *Hasain Anjú*, though the author of the *Farhang-i Jahángiri*.

3. *فرهنگ جهانگیری* *Farhang-i Jahángiri*, he spells *Farhang-i Jihangiri*. Yet this is the dictionary upon which he has been engaged for the last twenty years.

4. *فردوسی* *Firdausi*, he spells *Firdósí*.

5. *ابن یمن* *Ibn Yamin*, he spells *Ibn Yimín*.

6. *تفک* *tufak*, he writes *tafak*.

7. *تفنگ* *tufang*, he writes *tyufang*.

8. *برهانی قاطع* *Burhání Câtí*, he spells *Burhání Câtá*.

9. *حسبن واعظ* *Husain Wáiz*, he spells *Hasáin Wááz*; and this error he has repeated in many of his letters.

10. *اخلاق ناصری* *Akhláki Násirí*, he spells *Akhlákh Nasirí*.

11. *صلاح* he twice mistakes, and writes *سلاح*.

Let not these errors be deemed of trifling importance. If out of so few words we find eleven mistakes, it must shew habitual inaccuracy; and they are sufficient proofs that the task he has undertaken is beyond his strength. Accuracy is the first merit of a lexicographer, and if the authority from which we seek information is wrong, of what use is the work as a book of reference?

Anxious to retrieve his ephemeral credit, he relates an anecdote of some civil messages that passed between him and a gentleman whom it would appear he has never seen; but surely he must have lived to little purpose if he supposes that such matters of complaisance, which are mere proofs of blameless intentions, must be construed into active and unsolicited approbation. Such civilities are of no more importance than the common phrase of "your very humble servant," to which no one attaches any value further than as the usual routine of courtesy. The question would now be, however, if the matter deserves the least attention, whether the gentleman in question, or any other who had taken Gulchin's merits upon trust would venture hereafter to recommend any thing of his, as a useful manual for a student in the Persian language?

Gulchin takes some merit to himself for having formerly, he says, written to recommend an additional Professor

being appointed to the East-India College. Gulchin and I both know whom the recommendation was intended to benefit; but the Court of Directors accept no advice from any anonymous writer in the Asiatic Journal; and when they wish to add useful members to their Establishments, they have better means of information than any that comes in so questionable a form: there are some tender points of a defence from which the discreet advocate will abstain. Gulchin has himself introduced the subject, and it may be useful to him to see an exact enumeration, from the first authority, of the various degrees of puffing. "Yes, Sir, puffing is of various sorts: the principal are—the puff direct—the puff preliminary—the puff collateral—the puff collusive—and the puff oblique, or puff by implication. These all assume, as circumstances require, the various forms of *Letter to the Editor*—*Occasional Anecdote*—*Impartial Critique*—*Observation from Correspondent*, or *Advertisement from the Party*." It will be seen that we have travelled through all the stages of puffing except the last, which we may shortly expect to reach, as "the Dictionary" must be nearly ready by this time.

And now, Sir, I must say that some excuse is necessary on my part for quoting such passages, as I have introduced from Gulchin's reply. Before this I exposed the vulgarisms which he had employed, apparently from not knowing better; his present expressions cannot be characterized merely by the word *vulgar*; and it will be unnecessary for me to remark that they are harmless to every one but the writer who employs them. Scurrility can be directed against any one; but we are indebted to the progress of refinement and the prevailing good-sense and feel-

ing which maintain the decencies of of life, that there are now few who have received a liberal education, that could resort to it as a means of defence.

If Gulchin has compelled me to detect the very slender degree of his attainments, and his consequent inaccuracies, I claim some merit for moderation in never having sought out his errors in those lucubrations, which have been printed every other month for the last five years. These are treasures that would have been invaluable to any one criticising for the mere love of criticism. Treasures in which his imagination has run riot without check or controul; and in which, in addition to blunders upon blunders in the translation of Persian Authors, the best established facts of history and chronology are set at defiance. In these lucubrations, ycleped "*Persian Anthology*," an intellectual chaos reigns with a dark and threatening solemnity; menacing a similar disruption to the understanding of the unfortunate student in pursuit of knowledge, who has the temerity to enter within its gloomy and solitary domain. Woe to him who lingers in those dreary abodes of dulness! where he would seek in vain for the light, order, and harmony that accompany taste, judgment and learning!

Gulchin will by this time have learned, that it is at the best an unsafe thing to copy and afterwards criticise an author, and still more to drop the courtesies of life, for the purpose of insinuating that a gentleman who probably never wasted a thought on him, was influenced by the most paltry motives.—With Gulchin himself the blame must rest, that the ungracious task of detecting his errors has been undertaken by

MURRAY.

STATE OF THE DRAMA IN CHINA.

THE plays in China are mostly performed on religious occasions, either in honour of their Gods, or the anniversary of their temples, as well as on their annual festivals. Before they commence their play, the musicians go to the temple, where they play one or more tunes, when they bring away with them a small altar with incense burning, and place it on the stage, which is a temporary building of bamboo, where they again play a few tunes—this is done to invoke their Gods to be present during their plays. These plays are generally performed in front of their temples. Once a-year plays are performed in the market, when, as before mentioned, they bring their Gods from the temples with music. This is highly esteemed by the Chinese, as the Gods are supposed to preside over the affairs of the market, and to cause equity and justice in men's dealings. After incense, as fire, &c., it is usual for the people in the neighbourhood to raise a sum for the performance of a set of plays, which is done as a mark of gratitude for the late mercies they have experienced. On other occasions, the tradesmen of the different callings, by turns, go from door to door to collect the yearly subscriptions, and decide, and not the priest, on the number of plays to be performed at each festival, as well as when the temples shall be repaired or ornamented. The duty of the priests is merely to attend to reading prayers, &c., and not to secular concerns. They profess to be superior men, having renounced the world and all prospects of gain, and taken to a life of abstinence, their appearance, however, often indicates, that they are any thing but superior men, being indolent and filthy in the extreme.

A set of plays are held for three or five successive days, during which they perform twice every day they generally commence about two o'clock, and continue till about five. In the evening, at seven, they again commence, when they continue till about eleven. The third-rate players, which generally perform at Macao, are allowed one hundred dollars per day, exclusive of food, oil for lamps, &c. A company of players consist of from forty to fifty men. Country players and boys,

whose principal performance consists in tests of agility, perform for only forty or fifty dollars per day. The first-rate performers do not perform for less than one hundred and fifty dollars per day, exclusive of all expenses. There is an office at Canton for registering the different companies, and every company, on leaving the city, gives in a notice, intimating to what part they are going, by which means letters on business from any part of the province are immediately attended to.

A list of the number of plays performed annually at Macao, will enable the reader to form some idea of the extent of theatrical performances in a province, or throughout the empire.

At the military (or water-lily temple), during the 3d, 5th, and 7th moon, twenty-two plays are performed, which amount (independent of the expenses of fitting up the theatres) to .. Spanish dol 2,200

1 temple to the god of fire (lately opened), six days 600

Mi-ko temple (or the lady of the celestial chambers), during the 1st moon, eighteen or more plays, according to the number of European ships that arrive in the inner harbour of Macao. These plays are said to be defrayed by the linguists 2,000

100 temple (to the gods of the land), during the 2d moon, seven days 350

1 temple for the universal redemption of orphan spirits, during the 11th moon, five days 500

At the Hoppo office (in the market place), on the 2d of the 2d moon. On these occasions the Government regulation is only twelve dollars per day, for the whole company, which is allowed by the Mandarins. The Managers frequently receive considerable presents. This national play is observed at all the public offices on the same day throughout the empire, four days.. 100

A-liwang-keai, seven days .. 900

Amounting (exclusive of the expenses of fitting up and preparing the stages) to Spa. dol. } 6,050

[Indo-Chinese Gleaner.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

NAUTICAL NOTICE *Bale of Cotton Rock*

Another attempt is to be made for the discovery of the Bale of Cotton Rock, the existence of which is so pertinaciously maintained by some and so confidently denied by others. Two of the Hon Company's Surveying Vessels, we hear, on the eve of sailing on this cruise and one of them has already dropped down the river, preparatory to her departure.

The Marine Surveyor General (Captain Court), proceeds in command of one of these ships, and Captain Miskeld of the other. The ability of those Officers for such a task will ensure all the success that nautical science and practical seamanship can command, but it must be admitted that the crossing the exact position of so small a rock, placed in a wide expanse of ocean, and the determining with precision a spot to which such various positions are assigned, requires all the most favourable combinations of clear and moderate weather, freedom from irregular currents, and a sufficient length of time to cross and recross every mile of latitude, within the extreme of the limit that is supposed to contain it. If such favourable circumstances should combine to aid their researches, their failure to discover the rock in question, may be deemed sufficient to disprove its existence, and to set the question at fairly at rest as can be desired, if, on the other hand it be discovered, its position will be determined with such accuracy, as to be highly beneficial to the interests and security of na-

vigation. We heartily wish them complete success.—*Cal Jour Aug 7*

NEW PUBLICATION BY A NATIVE OF INDIA.

The Prospectus of an original work is now in circulation in Calcutta, which appears to be deserving of public attention. It is entitled "*Vivva Guna Advaitana*," or a Mirror of Secular Qualities, illustrative of the general moral Character, Manners, Customs, and Religion of the ancient Hindoo Inhabitants of India, in a series of Dialogues between two Gundhuwas, or ancient Wanderers, several centuries back. The original work is in Sanscrit verse, composed by a renowned author in the Lower Peninsula, selected from various Sanscrit books, and illustrated on an extensive scale in the *Vivva Guna Advaitana*. It contains a geographical description of the remarkable mountains and rivers of Hindoostan and the Deccan, as well as the celebrated places of the Deities, and a history of the Customs, Manners, and Religion of those countries.—*Cal Gov Gaz June -4*

THIRD NUMBER OF THE FRIEND OF INDIA

The third number of the *Friend of India* has just been published at Serampore, and contains a review of a sketch of the Isle of Borneo, and a Treatise in the Bengalee language on Ceremonial Uncleanness, with three original Dissertations, one on Female Immolation, another on the use of a Foreign Language in the India Courts of Justice, and the third on Indian Agriculture.

WORKS IN THE PRESS.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE HISTORY, MANNERS AND CUSTOMS, ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE OF JAPAN selected from Japanese Manuscripts and printed Works by M. Titsingh formerly Chief Agent of the Dutch East-India Company at Nagasaki, and accompanied with many coloured Engravings, faithfully copied from original Japanese Paintings and Designs. Royal 4to

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FISHES FOUND IN THE RIVER GANGES AND ITS BRANCHES. By Francis Hamilton (formerly Buchanan), M.D. 1 R S 1 and L S 1 Vol 4to with a Vol of Plates in royal 4to, beautifully engraved by Swaine.

TRAVELS IN SYRIA AND MOUNT SINAI. By the late John Lewis Burckhardt. With Maps, &c. 4to.

TWO VOYAGES TO NEW SOUTH WALES AND VAN DIEMAN'S LAND. By Thomas Reid, Surgeon in the Royal Navy. Vol I 8vo

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES RELATING TO CHINA, and our Commercial Interests with that Country. By Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., F.R.S. and F.R.S. 8vo.

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Debate at the East-India House.

(Concluded from page 84.)

COMPENSATION TO MR. J. H. PELLY.

THE *Chairman* then informed the Court, that this General Court was further made special, "For the purpose of submitting for confirmation the Resolution of the General Court of the 26th of Sept. last, approving the Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 5th of the same month, granting to Mr. John Hinde Pelly, of the Bombay Civil Establishment, the sum of £2,000, upon the ground therein stated." The *Chairman* then moved,

"That this General Court do now confirm the Resolution of the General Court of the 26th of Sept. last, approving the Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 5th of the same month, granting to Mr. John Hinde Pelly, of the Bombay Civil Establishment, the sum of £2,000, upon the grounds therein stated."

Mr. *Hume* rose and said, he sincerely wished that he could concur with the Court of Directors in the opinion they had expressed upon the subject of the motion now proposed; he felt himself, however, bound to give it his decided negative. When this question came before the Court on the 26th of Sept., he had not then read the papers upon which the claim was founded, and therefore declined giving any opinion upon the subject. Having since examined them with minute and diligent attention, he felt that he should be guilty of a dereliction of his duty, as a Proprietor of East-India Stock, if he acceded to the proposition now submitted to the Court. He should state fully and fairly the grounds of his opposition to it. From those Gentlemen present, who were engaged in mercantile pursuits, he expected the most cordial support in his opposition; and he was sure that when other Gentlemen, not so engaged, heard the short statement he should make, they would join him in resisting a pecuniary grant, which appeared avowedly to have been made for the purpose of rewarding an individual, who had been guilty of the breach of a contract which had been deliberately and advisedly entered into. He should now proceed to state shortly the circumstances under which the General Court was called upon to concur in granting this Gentleman a sum of £2,000. On the very threshold of the case there was, in his judgment, a decided objection to the claim: Mr. Pelly, a *Civil Servant* of the Bombay Government, was permitted to enter into contracts as a *private merchant*! The impropriety of such a practice was so obvious, that it needed no comment: it was contrary to the very first principle of that duty which a public servant owed to

the Company; and the Court would in striking manner see, from the evidence and the documents before it, the impropriety of such a proceeding, for it was found as a fact, that after Mr. Pelly had been appointed a Collector, he was prevented from performing his duties as such, truly because his engagements as a private merchant rendered it inconvenient for him to discharge his public functions. One of the documents proved that the Government of Bombay were obliged, in favour of Mr. Pelly, to dispense with the oath which Collectors are required to take, for the very reason, that his mercantile engagements were incompatible with his public duties. So much then for this extraordinary circumstance. He should not here enter into a discussion of the mischievous consequences of suffering the Servants of the Company to become then Contractors, as private merchants. The facts of the case were these: Towards the latter end of the year 1817, the Bombay Government advertised for ropes, to be supplied by contract. Mr. Pelly, one of the Company's Civil Servants, sent in a tender, which being considered the most advantageous of any other submitted, at the latter end of January, or beginning of February 1818, he received a notice that his contract was accepted, and that he was to furnish 45,000 lashings at a given price. At that time war had begun in India; it began in Sept., and he (Mr. H.) begged to impress that fact strongly on the attention of the Members of the Court, because upon that circumstance Mr. Pelly rested the greatest part of his claim. But, instead of his being borne out in his claim on that ground, the Committee, to whom the subject was referred for consideration, had expressly negatived the statement, and had reported that the war had not broken out *after* the contract was entered into; on the contrary, Mr. Goodwin's report was, that the war had begun several months before the tender was accepted; therefore that plea of Mr. Pelly was without foundation. It appeared that on the 5th of January 1818, Mr. Pelly received 25,000 rupees in advance, to complete his contract. He had stated, that he required this advance, in order to enable him to carry his contract into effect. What were the facts? The Correspondence shewed that, in that point of view, his statement was not correct. He (Mr. H.) would wish to give the transaction as lenient a consideration as possible; but, considering that this Gentleman was one of the Civil Servants of the Company, and engaged in an undertaking incompatible with his situation, he

should have expected that the facts of the case, independently of that consideration, had borne him out. Mr. Pelly had made statements, which the Committee had reported were not substantiated. One of the objects of the contract was, to carry on the manufacture of ropes at Bancoote, a favourite work. He applied for a supply of money, in the beginning of 1818, to enable him to purchase materials in that year. The terms of the contract were, that he was to supply 45,000 lashings within the first three months of the year 1819; that is to say, a given quantity in January, in February, and in March: and, in order to do that, he received, in January 1818, an advance of 25,000 rupees. What was done in consequence? The contract was to be completed within the months of January, February, and March 1819; and the Court would learn with astonishment, that not a single lashing was delivered to the Company during those months—not one! It was found, as a fact upon the Report, that not one was delivered in those months; so that if the Company had not been short of cotton in that year, as it so happened, they would not have been able to pack the bales for China. Mr. Pelly therefore stood in this situation: he received advances of money in Jan. 1818; and what steps did he take to perform a contract, which was to be completed in March 1819? Why, he did not make a single purchase of materials until the 1st of Feb. 1819. He allowed the whole of the year 1818 to pass over his head, with the interest of this money in his pocket, which had been advanced by the Government from the public purse. It appeared that Mr. Pelly had received 25,000 rupees in Jan. 1818, and that he made no use of it, for the purposes of the contract, until Feb. 1819! Why did he not immediately go to the market to purchase materials? This extraordinary conduct remained wholly unexplained. The application for the 25,000 rupees was made expressly on the representation, that they were necessary to enable him to complete the contract; and, upon the faith of that representation, the money was immediately advanced. Was that representation true? The very reverse was found to be the case. Nay, that was not all. If the Proprietors would examine the proofs, as to the time when the purchase of the materials was made, they would find that Mr. Pelly's conduct was still more inexplicable. Mr. Pelly had asserted, in the next place, that he had at that time advanced more money, in the purchase of materials, than he had received. That could not possibly be true, for it was in proof, that at the period when he applied for the advance of the second 25,000 rupees, he had not paid a farthing of the first towards the purchase of materials. He therefore stood in the situation

of a person, who had entered into a contract of a nature similar to what his predecessors had executed, and he must be supposed to have made his contract for a remunerating price. He knew, at the time the contract was entered into, that the Company were engaged in warfare; he might have anticipated, perhaps, that the war would be over in one or two months, but it was not true that the war had not then begun; and, as the commencement of the war was the only point upon which he rested his case, that fact was found against him. Mr. Pelly then stood in the situation of a person entering into a contract deliberately, and with his eyes open, to the exclusion of other persons from the competition; and, instead of taking the proper steps to purchase his materials, he thought proper to lie by the whole of the year in which the materials should have been purchased and manufactured; and, instead of completing his contract by the Spring of 1819, he did not make the first purchase of materials until one month after he should have completed the contract; so that he placed the Company in the situation of being liable to all the inconveniences to which they must have been put, had not the supply of cotton failed that year. Surely then Mr. Pelly ought to have given some very satisfactory reason for this apparently unaccountable conduct. None had been given. He had, indeed, given the prices of the raw materials in 1819; but what had the Company to do with that? Had that any thing to do with the binding terms of a contract deliberately entered into, to the exclusion of other persons, ready and willing to execute their engagements? He had undertaken to perform the contract; he had received an advance of money on account of that contract, to procure and manufacture the materials immediately; and he did nothing towards the performance of his duty until Feb. 1819, one whole twelvemonth afterwards. What then had the Company to do with the price of materials, at the time when the contract ought to have been finally completed? In March 1819, the contract ought to have been completed. He had had 25,000 rupees in advance for a whole twelvemonth, without taking any step whatever in the performance of his engagement. The prices of materials might be higher or lower at that time, but with that the Company had nothing to do. It was Mr. Pelly's business to see whether he could afford to perform such a contract, before he made any tender; and, if he expected credit for common sense, it must be supposed that he considered the prices of the raw materials before he entered into the contract. Mr. Pelly was, therefore, a defaulter in three ways: first, he did not pay out the money, given him in advance to purchase materials, until a

twelvemonth after the contract ought to have been completed; second, he did not fulfil the terms of the contract, which were, that the lashings should be delivered in January, February, and March; and, third, there was not one lash delivered before March 1820, when the whole of the contract should have been performed. Now he (Mr. H.) was willing to admit that Mr Pelly might have lost by his contract; but surely he ought to shew to the Court that he had materials in hand for the work at the end of 1817, when he entered into the contract. If he had those materials, why did he not set to work and make them up, in order to fulfil his engagement? It was said, that he had performed all his contracts with private merchants in 1818; but of that there was no proof. From any thing in the documents before the Court, it did not appear that Mr. Pelly had any store of materials on hand at the time he entered into the contract; still less did it appear that he had any at the time when the money was advanced. If he had any, he ought to have brought forward some proofs of the fact; but he clearly had not any, or the Court would have heard of it, and therefore in this point of view he clearly had no legitimate claim upon the Company. He undertook the contract with a clear understanding of what was expected of him; he took to it "for better for worse;" and it must be supposed that he looked to a profit, and made his bargain accordingly. Upon every principle, therefore, of reason and justice, he ought to be bound by his undertaking, and there was nothing to shew why the Company ought to suffer for his own oversight or imprudence. It was a most delicate question to meddle with commercial contracts of this nature: they ought to stand or fall by their own merits. To interfere with them, by any relaxation or modification, would be destructive of the very object of such contracts, namely, to tie the parties down strictly to their engagements. This principle had, on a very recent occasion, been decidedly recognized by the Court of Directors; and yet now, without any adequate reason assigned, they thought proper to recommend Mr. Pelly's case for consideration. He called upon the Court of Proprietors to recollect the conduct of the Court of Directors, when the question of freight was some time since discussed. The answer of the Directors was, "Let the question stand on its own merits. What! grant remuneration to the ship-owners, because the freights were taken at a low rate during the war? Why, it would cost the Company £800,000 sterling!" Undoubtedly he (Mr. H.) protested against it as a precedent, but he was now fortified in his present opposition by the Director's own statement on that occasion. But what was the consequence? Mr. Pelly said,

"I appeal to you, the Court of Directors; you have granted to the merchants and owners of ships, when they had made a bad bargain, an increased rate of freight, in consequence of their oversight in not having demanded enough. I have made a bad bargain, I have been guilty of an oversight with regard to my own interests, and therefore I call upon you to remunerate me." This was, in effect, the language of Mr. Pelly. It appeared that he had lost 34,000 rupees, or £4,000 sterling, and called upon the Company to indemnify him for his own improvidence and want of caution; but, before this requisition was complied with, he (Mr. H.) now solemnly called upon the Directors to state what available grounds there could be for this individual to receive the grant of £2,000, to lessen his supposed loss. Could he, as a merchant or fair trader, enforce such a demand upon any principle of law or justice? Suppose he had been able to manufacture the article within the time stipulated, and had made a most inordinate profit, would he have returned any of his unexpected gains? Certainly he would not, nor would that have been expected of him. Upon the same principle, then, he had no right to expect from the Company a premium for his own improvidence and want of foresight, when the advantage happened to be on their side. It was the duty of the Proprietors, as a question of principle, to make a vigorous stand against a demand, which was destructive of that confidence which ought to subsist between merchant and merchant. If this demand were acceded to, a door would be opened at once to let in the claim of every man, who, by his negligence, improvidence, and folly, had entered into a contract which he could not fulfil, and, by a pitiful, whining story, persuade the Company to remunerate him for the breach of his contract. If a contract is good for any thing, it ought to be good for every thing. The principle must be held sacred and inviolable; and, if not, there was an end to the whole doctrine of contract. If the Company yielded to the importunities of Mr. Pelly, as to a rope contract, with what face could they call upon A., B., or C., to pay penalties for not completing his iron contract, when perhaps the failure arose from some circumstances over which he had no controul? Could they, with any colour of justice, apply a different rule of conduct towards one man, from that adopted towards another? It stood confessed, that Mr. Pelly had failed in his contract, by not supplying the materials within the time stipulated. His dealing as a contractor, whilst holding a public situation in the Company's service, he deprecated as highly improper, and inconsistent with his situation. Then his saying, "If you don't pay me this money

you will ruin me," was really unaccountable. A man, in the Civil Service of the East-India Company, to talk of £2,000 ruining him, really surprised him, as the most extraordinary part of the statement; but to bring that forward as an allegation, and upon that ground to call upon the Company to accede to his claim, unsupported by any proofs of its justice, was really the most monstrous proposition he ever heard. But, after all, the concluding part of Mr. Pelly's case was the most objectionable, and called for the strongest animadversion. Indeed he was sorry to find any Gentleman in the Company's Service capable of advancing such a topic, as that lastly urged by the Gentleman in question. In the latter part of his memorial he had the indelicacy to state, "that the Government could not have obliged him to comply with his agreement." It appeared to him (Mr. II.) to be a most extraordinary thing, that a Public Servant should write to the Directors of the Company in language such as this: "It is true I entered into an engagement to supply you with stores which you wanted, but compliance with this engagement was, on my part, optional; and no public functionary could have depended on my engagement, or have made it available, without first being obliged to bear me harmless for the consequences." What were the circumstances of the case? The Solicitor who framed this contract was, as he (Mr. II.) understood, the organ of the Company. A document was sent, signed by Mr. Morgan, the Company's Solicitor, in which he said, "I send you herewith a duplicate copy, which you have desired to be sent, of the contract. Mr. Pelly has executed a security bond, as to the fulfilment of his engagement." This was the language of the official letter from the Company's Solicitor. Now it turned out that the security alluded to was never, in fact, taken, and the bond never signed; if so, why not call upon this Solicitor to explain why it was not signed, and why he made a representation which was not true? Why not call upon him to give some account of his conduct? and why not make him pay the loss which Mr. Pelly had sustained, if the Court was really disposed to make an allowance to that Gentleman? Mr. Pelly, however, was a little mistaken in his calculations as to his legal liability. The Government had referred the case to the Advocate General, Mr. Mackwith, who gave his opinion, as to the ground of exemption from liability set up by Mr. Pelly; and though he found, as a fact, that there were no penalties stated in the bond, in consequence of the negligent omission of Mr. Morgan, the Solicitor (a piece of misconduct which ought to have dismissed him from his situation, and at any rate made him liable for the loss which Mr.

Pelly had sustained), yet he was of opinion that the omission of the penalties would not nullify the contract; for, he said, that Mr. Pelly was still bound to fulfil his engagement. "The only difference is, that instead of the breach of the contract being allowed as liquidated damages in a Court of Law, the case must be referred to the consideration of a Jury, as to the amount of damage sustained by the non-performance of his contract." This was one of the pleas then upon which Mr. Pelly principally rested, namely, that he had fulfilled and executed this contract without being obliged to do it: "I have done a thing which, though as a man of honour I ought to do, yet in law I could not be compelled to do. Mr. Mackwith, however, was of opinion that the contract was not void on the ground taken, and therefore Mr. Pelly had no one principle to stand upon which could support his claim. He clearly had no legal claim, for he was bound to fulfil his contract. But he (Mr. II.) would not quarrel with him on the score of not performing his contract to the very moment: he rested upon a much stronger principle, namely, not to pay him a bonus for the breach of his contract. The proposition submitted to the Court was so monstrous, that he was at a loss to conceive how any Gentleman present could refuse to go along with him in resisting it; he was sure, that to accede to it would be attended with the most pernicious consequences to the public service of the Company. Mr. Mackwith's opinion was decisive, that the objection as to non-liability was not tenable. In every point of view Mr. Pelly had failed in his contract: he had failed as to time; and he was without any pretence for a claim, in reason or equity. It might be true that he had lost so much money; but he took it for granted that Mr. Pelly, as a young man rising in the world, was very anxious to have £2,000 more in his pocket than he was fairly entitled to receive. As a question of policy and expediency, he put it seriously to the Court, why they should not merely excuse a man the penalty he had justly incurred by the failure of his contract, but should also make up his losses occasioned in consequence of that failure; more especially in the case of an individual, who had so unfairly set up a plea of exemption, on the ground that he could not be obliged to perform an engagement solemnly entered into, though informal, by reason of some negligence on the part of the person who framed it? It was clear that this Gentleman was provided with abundance of money to perform his engagements; before he commenced he was furnished with the means of purchasing the materials; it was clear that he did not purchase a thread of hemp until the whole of the contract ought to have been deli-

vered; and, in such a state of circumstances, he asked whether, on these grounds, this Gentleman had a right to receive the smallest remuneration? He had no disposition to quarrel with the liberality of the Court of Directors; but, for God's sake, let them be just before they were generous. The circumstances on which the claim was founded were so derogatory to the Company, that, in every point of view, this Court must reject the demand made upon them. Without trespassing farther on the time of the Court, he wished it to be understood, that he should be sorry to say any thing to the prejudice of Mr. Pelly, or any other individual, which was not justified by the facts in evidence. All that he had said in this case was borne out by the documents, to the contents of which he had strictly confined himself; and he felt that he should not have done his duty towards the Company, if he had said less upon the subject. He should not detain the Court any longer than to say, that he seriously intended to take the sense of the General Court upon the grant.

Mr. *Chalmers* said, he must admit that his Hon. Friend had taken a fair view of the it appeared upon the face of the papers, which he (Mr. C.) had himself read with attention. His Hon. Friend had truly stated, that notwithstanding the omission of a pecuniary penalty in the security bond, Mr. Pelly would have been legally liable to the performance of the contract in case of failure; for if a man enters into an express contract, there is no occasion to specify the penalty for the breach at the time it is executed, because the law will make it binding to the extent of any injury that may be sustained. But, however, it appeared to him, upon the whole view of this case, that the Court of Directors, who had recommended the subject for the consideration of this Court, had exercised a sound discretion in entertaining Mr. Pelly's application for relief. Unless the Court of Directors had such a discretion vested in them, as to enable them to decide upon the merits of such a claim, in his judgment their executive authority must be so limited as to be almost useless. This was a subject peculiarly for their discretion, under all the circumstances; and presuming that the discretion was wisely and properly exercised, he should rather be disposed to abide by their decision, than take cognizance of a question which might be erroneously decided by the Proprietors. Upon principle, it behoved this Court to support the executive authority, unless there appeared to be some glaring abuse of the trust reposed in those with whom it resided. It must be admitted by those Gentlemen who had taken the trouble to read the papers, that certainly the lashings which were the subject of the contract

were supplied at a very moderate price, and surely the known liberality of the Company would not allow them to take a man's goods without giving him an adequate remuneration. The question must stand or fall upon this issue; and if the Court were driven to the alternative of either receiving or rejecting the claim, he should be rather disposed to take the liberal view of the question, than decide upon a strict technical rule of construction. As a Proprietor of Stock he might be very distantly affected by acting on this principle, but he confessed, under all the circumstances of the case, after reading the papers and knowing that the subject had been investigated by men in whom the interests of the Company had been properly entrusted, and who were particularly careful in the administration of its affairs, the claim of Mr. Pelly was entitled to a favourable consideration. Undoubtedly there were many objections urged by his Hon. Friend, which, if taken in detail and in the abstract, it would be impossible satisfactorily to answer; but it did seem to him rather an uncandid mode of argument to bring this case into comparison with the case of another party who had failed in his contract, and entailed upon himself the penalties consequent upon such breach.

Mr. *Dixon* spoke to order, and requested the Hon. Proprietor to recollect that the Court were not now considering the case to which he alluded.

Mr. *Chalmers* said, he had no wish now to enter into the merits of the iron contract; all he meant was, a general observation as to the inconclusiveness of the argument, by comparison, between this and any other case, standing perhaps on totally different grounds. Every case undoubtedly ought to rest upon its own merits; but in reviewing the case of Mr. Pelly, under all its circumstances, and in forming a judgment of the conduct of the Court of Directors towards that gentleman, he thought the Court of Proprietors ought to take a candid view of the subject, and not too narrowly scan the proceedings of the Executive Body. The opposition to this grant, was in effect calling upon the Proprietors strictly to review the motives and closely to investigate the acts of the Executive Power of the Company. Now in such a case as this all he meant to say was, that this being a matter of discretion in the detail of those duties which it fell to the lot of the Directors to perform, the Proprietors ought not too critically to impugn their motives. Without yielding to any man in a due sense of duty as a Proprietor, he doubted very much the policy of interposing on every occasion, to check the fair exercise of that discretion, which by the Constitution of the Company was vested in the Directory. He trusted he

should be found the last man to succumb to any overt act of oppression on the one hand, or of partiality on the other, when a fit and proper occasion required a vigorous resistance; and he hoped that he, in common with other Proprietors, would act upon a proper sense of that duty which they owed to themselves and the Company in general, in checking any thing like the assumption of a paramount authority; but really in a matter of this kind, which seemed strictly confined to the province of the Executive Authority of the Company, as legally vested in them, he could not go along with the Hon. Proprietors in interposing any thing like a restraint upon the exercise of a sound discretion. The Proprietary ought to be very cautious how they interfered with the Directory in questions of this nature, for probably such an interference might go to the extent of hampering the Executive Body so as absolutely to stop all the business of the Company. He therefore called upon the Proprietors to consider the situation of the Directors, and the duties which they were called upon to perform. For what purpose were the Directors appointed, if they were to be continually controuled in every act, however unimportant, in the discharge of their executive functions? They must be vested with some discretion in affairs of this nature, or there would be an end to their authority. In the affair of the iron contract, though the whole penalty might be considered as forfeited, yet the Directors, in the fair exercise of their discretion, exacted but one-half of it. (*Cries of order! order!*) In alluding to the iron question, he did not mean to enter into the discussion of it as a parallel to this case; that was a case different in all its circumstances from the present question; but in principle, as a question of authority and discretion, it is open to the same objection as was urged in this case. If the penalty be exacted, it was done by the Court of Directors, in the due performance of their duty, and if the Proprietors were indiscreet enough to restrain their acts in these particulars, the authority of the Directors would become nugatory. This case must be assimilated to the proceedings of courts of justice, and in reviewing the proceedings of the Directors, this Court ought to look to all the motives and reasons for their conduct under the special circumstances of the case. The Directors had exercised their discretion upon a particular contract, and they came to the determination in question upon a review of the whole case. Their discretion appeared to him to have been properly exercised, and in his judgment the Court of Proprietors ought to abide by their decision. In the case of the iron contract, though the decision of the Directors might seem to bear hard

upon the individual, yet when the circumstances of that case came to be explained, he had no doubt that the result would be found satisfactory. Too much latitude could not be given to the executive body in the construction of these contracts, in order to hold parties to their engagements. It was their duty to act upon discretion in some instances, and to judge of the expediency of enforcing or not enforcing contracts. He could speak from his own experience, that when he was third Mate of an Indianan, the loading of the vessel to which he was appointed could not take place in time for the season, because the iron contracted for was not sent on board by the contractor. (*Cries of order! order! question! question!*) In alluding to this fact, he only wished to distinguish this case from the case of the iron contract, and to shew that the principle of holding parties to their contracts might be very justly enforced in one case, and yet very harshly in another. The conduct of the Court of Directors, in enforcing the penalty against the iron contractor, though seemingly harsh, yet might be found just and proper when the circumstances came to be investigated. (*Cries of order! order!*) Looking therefore to the whole of this case, and to the general conduct of the Court of Directors in the discharge of their executive duties, he was of opinion that they had exercised a fair discretion in giving Mr. Pelly £2,000, when it appeared that, in the performance of his contract, he had sustained a loss to the extent of £4,000, and consequently upon this ground he should vote for the grant.

Mr. Dixon, conceiving that an amendment had been moved upon the original motion, said he had always understood that such an amendment should be seconded, and then put from the chair. He had yet to learn whether the motion had been seconded.

The Chairman informed the Hon. Proprietor that the motion had been seconded by Mr. Elphinstone.

Mr. Dixon observed, that that was the original motion; but he had understood that some amendment had been moved, and if so he apprehended that it would fall to the ground unless seconded in the usual way.

The Chairman acquainted the Hon. Proprietor that no amendment had been moved. The question, as originally proposed, was open for debate, and would be decided as a simple proposition, aye or no.

Mr. Dixon had misapprehended the course of proceeding. However he considered that the question, whether the original motion should or should not be negatived, was in substance the same as if an amendment had been moved. Taking the proposition simply as it stood, he should trouble the Court with a very few

words. After the experience of a long life in mercantile transactions, and speaking as candidly, and with as much sound judgment as an honest man could exercise, and at the same time with as much lenity (which it was the nature of man to do) he must own it to be one of the most dangerous propositions which could be propounded as a rule of conduct for the Court of Directors and the Court of Proprietors, namely, to compensate a contractor for the breach of his contract; for he believed it would not be disputed, that when a man enters into an engagement of a mercantile nature he does it with a view to gain; indeed, this was a natural consequence of the proposition; and if a contractor, with that object in view, makes a profit by the speculation, he puts it into his pocket as a matter of course, and no man quarrels with him for it. But if a contractor takes the chance of gain, the person with whom he contracts also takes the chance of his being disappointed in his expectations. When Mr. Pelly entered into the contract with the Company, no doubt he had this impression on his mind, and took to the contract with all its consequences. A strong ground therefore ought to be made out, to induce the Court to depart from that rule which was generally applicable to contracts. Mr. Pelly complained that he was a loser by the contract, and the Court of Proprietors were now called upon to conform to the recommendation of the Directors for granting him a sum of £2,000 as a compensation for his loss. This proposition, when taken in the abstract, appeared extremely strong, and certainly required a very powerful case to induce the Court to entertain it. There were, however, other points of view in which the case might be considered. He alluded more particularly to one (independently of the mere question of gain or loss, be it great or small,) which was of great importance, namely, the consequences likely to result to the shipping interests of the Company from the adoption of the principle now suggested. By the regulations of the Company's shipping affairs, vessels are required to be at Gravesend at a particular period; they are taken up for a given number of years; they are on some occasions detained unexpectedly for a great length of time before they are sent to sea. Seamen are hired, and the owners are put to an incalculable expense and loss; and yet, in cases of that sort, before any allowances are made for unexpected detention, the Company are extremely jealous of relaxing their contracts, and require a very strong case indeed to be made out before they make any allowance in the nature of compensation. If then the Company tempted people first to make engagements of this nature, and bind them to the per-

formance of their contracts by the imposition of penalties, and then relaxed them by an improvident latitude of construction, it would go to the destruction of the very principle upon which all contracts are founded. Under all circumstances, therefore, he was satisfied that this Court ought not to establish a precedent which might lead to such consequences. However, before he made up his mind as to the vote he should give upon the question of Mr. Pelly's claim, he would wait to hear what could be advanced in its favour on the other side of the bar; and, until then, he should keep his vote disengaged either for affirming or negating their proceeding. If there should be a considerable difference of opinion upon the question, he should suggest the propriety of leaving it decided by a ballot, considering that it was a question, whichever way determined, must be attended with important consequences.

Mr. Munro begged to call the attention of the Court to the real circumstances under which this case was submitted to their consideration. The Hon. Proprietor who has opposed the grant, has not only taken a very erroneous view of the facts of the case, but has endeavoured to convey a very erroneous impression of the character of Mr. Pelly. He trusted, however, in the few observations which he felt it necessary to offer, he should be able to convince not only the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Dixon), who declared that he should keep his candid mind open to conviction, but every other Member present, that both generosity and justice had been united in the compensation which was agreed to be given to Mr. Pelly. It was very material that the Court should understand a little of the place where this rope manufactory was situated. About 60 or 70 years ago, the Company came into the possession of a small tract of land in the Marhatta country, extending twenty-four or twenty-five miles up a river, with seven or eight villages on its banks, containing a population of twelve or fourteen thousand souls. A Commercial Resident was appointed at Bancoot, as the chief civil authority of the place. One of Mr. Pelly's predecessors, who took great interest in the welfare of the people, being very much struck with the idleness which prevailed amongst the youthful part of them, established this manufactory in the first instance with a view of giving them employment; and the best hemp on the West side of India being grown in that neighbourhood, the manufacturer was enabled to furnish ropes to the Government at a much less price than they could be obtained from the Merchants in Bombay. This led to contracts with the Company for lashings used in packing bales of cotton for the China market. In 1817, Mr. Pelly (and it was very well known that commercial Residents are al-

lowed by the rules of the Company to engage in commerce), as his predecessor had done, offered to supply the Company with the lashings required for the season 1815; and his tender of ropes was accepted, principally upon the ground of the benefit which the Company would derive from having their ropes made at this manufactory, which could be procured of a better quality, and at a much cheaper rate than anywhere else. The Hon. Gent. who had objected to this grant, had observed that the war had actually taken place between the Native Powers and the Company in the month of September, before Mr. Pelly had offered to execute the contract. It was very true that hostilities had broken out at Poonah, but it was the impression on the mind of every man at Bombay that it would be a war of very short duration; and it never entered into any man's head that it would have extended so as to throw the whole of the Peishwa's territory into commotion. In this, both Mr. Pelly and the Government of Bombay were alike deceived; and in consequence of the extension of hostilities through the whole of the Concan, there was not only a difficulty, but an impracticability of procuring hemp for the manufacture of the ropes. It was true that this gentleman had entered into contracts with two mercantile houses at Bombay as well as with the Government; and it was insinuated by the Hon. Proprietor that the entrance into those several contracts was simultaneous, and that Mr. Pelly had executed his contracts with the private merchants, giving them the preference over the Company. It was material, however, to state that the contracts with the private merchants were to be executed in the year 1818; and that those for the Company were to be executed in 1819; and under the supposition that the war would not have lasted, but that it would be concluded long before it was necessary to have hemp to enable him to execute his contract with the Company, he had made a tender which afterwards turned out most disadvantageous to himself. With the private merchants he fulfilled his contracts, but not altogether in the way stated by the Hon. Proprietor: for the price of hemp having risen from between 40 and 50 rupees to 112 (not from any acts of the merchants, but in consequence of those measures which the Government thought it necessary to adopt for the prosecution of the war), they nevertheless, seeing most clearly that Mr. Pelly, who was disposed to exert all his means for the fulfilment of his engagements, would be a loser to a large amount, with the utmost liberality paid him the difference between the prices for which he contracted with them and the prices at which he obtained the hemp. It was true that as to time he did not fulfil his engagements with

the Company, but for this reason, that it was impossible, from June 1818 to the close of that year, for him to procure a single pound of hemp for money or otherwise; but in point of fact he did execute his engagements to the very letter as to quantity, and the Government sustained no inconvenience whatever from having the contract executed at a later period than was stipulated for; no cotton being sent to China that year, and therefore there was no want of lashings. It was also material, as a feature of this case, to state, that during the existence of this contract, when the war with the Peishwa was extending itself throughout our dominions, Mr. Pelly, who at the time was Commercial Resident in the small district alluded to, was selected by the present Governor of Bombay (and he, Mr. Moneyn, did not know a man in India more competent to judge of personal merit) to discharge the arduous and perilous duty of a magistrate and collector of revenue, in a most extensive country;—a country extending from the Southern part of Bombay harbour down to the Northern part of Goa being 180 miles in length, and in width from the Gaults to the sea-shore, from 35 to 50 miles. He had the charge of this country for three years, during which time he constantly executed the duties of his situation, which were most important, and were such as to engage his mind and occupy the whole of his time, so as to prevent him from paying, personally, that attention which he would otherwise have bestowed in the collection of hemp and the making of ropes; and the public records of the Government contained the testimonials most ample to his high public merits and services. During that period, too, he had the happy art of combining the most commanding firmness with a most conciliatory disposition; he had the extraordinary power of conciliating and attaching the natives of a newly-conquered country to the British Government. Of this there were many conspicuous proofs; among others, he could mention one that was perfectly well known. A very considerable interest had of late years been excited by the practice of women immolating themselves in India on the funeral piles of their husbands; it must be gratifying to know, that whatever difference of opinion there might be as to the policy and practicability of correcting the institutions and customs of the Native Indians, Mr. Pelly, by the mere force of persuasion and a conciliatory address, had succeeded in a newly-conquered country (in which, for ages before, numbers of human victims had annually perished in the flames by self-immolation), suppressing to a great degree so barbarous a custom. It was an undoubted fact, that during the time he held the chief Civil situation, ac-

companyed too with a military authority, through the whole extent of this part of country, which was as large as some of the kingdoms of Europe, this practice had almost subsided. He (Mr. M.) knew himself of one remarkable instance in which Mr. Pelly's influence had the effect.

Mr. Rigby interposed and spoke to order. He said he should be most happy to hear the Hon. Director in a private room upon the subject of the manners and customs of the Hindoos, but he would put it to the Court whether the Hon. Director was now keeping to any thing like the question under consideration.

Mr. Money appealed to the Chair whether he was not at least as orderly as the Hon. Gent. who had opposed this grant, who in some degree had mixed up the iron with the hemp question. With such a precedent before him, surely it was open to him to point out the merits of Mr. Pelly; more especially as the Hon. Gentleman who had proposed the rejection of the grant had attacked Mr. Pelly in a most vital point, for he had attacked his veracity, which, to a gentleman of an honourable mind, was dearer than life. Surely it was open to him, who had been in that part of India, and who knew much of Mr. Pelly's public merits, and the estimation in which he was held by the Government, to resort to the most effectual mode of repelling so unfounded a charge. It was an undoubted fact that Mr. Pelly had, by this unfortunate contract, lost between 4 and £5,000. The Hon. Proprietor, in his observations upon that circumstance, had thought proper to remark, that though Mr. Pelly had received an advance of 25,000 rupees, yet that until February 1819, he had never laid out a farthing towards completing his contract. Now the Hon. Proprietor was totally mistaken in his statement.

Mr. Hume repeated, that the fact he asserted was correctly stated by him, and that his authority was the documents themselves.

Mr. Money rejoined that he understood the fact to be quite otherwise.

Mr. Hume begged that the documents might be referred to, for he was sure it would be found, according to them, that the first expenditure of Mr. Pelly towards the completion of his contract was in February 1819.

Mr. Money, in continuation, observed, that the Court could not be aware that the mode in which hemp was obtained in that part of India was not by purchase in the open market, but by a long, tedious process. First, the seed was often to be purchased; and a long period would necessarily elapse before the produce was brought into a manufactured state. It might be true that, according to the documents, the first entry of an expenditure on account of the contract, might be brought forward in February 1819; yet it

would be found that the money was actually expended long previous to that time. That entry was of a gross sum, but in point of fact Mr. Pelly's disbursements, which must necessarily have been made from time to time in small sums, had commenced as soon as he received an advance from the Government. The Hon. Proprietor had remarked upon the impropriety and the impolicy of allowing the Civil Servants of the Company to have the contracts of the Government. That surely was no fault of Mr. Pelly. There was no bar, as a Commercial Resident, to his entering into a contract with the Company. He (Mr. Money) did not wish, on an occasion like the present, to use any thing like an *argumentum ad hominem*; but in the most civil sense of the observation, he would appeal to the Hon. Gentleman himself upon this subject, and ask him whether his retentive memory could not furnish an instance of a Servant of the Company, on the other side of India, executing contracts in time of war, and those highly to the advantage of the public service.

Mr. Hume. "Name! name!"

Mr. Money. "I allude to the Hon. Proprietor himself!"

Mr. Hume. "I deny the fact altogether!"

Mr. Money, in continuation. The Hon. Proprietor was certainly an agent to the Contractor of the Government of Bengal for the supply of elephants and cattle at Bundelcund, and one of the best agents in that capacity. Now the case of Mr. Pelly was not a case of to-day; it had occupied the attention of the Bombay Government and of the Court of Directors for a period of three or four years. Two years ago the Court of Directors wished for fresh information, and they sent the case back to India; and now it was returned to them with the strongest recommendations from the present Government of Bombay. And, after all, what did the Court of Directors propose to do? Not to reward Mr. Pelly for the breach of his contract; not even to compensate him, but to reduce his loss sustained by the fulfilment of it. The Hon. Gentleman had said, "would it be believed, would it be credited, that Mr. Pelly could speak truth in saying that he would be ruined if this £2,000 was not paid him?" Mr. Pelly had said no such thing. His loss by the performance of this contract was between 4 and £5,000; and it was very easy to conceive that a young man with a large family, living on the reduced scale of allowance which the regulations of the Company now restrained its servants to, might be ruined by such a loss. At all events, he (Mr. M.) hoped that Mr. Pelly's veracity was rescued from the impeachment which had been attached to it by the Hon. Proprietor.

The Court of Directors had not recommended that he should be rewarded for any breach of contract; they had not recommended that he should be compensated for his whole loss: but they had with great moderation recommended that he should receive about £2,000, which amounted to little more than one-third, nay, not so much, of his loss, taking the interest into calculation. Though he (Mr. M.) held it generally to be right and proper that contractors should be bound by their engagements, yet he did hope that this great Company would not lay it down as an invariable rule that they were to act upon the *Shylock-like* principle of holding an honourable man to the fulfilment of his bond at the expense of his substance.

Mr. Hume, in explanation, said he must be allowed to observe that the Hon. Director must have misunderstood him, when he supposed that he (Mr. H.) had attacked Mr. Pelly's veracity. It was not he who attacked his veracity; it was attacked by the documents on the table of the Court. The Committee, to whom the subject of this claim was referred, had reported that Mr. Pelly's statement respecting the war was not borne out by the fact. Another thing which Mr. Pelly had stated was, that the Government, on his applying for money to carry on the work, had advanced him money accordingly, and that he had employed it for that purpose. Now it appeared from the facts of the case that he did not employ the money for that purpose from January 1818 to February 1819; therefore upon these two points the documents themselves attacked his veracity. So much, then, for the imputation that he (Mr. H.) had gone out of his way to impeach Mr. Pelly's character for "truth. He confessed he was ashamed to hear an Hon. Director within the bar vindicate the conduct of the Court of Directors on the score of sound discretion, knowing, as he must, from the examination of the accounts and documents in the case, that there was not a shadow of pretence for acceding to this most extraordinary claim. He (Mr. H.) was disposed to give discretion its due weight; but whilst documents, such as those alluded to, were before the Court, and as it was manifest that those documents did not bear out the conclusion to which the Directors had come, it was an imperative duty on the part of the Proprietors to make a powerful resistance to such a disposition of their money, as they had a right to do by virtue of the Act of Parliament. The Hon. Director had asked him (Mr. H.) where he found his authority for saying that Mr. Pelly did not employ any of the money for the purpose of the contract until February 1819. His answer was, that the fact was to be found recorded in the document marked letter A., where there was an entry that the first

purchase of materials was made in February 1819, amounting to 1,300 rupees, although Mr. Pelly had then had no less than 25,000 rupees in his possession for a period of thirteen months: that purchase being made one month after a considerable part of the contract ought to have been completed! How then could the Hon. Director grapple with these facts? and where was the ground for imputing to him (Mr. H.) a perversion of the truth? The facts remained uncontradicted, and could not be mistaken. He repeated, therefore, most solemnly, that so far from Mr. Pelly having any claim on the ground of his having taken prompt steps towards the performance of his contract, he did not purchase a pound of his materials until a month after he should have delivered one-third of the lashings. So much, then, for his prompt attention to the performance of his contract! He (Mr. H.) would appeal, then, to the common-sense of every gentleman present whether there was a shadow of a pretence for this proceeding on the part of the Directors? Any man who would open his eyes, and condescend to look into these documents, would find the most irrefragable proofs of what he advanced. Had he taken an erroneous view of the subject? No man, who was not absolutely blind, could contest the truth of his statement. The Hon. Director had indeed charged him with having taken an erroneous view; he denied the charge, for all he had advanced was borne out by the facts in evidence. The Hon. Director could not fairly accuse him of having taken an erroneous view of the case, unless he had at the same time shewn that he was erroneous in his facts; that he had not done, and therefore he challenged the Hon. Director to falsify his statement. The proofs were before the Court; to those he called the attention of the Proprietors, and upon those he bottomed his opposition. Then as to the oath of office, which was dispensed with in Mr. Pelly's favour: if there was any part of the case with respect to which he would more earnestly enter his protest than another, it was this most improper and most impolitic proceeding. Mr. Pelly was in the situation of Collector, and it was impossible for him to act in that capacity without taking the oath prescribed by the Court of Directors. This was an imperative, binding regulation, which no motive of expediency could dispense with. Unless the orders of the Court of Directors at home were not binding in India, he was at a loss to conceive upon what pretext this favour should be shewn to Mr. Pelly. It was not to be disputed that such orders had been sent out, and it must be admitted that Mr. Pelly could not do his duty as collector without taking the oath; but it seemed he was not required

to take the oath because he had a contract to fulfil with the Government. Now, indeed, could Mr. Pelly take the oath consistently with his business of a contractor? It was stated in the documents that this employment had prevented him from taking the necessary oath of office; if so, then how could he do the duties of the office, not having taken the proper oath?

A *Proprietor*. "The Hon. Director who spoke last, says that there is a regulation which dispenses with it."

Mr. *Hume* resumed. The Government there might think proper to dispense with the oath, but he asserted that no man had a right to dispense with that oath which the law of the land (which the order of the Court of Directors must, as respected India, be considered to be) peremptorily required to be taken. Mr. Pelly might have been very successful in preventing the burning of widows, which was certainly very creditable to his humanity and philanthropy; but what had that to do with the subject of this contract? It had no more to do with it than any other event in his life. There was no doubt that Mr. Pelly's general conduct was laudable in every respect. He (Mr. H.) had said nothing originally against his humanity, or his honourable and gentlemanly conduct as a private individual; the sole object of his argument was to shew that as he had not fulfilled his contract, he was not placed in a situation to be remunerated for having broken it. That was the point upon which he had originally rested, and to that point all his observations were directed. He had stated nothing upon his own authority, but confined himself strictly to the documents before the Court; and standing upon those documents, he contended that he had incontestibly shewn that this money ought not to be granted.

Mr. *Gahagan* said, he gave his Hon. Friend credit for the view in which he had presented this case before the Court of Proprietors. He confessed that he had not himself read the documents, but having heard the case stated by his Hon. Friend with so much perspicuity, and, he had no doubt, fidelity, he really could not give his vote for the proposition, and therefore he must raise his hand against it. He gave his Hon. Friend credit for the purity of the motives which induced him to come forward to resist the principle upon which Mr. Pelly's claim was founded, for this was a question of principle, and had no regard whatever to persons! The principle which applied to Mr. Pelly's case applied to all other cases of the like nature. What was the principle which the Proprietors were called upon to sanction? Why it was this: that the Company shall make a contract by which the contractor shall not lose, and that if by any oversight or indiscretion, the contractor shall sustain

any loss, the Company shall indemnify him against it.

The present question: a principle which was contrary to the very essence of all contracts. What was the principle of a contract? Why, that the contractors shall come into a fair and open competition for prices, and if the contract is taken, it is taken for better and for worse; the contractor must take the chance of possible loss as well as possible gain. He would, however, go this length with the Hon. Director who spoke last, in saying, that if the Hon. Director had shewn that, in consequence of any measures adopted by the Bombay Government, Mr. Pelly was prevented from performing his contract, then indeed, a case would have been made out for indemnifying him for any loss he might have sustained in consequence of the acts of the Government. But no such proposition had been made out. The only feasible topic urged by the Hon. Director on behalf of the claim was, the miscalculation of time during which the war would have probably lasted; but this was a most untenable ground: for, if there was any state of things so uncertain as to duration, and so liable to deception as to calculation, it was a state of warfare. Surely this was not a topic to be urged in the consideration of such a subject. Is a contractor, with his eyes open, to take the chance of having those gains realized which his fancy only had anticipated, and then upon the failure of his expectations, to call upon the Company to answer for his own folly? But then, forsooth! there was another reason suggested as being the most powerful in support of Mr. Pelly's right to indemnity, which, he confessed, appeared to him to be one of the most extraordinary that could have occurred to the imagination of man; but, however, before he expressed his sense of it, he must premise by saying, that it was far from his intention to insinuate in the remotest degree any thing to the prejudice of Mr. Pelly's probity, for he knew nothing of Mr. Pelly, he never heard his name mentioned until he saw it in the newspapers, and therefore he could not be said to have any hostile feeling towards him. Acting simply upon his sense of duty as a proprietor, he felt himself bound to second the efforts of his Hon. Friend in his resistance to this grant. Returning then to what he was saying, he called upon the Court to mark with reprobation the *attorney-like* reason which Mr. Pelly had given why the Company ought to indemnify him against his loss. He said, forsooth, "You are bound to indemnify me, because, though I was liable to no penalties for the breach of the contract, yet nevertheless I did fulfil it." Was it possible (giving Mr. Pelly credit for that honourable character which had been blazoned forth on the other side of the bar,

and which he (Mr. G.) had no doubt he deserved), for an honourable mind to conceive such an argument as that? What, because there was an omission in form, some slip of the pen, some technical error in the form of the covenants or articles, was Mr. Pelly to be at liberty to say, as a meritorious ground of claim, "I was not bound to perform my contract, but I was prompted to do it from a mere sense of honour?" Was it possible that such an argument could enter into the head of an honourable man of gentlemanly feeling? Would the Court endure that it should be said by a contractor of the Company, "I have a claim upon your justice because you could not compel me to perform my engagements: I was liable to no penalty in a court of law for any breach; but as I did fulfil it, merely from a sense of honour, I call upon you to take that as a sufficient reason for indemnifying me for the loss I have sustained by the fulfilment of the contract." He was really sorry to hear such an *attorney-like* proposition coming from a gentleman of Mr. Pelly's character and station in the Company's service. So far from that being any argument in favour of the claim, in his judgment it was the most decisive evidence of its injustice; and if there were no other ground of opposition, that alone would be amply sufficient for its rejection. When the Hon. Director was expatiating with so much eloquence upon the private qualities and humane virtues of Mr. Pelly, in rescuing Hindoo women from the flames, he had supposed that this humanity was manifested by assisting them with a *rope*, and that he had given them the alternative of *hanging* instead of *burning*. (*A laugh!*) But what had the private virtues of Mr. Pelly to do with a simple question of contract? No doubt Mr. Pelly was a man of probity and unexceptionable character as an individual, but these were matters wholly impertinent and irrelevant to the point at issue. The question before the Court was a simple abstract proposition. The Court were asked to indemnify this gentleman, because he had made a contract with the Company, by which, from some unforeseen events, upon which he had not calculated, he had sustained a loss. That was the simple proposition; but he would put it to the common sense of every man, whether that was a reasonable principle for indemnifying the loser? It could not be doubted that the contract was binding, not merely in honour and good faith, but absolutely binding in a court of law; and had the question come to that issue, no lawyer could have suggested any imaginable difficulty for Mr. Pelly to escape liability. That proposition being incontrovertible, the only question was, whether there were any equitable circumstances in the case which entitled

Mr. Pelly to relief? None had been made out. Had the Hon. Director, indeed, shewn that the Bombay Government had been in any way instrumental to the loss, and after having induced Mr. Pelly to undertake a contract under favourable terms, and then by their own acts subjected him to disappointment in the advantage he had a right to expect, then undoubtedly Mr. Pelly would have had some ground to stand upon, but upon that alone. This was not like the case of Mr. Wilkinson, which occurred in this Court a short time since, for there the express ground upon which relief was given was, that the conduct of the Government had superinduced the loss which Mr. Wilkinson sustained. Feeling, therefore, that no case whatever had been made out, and no ground whatever suggested in support of the claim, he considered himself bound to his conscience to give the motion his decided negative.

Mr. *Wedding* requested the attention of the Court to a few words in support of the motion. It appeared to him that the opposition of the Hon. Gentleman who opened this debate was founded upon a partial and erroneous view of the circumstances of the case, connected with a statement also, which was not borne out by the documents before the Court. The principal objection of the Hon. Gentleman seemed to be grounded upon the assertion, that Mr. Pelly had received 25,000 rupees of the Company's money, for the benefit of the Company, without performing any equivalent service for such advance. Now the Hon. Gent. had given a very unjustifiable colouring to that circumstance. The 25,000 rupees were not given in the first instance as a boon to Mr. Pelly for his benefit, but were given as a matter of course to bind the contract, to bind him as well as themselves; and to enable the contractor to go to work. It should be observed, that this was not only the constant practice of the Company, but the general practice among individuals on the Malabar side of India. Mr. Pelly's tender was under consideration during the month of December 1817. The contract was signed and the money advanced in January 1818. It was true that it was not immediately made use of, but it would have been ruinous to Mr. Pelly to have attempted it. The war with the Peishwa, which had begun in the autumn of 1817, unexpectedly continuing, the price of hemp rose so enormously, that Mr. Pelly on the 2d of April 1818 wrote to the Government to the following effect: "If you compel me, under the circumstances which have taken place since the contract was signed, to perform my engagements, by purchasing hemp at the present unexpected prices, I shall be absolutely ruined." It seemed, also, that Mr. Pelly had entered into some contracts

of a similar nature with two houses of agency in Bombay, and to them he made the same representation, saying, "If you compel me to perform these contracts now, I shall be ruined." The Bombay Government replied to Mr. Pelly's application, that they would afford him no relief. The merchants of Bombay, on the contrary, most liberally said to him, "fulfil the contract as soon and as well as you are able; give us a *bond fide* statement of your outgoings in the performance of it, and we shall be content. We know that the protracted state of the war renders it difficult, if not impossible, for you to fulfil your engagements, but do the best you can, and we will guarantee you against actual loss. We cannot expect you to become a ruined man for our interests." This was the just point of view in which the case must be considered: and this was the view which the Court of Directors, with a proper sense of liberality, had taken of it. It was the principle on which they were now acting towards Mr. Pelly. They said, "we are not going to break in upon any rules generally applicable in the construction of contracts; but this case comes before us on the ground of favour, of equity, and of generosity." On the 30th of April Mr. Pelly wrote again to the Government of Bombay, stated what the merchants had done for him, and solicited a second time the favourable consideration of his case. The Government again refused all relief, and demanded the strict fulfilment of his bond, though it appeared to be at the sacrifice of the vital interest of the person who had engaged to serve them. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman who spoke last, had confessed that he had not read the papers, but acting upon the representation given of them by another Hon. Gentleman, had come to the conclusion of negativing the question; and the principal ground of his opposition was that which he called the *attorney like* reason which Mr. Pelly had given as to his liability for the performance of the contract. Now he (Mr. W.) could not at all agree with the view which the Learned and Hon. Gent. had taken of this part of the case; indeed he thought that the Hon. Gent. had given the circumstance to which he alluded a most perverted representation. The fact was this: on the 16th of June Mr. Pelly wrote to the Government, saying, "if my contract were mere waste paper I would fulfil it to the very letter." This was the effect of the paper in question. He assured them that such was his sense of duty towards the Company, that he required no solemn compact to bind him to his engagements, but would, from a sense of honour, do that which he was bound as a gentleman to do. Then as to the actual time of performing the contract, Mr. Pelly had in substance performed his

duty. The contract was certainly to have been fulfilled in the spring of 1813, but when Mr. Pelly was preparing to fulfil his engagements by that time, he was advised that the Company would not actually want the lashings at the period contracted for, and accordingly he was led to believe that he might take a convenient time for the fulfilment of his contract. Why then should Mr. Pelly have incurred the certain hazard of ruin, when he knew that the Company could sustain no loss or inconvenience by delaying the performance of his engagements? No candid or just person could expect such a sacrifice. The contract was in fact afterwards fulfilled to the very letter; and having sustained a very considerable loss in so doing, he was entitled, as a matter of favour, to some liberal consideration. This was the interpretation which he (Mr. W.) put upon the case, and he was not aware of any technical rule which militated against such an interpretation. In order to save himself from utter ruin, in consequence of a bargain which afterwards turned out to be most unfortunate, he had been induced to postpone the performance of his engagements. He had sustained a very considerable loss; but had he been obliged to execute his contract at the very moment required, his ruin would have been irremediable. This case came before the Court, strongly recommended by the present enlightened Government of Bombay. From the papers it appeared that his loss amounted to 4 or £5,000, and under such circumstances it was but reasonable that he should have an opportunity of appealing to the favour and liberality of the Court of Directors. That Court fairly felt that they might, as a matter of favour, without any injury to the public service of the Company, give him a moderate compensation for his loss. The Court of Directors were content to put the case upon the score of favour, but he (Mr. W.) for one, could not help thinking that it was a question not of favour only, but of justice; on the whole, no reasonable man could doubt the propriety of extending some relief to Mr. Pelly, under all the circumstances. The proposition was not, as had been represented, to give Mr. Pelly a reward for the breach of his contract, but it was to afford him some relief in consequence of the enormous sacrifice he was obliged to make in the performance of his duty by the fulfilment of his contract to the letter. Under these circumstances, he felt that he should be doing an act of injustice towards Mr. Pelly if he did not concur in the recommendation of the Court of Directors.

Mr. Hallett rose to state, that he had the honour of serving in the same establishment with Mr. Pelly at the time he was a servant of the Bombay Government, and he ventured to assert that there did not

exist a more honourable and upright man in the whole service of the Company. In his humble opinion, the Company were bound to do towards Mr. Pelly what had been proposed by the Court of Directors for the sanction of the Court of Proprietors, because, in his judgment, Mr. Pelly had an equitable claim to their liberal consideration. If he rightly understood the contents of the papers on the table, there had been original irregularity in the contract, which, in the hands of an ingenious lawyer, might be found to render it what is called in the technical language of the law a *nudum factum*. (*Cries of no! no!*) He, however, understood that the contract was open to some objection of that sort, and that Mr. Pelly might have availed himself of it had he not been influenced by a high sense of honour, scorn- ing to take advantage of any thing that might seem like a quibbling objection. In this point of view his claim on the Com- pany was at all events not lessened, not- withstanding the tone and manner of the Hon. Gentleman who had in argument urged this as an objection. Then another invidious topic had been addressed to the Court, on the ground that Mr. Pelly had been a Civil Servant of the Company, and that he was therefore incompetent to become a contractor. Whatever might be said on that subject, as a general propo- sition, it certainly had no bearing upon the question now before the Court; for since the establishment of the Government of Bombay, such a practice, he believed, had existed, and therefore no blame could be attributed to Mr. Pelly for having en- gaged in pursuits which had been followed by his predecessors. Something had been said in the next place as to the accounts produced, which it was contended were evidence to shew, that Mr. Pelly had never laid out any of the money advanced to him in the first instance until the con- tract ought to have been nearly completed. Now, if he recollected rightly what the Hon. Director within the bar had said upon this subject, Mr. Pelly had made, long previous, advances to the sub-con- tractors, before the actual payment was entered in the book. This he believed to be the fact, and he had no doubt that, on refer- ence to the accounts, it would appear that sums of money had been so advanced, long before the period when they were brought forward.

Mr. Hume interposed, and said that the Court of Directors had ordered Mr. Pelly to furnish an account of all payments made for the purchase of materials, and he insisted that according to that account the first payment made was in February 1819.

Mr. Hallitt in continuation said, the fact might be that the first entry in those books might appear to be of the date mentioned,

but it by no means followed that these were actually the first advances: on the con- trary, he believed that Mr. Pelly had long previously made advances in small sums to the sub-contractors. However, in his judg- ment, be that as it might, it was a very unimportant circumstance in the case. On the whole, therefore, he should certainly support the motion put from the chair, conceiving that no impartial or reasonable man could resist such a claim upon the justice of the Company.

Mr. Money begged to say, in answer to the observation that Mr. Pelly had kept the money of the Company in his hands without employment, that it was indisput- ably proved that for every rupee which he had received he not only gave them credit, but actually paid them interest. (*Hear! Hear! Hear!*) So much, then, as to the money he had received. Great stress had been laid upon Mr. Pelly's assertion, that he was not bound to fulfil his contract: Mr. Pelly might have considered that he was not legally bound, but he felt himself bound in honour to perform his engage- ments, which he did most faithfully, and fulfilled them with a very severe loss to himself. It was also said by the Hon. Proprietor who opened the discussion, that it was incompatible with Mr. Pelly's oath as Collector and Commercial Resident to become a Contractor. Now the fact was, that the Bombay Government had not re- leased him from his oath; but, as Mr. Pelly could not be released from his contract, they would permit him to perform the du- ties of Collector without taking the oath; and as he could not, he was released for the time. As to his being a contractor, it was well known that there was a regula- tion in existence, by which the Civil Ser- vants of the Company were enabled to act as private merchants notwithstanding their official duties; and therefore, if there was any thing wrong in the principle itself, it was not imputable to that Gentleman.

Mr. Trant said he had not the honour of knowing any thing of Mr. Pelly, perso- nally, and therefore he hoped he should not be accused of any partiality in the vote he should give. It appeared to him that this gentleman had a perfectly fair ground of appeal to the favourable consideration of the Company. It was not disputed that towards all the parties with whom he was under contract he had acted most fairly. With respect to those private merchants with whom he had contracted, they ap- peared to have acted towards him in the most liberal and considerate manner. Both of those mercantile houses voluntarily re- solved to bear him harmless for any loss he might sustain; and one of them, name- ly, Forbes's house, were so much pleased with his conduct, and the fairness of his dealings, that they not only gave him the

full price which the market bore him, but they gave him a commission of 25 per cent., in consideration of the unfortunate speculation into which he entered; and he (Mr. T.) had reason to believe, that as to both of those contracts, he had been borne harmless. He (Mr. T.) was indeed sorry that the Court of Directors had not followed these examples, and have gone much farther than they proposed to do; for he did not think they had done enough in giving him £2,000, when, in fact, his loss amounted to double that sum. The Company had derived most material benefit from the transaction, for they had had their contract fulfilled on terms which it was impossible for them to have obtained in any other quarter.

Mr. Hume, in reply, observed, that many of his statements had been controverted in a manner which seemed to be very surprising, considering the authority from whence he quoted those statements. All he requested was, that when Gentlemen attempted to deny facts, they would condescend to look to the documents themselves before they hazarded such round assertions as he had heard made. The judgment of this Court must be founded upon the documents submitted to their consideration: they had no other grounds to go upon; and unless they were to be carried away by conjecture and fancy, he could not conceive how the decision of the Proprietors could be the result of sober deliberation. The whole of his case was bottomed on the documents themselves; and he challenged any man in Court to shew that he had misrepresented or perverted any fact which he had adduced. As to time, Mr. Pelly had completely failed in his contract. The tender had been made on the 5th of November, 1817. He received notice on the 8th of January 1818 that the tender was accepted, and on that day the contract was executed. On the 19th of January in the same year, he asked for an advance of 25,000 rupees to enable him to go on with the contract; and upon the faith of that representation he received the money. Now, he would request that the Court would look at the documents upon this subject, for upon the authority of those documents he asserted that Mr. Pelly's statement was not borne out. If the Court would read over the correspondence, they would find this most unanswerable objection. Mr. Pelly stated that on the 2d April, "that the prices of hemp had risen, but that he had spared no effort to complete his engagements." Now on reference to the documents, it appeared as an undoubted fact, that on the 2d of April 1818, Mr. Pelly had taken no measures whatever towards the completion of his engagements, and that he had paid none of the money which was placed at

his disposal. In the same letter he asserted, "that although he fully intended and sensibly that he might be compelled by legal means to fulfil the contract, yet he trusted to the consideration of the Company for further time." Now in this letter not one word was said about the technical objection which would exempt him from legal liability; on the contrary, he fully confessed his liability, but threw himself upon the consideration of the Government. Then came the next extraordinary letter, in which he said, "I do not find myself legally bound by the contract, but I will perform it!" Why so? Why should he perform it if he was not legally bound? The reason was perfectly obvious, and the point upon which he (Mr. H.) blamed Mr. Pelly most, was the feeling, of a very different nature from that for which he had obtained credit, which induced him to perform the contract, because the fair interpretation of this letter was this: "If I do not fulfil my engagement I shall be ruined by the Company, and perhaps lose my situation." The Gentleman must have had a very bad opinion of the East-India Company, in supposing they would take any advantage of their servants under such circumstances. It appeared to him, therefore, that every thing was against, and nothing for, Mr. Pelly, in this case. Considering that this was a question of very vital importance to the interests of the Company, and considering that Mr. Pelly had failed in establishing his claim upon the score of equity and justice, he felt it to be his duty to take the sense of the Proprietors upon it by demanding a ballot; and therefore he should tender a requisition to that effect, signed by nine Proprietors, in compliance with the By-law of the Company.

The Hon. Proprietor then handed in the proposed requisition, which was signed as follows:

JOSEPH HUME,	JOHN LEDGER,
SAMUEL DIXON,	EDWARD LEDGER,
JOHN ADDIKELL,	RICHARD STEPHENS,
H. GAHAGAN,	JOHN DAVISON.
T. T. RIGBY,	

The Chairman then observed, that certainly by the law this course of proceeding was imperative, and the question must be decided by the process of ballot; but upon the great point before the Court he wished to say a few words, having been one of the Committee who had recommended the grant to Mr. Pelly. He thought it incumbent on him, in defence of that Committee, to state to those gentlemen who had not read the papers the grounds upon which they had acted. As this question now remained to be determined by ballot, he trusted that those gentlemen who proposed to give their votes would peruse

the papers upon which their vote was to be founded; for in those papers he was sure they would find a most candid exposition of all the circumstances of the case, and he trusted also a satisfactory answer with respect to every objection that had been urged this day. It appeared to him to have been truly stated in the course of the argument, that the merits of this question were fit and proper for the decision of the Committee to whom the subject had been referred. That Committee had now devoted their time to the consideration of it, during a period of three or four years. They had been obliged to send to Bombay for a further explanation, and for additional materials, for the purpose of having all the matter before them which in any way related to the question. Some of the Members of the Committee were more favourable, and some less favourable than others to the claim. For his own part, he could not conscientiously bear Mr. Pelly through many of his points; in others he thought his case was made out. As to the time when the contract was actually performed, that certainly was extremely late; and Mr. Pelly was very slow in the delivery of the lashings. At the same time, however, it was to be observed, that Mr. Pelly was under engagements to private merchants of a prior date to that of the Company's contract; and he believed the principle of all engagements of this nature was, to execute that first which was entered into first. He was indeed sorry that Mr. Pelly in his papers should have brought forward in any way a doubt as to the validity of the contract. On a former occasion, he (the Chairman) had expressed his opinion that Mr. Pelly was very ill-advised in saying a word about the matter, especially as he had made up his mind to abide by his engagements. The Committee had fully considered the strong recommendation in Mr. Pelly's favour, which had been sent home from the Government of Bombay, which certainly had very great weight with them in the determination to which they came; and, after a complete knowledge of all Mr. Pelly's sufferings, and being informed that he was a man of unimpeached character, they were resolved to yield to his petition, as far as they could, consistently with the interests of the public service. Mr. Pelly had made an affidavit as to the truth of his statements, and it appeared that he was a loser by this contract to the amount of £4,000. It also appeared upon the returns, that Mr. Pelly's contract was taken on very moderate terms, and that the Company had gained considerable benefit by it; for, though other persons had sent in their tenders at the very lowest prices, still none of them were so low as Mr. Pelly's tender. It was also on record, that when the officer to whom the tenders were

referred was asked whether Mr. Pelly's tender should be accepted, he answered almost jocosely, "why, if in peace time we cannot get these things any cheaper, we surely must take them at his prices in war time, when the prices of hemp are likely to rise;" and, in fact, the prices of hemp had then risen, the war having commenced. These circumstances, together with a knowledge of Mr. Pelly's character, and the very great loss he had sustained, had influenced the Committee in recommending that the sum proposed should be given as a matter of favour to indemnify him for the loss he had sustained; but at the same time he begged to state, that he was in a great measure influenced in the opinion he gave upon the subject, by the principle of the contract having been actually fulfilled, and no objection taken to its validity. The contract, it must be admitted, was tardily, indeed very tardily fulfilled, that tardiness, however, had arisen in a great measure from an impression on Mr. Pelly's mind that there was no great urgency for the completion of the contract; and, in fact, the supply of lashings had ceased to be necessary, the Company having no cotton that year to ship for China, and therefore they suffered no injury from the non-delivery of the article. When the Court, then, considered that the contract had been in fact fulfilled, that an honourable and deserving individual had suffered a very serious loss in consequence of an unfortunate turn of public affairs, he thought that whatever consequences might be involved in the decision, the Court were bound to make Mr. Pelly some reparation, particularly as he would be still a sufferer, though he hoped not to any lasting extent. Thus much he thought it necessary to state, in explanation of the conduct of the Committee, and he trusted that the Court of Proprietors would give the Directors credit for having revolved in their own minds every possible objection which could be urged against the claim before they came to the conclusion they had resolved.

After some desultory conversation it was agreed to fix the ballot for that day three weeks.

MR. HORNBLOWER'S MEMORIAL.

The Deputy Chairman acquainted the Court, that the Court of Directors had received a Letter from a Proprietor of East-India Stock, which should now be read.

The Clerk then read the Letter, of which the following is a copy:

"To Joseph Dart, Esq. Secretary to the Hon. East-India Company, &c. &c.

"Sir: Understanding that an opinion is entertained by some persons, that the

Notice of the Motion I gave the Directors, is given at the last General Court of East-India Proprietors for the next General Court, to remit certain Penalties exacted by the Committee of Buying and Warehouses, may be considered as coming within the scope of the 4th sec. of the 8th c., p. 54, of the By Laws, although, as it was a deduction made from out of a payment due by the Company, I do not concur in that opinion; yet, to meet the suggestions, and to prevent any technicality defeating the justness of the case, I hereby give notice to the Directors, through you, and require of them to publish accordingly, 14 days previous to the holding of the next General Court, such Notice that I gave at their last General Court, viz., 'That the Memorial of Mr. Hornblower, and the other Papers relating thereto, be taken into Consideration at the next General Court; and that the Fines imposed

on Messrs. Hornblower and Co., and Messrs. Crawford and Co., be remitted.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
"T. T. Riggby."

"Yataly Lodge, near Black Water,
Hants, Nov. 22, 1821."

Mr. Riggby said, that in consequence of the lateness of the hour he should not at present fulfil the intention expressed in that Letter. He, however, moved for the production of all the Papers respecting the Contracts in question.

Upon this Motion a long and desultory conversation ensued, in which several Directors and Proprietors participated; and which was terminated by a Motion of Adjournment proposed by Mr. Crawford, and seconded by Mr. Weeding; and carried, after a division, in which there appeared 36 for the adjournment, and 6 against it.

• Hindoostanee Lectures in London.

DR. GILCHRIST'S SIXTH REPORT.

JANUARY 1, 1822.

The following Marks prefixed will abridge the necessity of repetition in classing the Pupils' names successively. —● denotes perfection, and the leader of the social system of study; }}, as a crescent, implies a similar tendency; † two languages and characters; ‡ two languages and one character; * one language and character; † great relative proficiency, where a few days' or weeks' application has been attended with extraordinary results.

Gentlemen who have been at, or are going to the Haileybury College.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 † Sir J. Hume, Bt. | 6 † Harvey |
| 2 Dyce, A. | 7 * Plowden, R. C. |
| 3 † Lavie | 8 * Corsar |
| 4 † Wilkinson | 9 Plowden |
| 5 † Townsend | 10 * Conolly |

No. 1 having acquired his pronunciation of Hindoostanee many years ago from myself at Edinburgh, it never was forgotten, though time had much impaired his colloquial and grammatical knowledge of that language. His long absence from Madras, by loss of health at that Presidency, necessarily obliged Sir James to renew his Oriental studies; and, in the space of two or three months' punctual attention to my Lectures, he has completely regained his former proficiency in the Persian and Hindoostanee, to such a degree indeed, that persevering exertions on the voyage alone are wanting, to render him a useful Oriental scholar at any station on the Madras Establishment. With the due cultivation and use of those two languages, Sir James is again possessed of the means to learn any one of the provincial dialects on the Coast, in the space of a few months, after it may be deemed a *sine qua non* in the efficient discharge of his official duties

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to the people in that part of British India.

No. 2 left England lately, with uncommon facility in speaking, reading, and understanding the Hindoostanee, besides having a good knowledge of the Persian character. His unconquerable predilection for the Army, accidental sickness, and other untoward occurrences afterwards, disappointed all the sanguine expectations I once formed of his Oriental acquisitions at Haileybury; but, from his abilities as a Hindoostanee colloquist, and a renovated desire to become a Persian scholar also, I am far from despairing of Mr. Dyce's future progress and success, as an active, intelligent Officer, and deserving Servant of the Hon. Company.

No. 3, though ultimately destined to Madras, had previously sacrificed much of his valuable time to acquire the Bungalow, which is totally useless there; while the Hindoostanee and Persian, so far consequently neglected, are almost now indispensable, at a Presidency daily extending on all sides, and gradually eclipsing the adjacent Moosulman States, by a better system of Government, in the able hands of the Hon. Company's Servants. Before Mr. Lavie embarked, he had become tolerably proficient in those very essential

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acquirements, and added to previous attainments with redoubled ardour on the passage to Madras.

No 4 has already justified my former predictions, at the top of both the Hindoo and Persian Classes, and I am confident he will preserve his present ascendancy, to the close of his career by following the footsteps of his preceptor Mr. Rivenhaw, who has hitherto guided the Oriental prizes from his various competitors from the beginning to the end of his collegiate profession. My hope of Nos 5 and 6 are not less.

Whatever may be thought my motives for exultation in case like some of the above I am truly gratified with the fact, that every scholar whom I have yet noticed with approbation, is mine, continues to find high honours, his fellow students at Uuleybury, &c., and of the ten Gentlemen found qualified to leave the Calcutta College after the examination in December 1820, it is some consolation to state that four of them, Messrs Begbie, Davidson, Armstrong, and Udny, were several weeks with me before they proceeded to Benal, and I have reason to believe that they all persevered in studying the Hindoostanee on my plan with evident advantage, during the whole voyage.

Medical Students in attendance, and admitted since the 1st of July last

1 † Preston	19 I ung
2 Smyth	20 Foster
3 Forrest	21 Giddes
4 Jessop	22 I me
5 † MacCall	23 Corbett
6 † Leslie	24 Maurice
7 Hoare	25 Harris
8 Stewart	26 Yettum
9 † Clark	27 Burnett
10 Cochran	28 Mottley
11 Robertson	29 Park
12 Boyd	30 Stuart
13 Phillipson	31 Fildes
14 Blood	32 Macgregor
15 † Ricks	33 Group
16 Dunne	34 Graham
17 Graham, R	35 Kinsley
18 † Campbell	36 Johnson

The majority of these Gentlemen have made the most use of their limited period of attendance, and several, at the top of the list, have considerable merit in good grammatical Hindoostanee scholars, with a very accurate conception of its true pronunciation in the colloquial use of that language, which the whole have engaged to study with avidity during the voyage, and to communicate their own knowledge freely to all their shipmates, who may express any desire to profit by such voluntary instructions.

A few in this list, who were formerly in India, had the double trouble to en-

counter, of forgetting all they had acquired originally of the Hindoostanee on wrong principles, before they could advance far in the language, when taught on the only sound foundation, by the rules of its grammar and orthoepy, now deemed essential for every colloquist, who means to speak to the Natives of India like a Scholar or a Gentleman, as Medical and Military Officers.

I have reason to believe that several individuals placed at the bottom of this Class, who have not yet done complete justice either to themselves or me, are determined to prosecute their colloquial studies on the passage with such persevering assiduity, as will enable them, on reaching India, to converse with the Natives intelligibly in the ordinary transactions of life, between master and domestics, or patients and their physicians.

Gentlemen nominated, or expected, As Cadets

1 ● Rowell	44 West
2 † Fisher, J	45 Rocke
3 † MacGeorge H	46 * Skipper
4 † Willis, I	47 Sherer
5 † Ross	48 * Marsh
6 † Forster	49 † Hunt J W
7 † Prior, G	50 † Woodfill
8 † Powell	51 Geur
9 † Nicholas, F L	52 Stone
10 † Rowell, H	53 Fiddell
11 † Kennell	54 Ramsay D
12 † Anderson	55 Ramsay
13 † Ridgely	56 Hadout
14 † Elliott	57 Ottley
15 * Munn	58 Peshall
16 † Manning	59 Milner
17 † Forbes	60 Campbell
18 † Owen, J S	61 Roberts
19 † Moorhouse	62 James
20 † Young, Keith	63 Lundy
21 † Wood, H.	64 Jackson, F
22 † Skelton, J	65 Smith
23 * Ralph	66 Anderson
24 † Browne	67 Macrae
25 Unwin	68 Scobie
26 * Craig	69 Fisher G
27 * Dougal	70 Pickford
28 † Brooks	71 St John
29 * Robinson	72 Clark
30 † Lang	73 Knyvett
31 † Rumley	74 Hunter
32 * Saunders, G	75 Doveton
33 * † Farquhar	76 Kirkw
34 * † Stafford	77 Duval
35 Carmichael	78 Hawes
36 Brown, J.	79 Macgrath
37 * Mathie	80 Ormsby
38 * Long	81 Madden
39 Prescott	82 Stokes
40 Wakeman	83 Peacock
41 Begbie	84 Alexander
42 Savary	85 Worsley
43 Peppercorn	86 Southely

87 Harris	98 Mansfield
88 Mudie	97 Goff
89 Smith	98 Mitford
90 Schalch	99 Fearon
91 Bracken	100 Liardell
92 Fisher, W. C.	101 Johnstone
93 Dawkins	102 Fitzsimons
94 Prier	103 Lloyd, B
95 Stewart	

No 1 has persevered with the ability and zeal he evinced at starting last year, and to him, ever since, many of the Students are indebted for their cheering progress at the social Class in the Strand, the expense of which has been entirely defrayed by himself and studious associates, who have all greatly benefited by his voluntary labours, as their leader. In this capacity Mr Rowsell has gained such a stock of Oriental knowledge, that it cannot well be increased by the reiterated Courses of my Lectures of two months duration only, whatever the result might be under better auspices than mine, and in a country best calculated for every student to learn colloquial facility and classical accomplishments at once in perfection, whence any youth of promising talents might speedily return an adept in all the most useful branches of Oriental literature, with infinite advantage to himself and the public.

No 2 is justly entitled to a large share of the praise due to No 1, and No 3 having officiated for several weeks in Mr Rowsell's absence, his acquisitions do have kept pace with his generous exertions in behalf of his fellow students, some of whom must feel indelible sentiments of gratitude in affection for the reasonable and this meritorious youth afforded in the prosecution of their Oriental studies, and none is more sensible of the obligation than Lieutenant Chesney whose laudable career is noticed in another part of this Report.

No 6 would have stood next to No. 2, had not his original ardour been damped by officious advisers occasionally insisting that local qualifications and languages were either useless or very secondary objects to people in the Military Service of the Company. The loss sustained may not perhaps be felt till too late, though I have some reason to deplore it, because Mr F is one of my oldest scholars, and has not made the most of his time, but has promised to recover his ground during the outward voyage, in consequence of my earnest advice on this important theme to him and every Cadet.

The signs prefixed from Nos 1, - &c to 30 inclusive, require no farther illustration, having all been previously explained, but the comparative short attendance of Nos. 12, 17, 20, 26, and 29, with their relative rank, ought, in justice to them, to

be so far from being regarded with apprehension, which I am convinced their future proficiency will yet confirm in every respect, as Oriental scholars. If No. 14 could have given punctual and uninterrupted attention to successive courses of Lectures, his station must have been much higher than it appears in the present list, as his natural talents are equal to any literary pursuits, besides an apparent facility in the acquisition of Eastern Tongues, which nevertheless requires intellectual exertion with perseverance combined.

Among the Numbers from 31 to 50, the 37 and 41 must speak for themselves on the score of comparative qualifications; while the relative places of each will demonstrate, as far as an impartial judgment can decide, how they stand in their several stages as Hindoostanee tyros, or promising scholars, who have the same right, at a juvenile seminary for languages, to this animating appellation, in a moral point of view, that thriving plants physically enjoy in their peculiar nursery, even long before precocious blossoms or mature fruit can appear upon them, when in that initiatory stage of existence.

Below No 55, any very correct classification is not an easy task, and as many of them have not yet had sufficient opportunities of acquiring more than a good pronunciation, with a practical notion of Hindoostanee rudiments or grammar whatever mis-statements may have unavoidably occurred, use of less moment, especially to those well disposed learners who mean to turn the materials already within their grasp, to proper account during the passage to India, or at the next courses of Lectures which they may attend in this Country, and thereby secure a station more commensurate still, than what they now occupy here, with their respective deserts.

Kings and Company Officers, Free Merchants, Janitors, Missionaries, &c included.

1 Chesney, Lieut.	6 I In orce, Lieut.
2 Humphries	7 Morton
3 Wood, G.	8 Mullan, Lieut.
4 Hamilton	9 Slade
5 Forbes	

No 1, as a Staff Artillery Officer, completely lost his health by incessant and severe duty during the campaign in Nepal, and for the last five years has been endeavouring, at immense expense, by sea voyages, a return to his native country, and the best medical advice, in vain to renovate his shattered constitution.

Lieut Chesney being compelled to reside entirely in the Metropolis for the first surgical and procurable here, in a dangerous complaint prevailing upon him, has

nevertheless exhibited the opportunity of studying the Hindoostanee most assiduously; and in the short space of only six weeks, his progress in it, the Persian and Nagree characters, has been so flattering, that he will soon become a truly useful linguist in the two most essential languages of the East. The little which this Gentleman originally learned, through a residence of ten years in Hindoostan, was so very incorrect and ungrammatical that he now wonders at his being it all understood by the natives, though it no loss to account for certain perplexities in the execution of his order on several official occasions, where proper command of intelligible language was to him of some importance. Conscious of former defects in this department of local duty, Lieut. Chesney has determined through a married man, to compensate for past errors, imbibed in common with his military contemporaries, by subsequent attainment in Oriental literature, for which he will have obtained in ample stock of materials before his arrival in Bengal, by persevering diligence on the voyage. It gives me infinite pleasure to observe, that this indefatigable Officer owes no small share of his recently acquired knowledge to Mr. MacGeorge's social evening lessons, of two or three hours' duration, and often when confined to his couch by acute pain and bodily distress, that would have deterred most people from every exertion of the kind.

Lieut. Chesney is the first of some Officers on Furlough, who might have benefited by my Lectures, whose name I could with propriety insert in my Report; and he has the singular merit and trouble of having almost immediately substituted an excellent pronunciation of the Hindoostanee for a previously acquired bad habit in that respect, besides considerable colloquial facility on sound principles, for a jargon which he now despises, beneath the rank of an Officer, a Scholar, or a Gentleman independent of all other advantages in British India.

No. 6, during a very limited and interrupted course of study, evinced talents, with an amiable disposition, which will yet render him a valuable soldier of fortune, in whatever service he may ultimately embark among the Company's Allie and Auxiliaries.

No. 8 has just commenced, but with such energy and spirit, as a Hindoostanee student, that I may safely predict, of the King's Army in the East-Indies, that it will at last possess one useful linguist when Lieut. Muckan shall have reached the place of his destination in that hemisphere, where it would indeed be well for all parties, if the number of proficients in the native military tongue, throughout the King's troops, were greatly increased and for reasons which, in the present posture of Continental politics and affairs he who runs, may read.

Asiatic Intelligence.

BRITISH INDIA

GENERAL ORDER

BRIEF OF PROOFS—NAGPORE SUBSIDIARY FORCE

Fort William, August 11, 1821.—The troops of every arm belonging to the Presidency of Fort St. George, stationed within the territory of his Highness the Rajah of Nagpore, will be relieved at the earliest convenient period after the close of the rainy season, in obedience to instructions which will be furnished to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, by a division of the army of Bengal.

The Mubut troop, when relieved, will proceed to such stations within the limits of their own Presidency, as may be indicated by the military Authorities at Fort St. George.

The force at present stationed at Hussainabad, with such additional troops as may be hereafter ordered, will form the Bengal division destined for Nagpore, to be denominated the "Nagpore Subsidiary Force," and commanded by Col. Adams,

C B, who will also exercise a general controul over all the troops of the Presidency, south of the Nerbuddah, including the Garrison of Asser Ghur.

The Governor General in Council cannot look forward to the approaching return of the Madras division to its own Presidency, without admiring to the excellent conduct of those troops, while employed at Nagpore. His Lordship in Council requests Colonel Scott, C B, to accept for himself, as well as to communicate to the officers and men, who have been serving under him, this signification of the Supreme Government's entire satisfaction.

W. CANNING, Lt. Col.

Secy to Gov. Mil. Dept.

PROMOTIONS, &c. IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

BREVET RANK

July 3. The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of fifteen years standing and upwards, who had not attained the rank of Captain on the 24th

May 1821, to the position of Major in the East India Company's 34th Regt.

Lieut. C. M. Christian, 34th Regt.

Lieut. W. Bosc, 53d foot.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

June 12. Brev. Maj. J. Macra, Royal Scots, to be Military Secretary to his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, vice Brev. Lieut. Col. Doyle, who has resigned.

Brev. Maj. P. Stanhope, half-pay 56th foot, to be Military Secretary to the Gov. General, vice Macra.

Lieut. G. Berwick, 19th drags., to be Aide-de-Camp on his Lordship's personal staff, vice Brev. Maj. Stanhope.

Lieut. the Hon. G. T. Keppel, 24th foot, to be an Extra Aid-de-Camp to the Gov. General.

22. Lieut. J. Clark, 47th foot, is appointed to act as Major of Brigade to the King's troops at Bombay during Capt. Moore's absence, or until further orders.

29. Brev. Maj. and Capt. Molloy, 12th foot, to be Aide-de-Camp and Military Secretary to his Exc. Gen. Sir A. Campbell.

July 5. Lieut. J. Campbell, 46th regt., to be Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency Gen. Sir A. Campbell, Bart.

LIGHT DRAGOONS.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion until his Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

8th Regt. June 4. Cornet F. T. Fergusson, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice N. Sneyd, deceased, 27th May 1821.

REGIMENTS OF FOOT.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

53d Foot. May 26. Brev. Maj. and Capt. John Wheatstone, to be Major without purchase, vice John Giles, deceased, 3d May 1821.

Lieut. T. Van Buerle, from the 89th regt. to be Capt. of a company without purchase, vice J. Wheatstone, promoted, ditto.

June 13. J. Wheatstone, gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice H. Gray, promoted, 1st May 1821.

59th Foot. July 9. S. B. Heming, gent., to be Ensign without purchase, 1st July 1821.

65th Foot. May 29. Lieut. J. Hart to be Capt. of a company without purchase, vice W. J. Moorhouse, deceased, 5th May 1821.

Ens. A. O'Donnell, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice J. Hart, promoted, ditto.

7th Foot. June 13. Ensign Benjamin De L'Etang, from 54th foot, to be Ensign, vice Jas. S. Cates, promoted, 3d May 1821.

89th Foot. June 4. Ensign J. S. Cates, from 87th foot, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Van Buerle, promoted in the 53d, 3d May 1821.

FURLOUGHS.

June 1. Cornet Lawrenson, 13th drag., for two years, to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

Captain Gladwin, 17th foot, ditto ditto, on his private affairs.

Captain Van Buerle, 53d foot, ditto, ditto, ditto.

Col. Huskisson, 57th foot, ditto, ditto, ditto.

12. Brev. Lieut. Col. and Major Doyle, 14th foot, ditto, ditto, ditto.

22. Lieut. Cameron, 53d foot, ditto, ditto, for the recovery of his health.

Lieut. Delamain, 67th foot, ditto, ditto, on his private affairs.

29. Lieut. J. Robinson, 67th foot, ditto, ditto, ditto.

July 6. Lieut. Stoyale, 1st foot, ditto, ditto, ditto.

Lieut. Campbell, 59th foot, ditto, ditto, for the recovery of his health.

Lieut. Long, 59th foot, ditto, ditto, ditto.

21. Maj. Johnstone, 14th foot, for nine months, to make a voyage to China, for the recovery of his health.

27. Paymaster Darby, 8th drag., for twelve months, to proceed to Manilla, on his private affairs.

Lieut. Franklin, 69th foot, for twelve months, to proceed to Europe, on his private affairs.

Aug. 11. Captain Clarke, 46th foot, for two years, ditto, ditto.

Lieut. Maillauc, 67th foot, for one year, ditto, ditto.

18. Lieut. Wetherall, 11th Lt. Drags., to ditto, for three years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REFRACTORY RAJAH.

Culpec.—The following is an extract of a letter from Culpec, dated July 22, 1821, detailing the particulars of an affair, which, from the character of the writer, may, we conceive, be relied on. We give the account in his own words.

"An extraordinary and rather unpleasant occurrence happened here yesterday, which I will endeavour to relate as simply and correctly as possible.

About 9 A. M. yesterday a refractory Rajah came down to the house of Mr. Ainslie, the judge, with an armed party.

of about 70 men: he had been guilty of some crime, for which he had been required to surrender himself (I understand he had caused the whole of the inhabitants of a village near his residence to be put to death); he however refused to give himself up, unless the whole of his armed followers, then present with him, were allowed to accompany him: which demand, of course, could not be complied with. On his arrival to within about 200 paces of the Judge's house, he dismounted his horse, and seated himself in a chair in the midst of his people, having a chattah held over him; his vakeel, priest, and others, also dismounted, and sent their horses a short way to the rear, towards where his camels, &c. were halted.

The Judge, by this time, had sent into garrison for military aid, and a company was immediately ordered from the fort, under command of Lieut. Jardine, of the 2d bat. 12th N.I., and arrived at Mr. Ainslie's house (near two miles off) about eleven o'clock. In the mean time the vakeel waited on the Judge: but the Rajah would not leave his party, till Capt. Middleton (an Officer of the 16th N. I., who happened to be on a visit at Culpoe at the time, having volunteered to take command of a company belonging to the 2d N.I. from Bandah, on duty at this post with the Gov. Gen.'s Agent, and which had no European officer with it) advanced singly from the head of the company (which, with Lieut. Jardine's company, was drawn up within 25 paces of the Rajah's bivouac), and joining the opposite party, conversed some time with the Rajah, and at last persuaded him to go to the Judge's house; which he consented to, accompanied merely by his priest, only on Capt. Middleton's passing his word that should he not come to terms with the Judge, he should be allowed to return to his party unmolested.

Having remained a considerable time without arranging matters satisfactorily, the Rajah was allowed to return to his men as promised; but he had no sooner reached them, than Lieut. Jardine charged them with his company, with the intention of seizing the person of the Rajah, if possible, without bloodshed; but they, expecting the attempt would be made, and being determined to resist, had knelt down on one knee, and taking a cool deliberate aim, fired on the company as it advanced, and killed two men, besides wounding others. Lieut. Jardine then returned the fire, which brought the Rajah and upwards of 20 of his people to the ground in a heap; many of the Rajah's men then rushed upon the sepoy's sword in hand, and with spears, &c. wounded several severely, while others retreated a short distance to reload their matchlocks. Capt. Middleton's company now advanced, and fired

a volley, and some ~~separately~~ firing continued for a few minutes from the Rajah's side, which killed and wounded four men of Capt. Middleton's company. The affair at last ended in the Rajah and his whole party (with the exception of three or four who saved themselves by flight) being either shot or bayoneted.

It is a singular thing, that the Rajah's head was found severed from his body, which is supposed to have been done by his own nephew, who was determined he should not live to be disgraced, as the wound he received would not have caused his death, he being merely shot through his thigh.* The Rajah is supposed not to have had a will of his own, but to have been forced to the rash act by the priest or brahman, and one of his associates; the brahman took care to keep out of the way of danger himself, by leaving his master just before the firing commenced, under pretence of getting a drink of water, and he was afterwards seen running away across the plains; the vakeel remained in the Judge's house till all was over. Some horses, matchlocks, swords, spears, litters, &c. were taken, besides some valuable gold bracelets, and other ornaments belonging to the Rajah, and are to be sold by auction to-morrow morning, for the purpose of being converted into prize-money for the benefit of the sepoys.

The Judge and two or three other gentlemen were standing in the verandah, and saw the whole affair. Mr. Ainslie had very fortunately been sent out of the way an hour or two before the fight commenced, as several shot struck the Judge's house in the verandah, where they were all standing; and this morning they must have had a pretty view of the field of battle, with upwards of 60 dead bodies, some mangled in a horrible manner, almost immediately under the windows of the house. The Rajah's men had loaded their matchlocks with two ironballs in each, and one of our sepoys has four shot wound on him. The whole number killed and wounded on our side is fourteen: the opposing parties were very nearly equal as to numbers, the two companies not having more than 40 men in each present, fit for duty.

I have just learnt that the Rajah's name was Chundur Huns, of Khodardee, in the district of Koonch, in Bundelcund, and by his orders 34 men were atrociously murdered. He arrived at Culpoe, under the pretence of giving himself up to justice. He was an elderly man, with a long grey beard reaching down to his waist; both he and his party had been taking intoxicating drugs, as if determined to make themselves desperate."—*Cal. Jour. Aug. 6.*

DETAILS.

Extract of a Letter.—"A friend at Nee-mutch writes to me that some time back,

the Bhels in the jungle, and in their apprehension by sending an detachment necessary, for their restraint. The presence amongst them of a small infantry force.

This party, which was posted on the verge of the Bhel jungle, was commanded, it seems, by Lieut. Hepburne, of the 5th regt., who having resolved, if practicable, to beat up their quarters, exerted himself to obtain correct information regarding the haunts of the most active of this thievish race. Having gained intelligence that could be depended upon, Lieut. Hepburne concerted his plan for a surprise, which met with complete success. By a skilful arrangement, the scouts by whom his camp was closely watched were deceived, and after a rapid night march, the detachment reached, about daybreak, the nest of the Bhels, who at that hour reposed in security. The avenues leading from that place were seized ere any alarm could be given, the consequence was, that many prisoners fell into the hands of the detachment, with the sacrifice of very few lives.

Amongst the prisoners, the most notorious offenders have since been executed. The Bhel character does not appear to be sufficiently understood to enable any one to determine how far this summary example may operate as a corrective to their predatory habits, should it not deter from a recurrence to their mal-practices, it may exasperate them to add in vengeance cruelty and murder to their robberies.

Another letter from Nicmutch notices a second assault made by the same detachment, on a village where another band of these plunderers, but of the Mogie race, were sheltered. Success rewarded the efforts of the officer and his party on this occasion also. The casualties on the side of the Mogies exceeded considerably the loss sustained by the Bhels.—*Ind Ga-*

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Aug 10 Mr. A. W. Begbie, to be Register of the Civil Court of the Northern Division of Bunderbund.

Mr. G. Mainwaring, Register of the Zillah Court at Jaunpore.

Mr. H. Nisbet, additional Register of the Zillah Court of Allahabad.

Mr. W. Blackburne, Register of the Zillah Court of Mirzapore.

17. Mr. A. B. Tod, third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal, and Court of Circuit for the division of Calcutta.

Mr. C. R. Martin, fourth Judge of ditto ditto.

Mr. G. C. Master, second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the division of Dacca.

the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Patna.

Mr. Thomas Parry, fourth Judge of ditto ditto.

Mr. F. G. Smith, Judge and Magistrate of Etawah.

Mr. P. L. Patton, ditto ditto of Mirzapore.

Mr. J. R. Hutchinson, ditto ditto of Burdwaun.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

BREVET RANK.

May 25 The undermentioned Officers in the Hon. Company's Army, Cadets of the 3d and 4th classes of 1805, who on the 24th May 1821 were Subalterns of fifteen years standing, are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet from that date, agreeably to the rule laid down by the Hon. the Court of Directors.

Lieut. T. Dickinson, 28th regt. N.I.

Lieut. T. Montcalm, 17th ditto.

Lieut. G. W. Moseley, 19th ditto.

Lieut. W. Walker, 26th ditto.

Lieut. H. P. Carleton, European regt.

Lieut. T. Wardlaw, 23d regt. N.I.

Lieut. G. R. Pemberton, 28th ditto.

Lieut. D. H. Heptinstall, 15th ditto.

Lieut. H. C. Cox, 29th ditto.

Lieut. H. Dwyer, 21st ditto.

Lieut. J. Craigie, 18th ditto.

Lieut. J. H. Lester, 16th ditto.

Lieut. F. C. Sneyd, 3d ditto.

Lieut. G. F. Holland, 6th ditto.

Lieut. H. Sibbald, 21st ditto.

Lieut. S. C. Crook, 20th ditto.

Lieut. S. Speck, 1st ditto.

Lieut. F. Crossley, European regt.

Lieut. S. Delap, 24th regt. N.I.

Lieut. W. H. Hayes, 27th ditto.

Lieut. A. Wright, 4th ditto.

Lieut. W. Ward, 5th regt. L.C.

Lieut. A. F. P. McLeod, 2d regt. N.I.

Lieut. J. Parson, 25th ditto.

Lieut. J. Pope, 8th regt. L.C.

Lieut. S. Moody, 4th regt. N.I.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

May 12. Lieut. Bunbury, Interp. and Quart. Mast. 1st bat. 20th N.I., to act as Station Staff at Barrackpore, during the absence of the Brigade Major on duty.

19. Ensign J. Leeson, 21st regt. N.I., to be Sub-Assist. in the Stud Institution, in Huriana, under Lieut. Lumsdaine.

Capt. G. Hunter, 21st regt. N.I., to be a temporary Sub-Assist. in the Stud Institution at Ghazepore.

June 2. Mr. H. Wood to be President of the Board of Superintendence for improving the breed of cattle, in the room of Lieut. Col. G. H. Fagan, deceased.

Lieut. Colonel R. Stevenson, officiating Quart. Mast. Gen. to officiate as President

to the Board of Superintendence, during the absence of Mr. Wood from Bengal.
Capt. W. S. Beeston, Asst. Adj. Gen., to be a Member of the Board of Superintendence.

3. Capt. J. Delamain, 7th regt. N.I., is appointed to the command of the Bheel Corps stationed at Mundlaur.

9. The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to permit an exchange of stations between Brigade Majors Pester and Faithful, the former is accordingly appointed to Cuttack, and the latter to Dinapore.

Lieut. (now Capt.) Colvin, of Engineers, is appointed to the charge of the late Capt. Blanc's Office as Superintendent of Canals in the Delhi territory.

15. Lieut. Murray, Asst. Polit. Agent at Loodianah, to act as Executive Officer at that station from the 15th ultimo, the date of Captain Blanc's decease, Lieut. Murray's appointment is to cease on the return to his station of Lieut. Swetnam, of Engineers.

30. Lieut. Col R. Stevenson, Deputy Com. Gen., to be Quart. Mast. Gen. of the Army, and Major R. H. Cunliffe, Asst. Com. Gen., to be Dep. Com. Gen.

July 7. Capt. Geo. Hunter, 21st regt. N.I., to be a Sub-Assist. in the Stud Institution.

LIGHT CAVALRY

3d Regt. May 19. Capt. P. Dunbar, to be Major, Lieut. C. C. Smith, to be Captain; and Cornet I. Diddul, to be Lieut. from the 8th May 1821, in succession to Ryder, deceased.

Cornet posted.

June 25. Cornet Parker (lately arrived) to do duty with 8th regt., at Patnabgurih.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

June 2. Sen. Major John Gibbs, to be Lieut. Col., from 25th May 1821, vice G. H. Fagan, deceased.

2d Regt. July 7. Ens. G. Fampler, to be Lieut., from 25th June 1821, vice Baumgardt, deceased.

10th Regt. May 18. Capt. E. Wyatt is removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Capt. A. Dunsmore from 2d to 1st bat.

June 15. Lieut. Hull, to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat., during the absence of Lieut. and Interp. and Quart. Mast. Bacon.

12th Regt. May 12. Lieut. Colonel J. Cock (new promotion) is posted to the 1st bat.

June 27. Lieut. Hill to act as Adj. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. during the absence of Lieut. and Adj. Bruce.

13th Regt. May 9. Capt. J. Elliott and Lieut. W. Grant are posted to 1st bat.

Major W. Blake is posted to 2d bat.

June 10. Ens. C. Boyd, to be Lieut., from 15th June 1821, vice Bagwood, deceased.

18. Lieut. C. Boyd is posted to 2d bat.

23. Lieut. R. W. Foster to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat., vice Bagwood, deceased.

Lieut. W. Hodgson, to be Adj. to 2d bat., vice Foster.

14th Regt. July 7. Ensign J. W. J. Ouseley, to be Lieut., vice Loft, retired, date of com. 1st Jan. 1821.

16th Regt. June 2. Capt. Arthur Manners to be Major, from 25th May 1821, in succession to Gibbs, promoted.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. R. Day to be Captain of a Company, ditto ditto.

Ensign William Hickey to be Lieut., ditto ditto.

9. Major Durant and Lieut. Hickey are posted to 1st bat.

Lieut. Col. Gibbs, Major Manners, and Capt. Stacy, are posted to 2d bat.

17th Regt. July 7. Ensign W. Dilzell to be Lieut., vice Lockhart resigned, date of com. 1st Jan. 1821.

21st Regt. May 9. Major J. Vaughan, Capt. J. C. O'Dell, and Lieut. W. H. Halford, are posted to 1st bat.

Major W. Blake and Capt. G. Casement are posted to 2d bat.

26th Regt. May 15. Capt. and Lieut. P. P. Morgan to be Capt. of a Company, and Ens. I. Roberts to be Lieut., from 12th May 1821, in succession to Dickson, deceased.

Capt. Dunlop, Capt. Presgrave, and Capt. Morgan, are posted to 1st bat.

Capt. Watson, Capt. Day, and Lieut. Roberts, are posted to 2d bat.

June 6. Lieut. McBean to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. during the absence of Brev. Capt. Stewart, on sick leave.

28th Regt. May 19. Ens. A. H. Jellicoe to be Lieut., from 6th May 1821, vice Furner, deceased.

22. Lieut. A. H. Jellicoe is posted to 1st bat.

30th Regt. June 2. Ens. E. Morehead to be Lieut., vice Purvis, retired, date of com. 1st Jan. 1821.

9. Lieut. Dickson is posted to 1st, and Lieut. Morehead to 2d bat.

Local Corps, &c. May 12. Lieut. T. Froisher, 29th regt., to do duty with the Nagpore Auxiliary Horse.

21. Lieut. A. Carnegie, 2d bat. 11th regt., to be Adj. to the Ramgurih Battalion, vice Froisher.

28. Lieut. J. D. Syers to act as Adj. to the Ramgurih Corps until the arrival of Lieut. Carnegie.

June 9. Ens. R. E. Kerr, 1st bat. 29th regt. N.I., to do duty with 1st Nusserree Battalion, and directed to join without delay.

May 9. Ensign James Burney, from 23d regt. to 1st regt., as Junior Ensign, and posted to 2d bat. at Pertabgurrh.

12. Lieut. Col. C. Fagan, from 1st bat. 19th to 1st bat. 24th.

Lieut. Col. T. Penson, from 1st bat. 24th to 1st bat. 19th.

Lieut. Col. Imlach, from 1st bat. 21st to 1st bat. 4th.

Lieut. Col. J. N. Smith, from 1st bat. 12th to 1st bat. 21st.

Lieut. Col. (Brigadier) Vanrenen, from 2d bat. 13th, to 2d bat. 25th.

Lieut. Col. Shapland, from 2d bat. 25th to 2d bat. 13th.

June 4. Ensign T. Lysight, from 6th to 7th regt., and posted to 2d bat.

9. Lieut. Col. J. R. Lunley, from 2d bat. 16th to 1st bat. 28th.

Ensigns Posted.

June 6. The undermentioned Ensigns having been reported by the Officer commanding the European Regiment, qualified to join Native Corps, they are accordingly directed to join their respective battalions without delay, with the exceptions hereafter notified.

Ensign W. J. Beatson, 1st bat. 25th regt., Loodcanah.

Ensign H. Compton, 2d bat. 16th regt., Asseegurrh.

Ensign A. J. Fraser, 1st bat. 15th regt., Allighur.

Ensign Hugh Troup, 1st bat. 4th regt., Muttra.

Ensign P. Grant, 2d bat. 11th regt., Burackpore.

Ensign W. G. J. Robe, 2d bat. 10th regt., Biliampore.

Ensign Colin Troup, 1st bat. 6th regt., Goorgong.

Ensign R. Somerville, 2d bat. 21st regt., Lucknow.

With reference to the remote situations of their own Corps, the undermentioned will join and do duty with the Battalions specified against their names until the 1st October, when they are to join their proper Battalions.

Ensign W. F. Beatson, 2d bat. 1st regt., Pertabgurrh.

Ensigns Hugh and Colin Troup, 1st bat. 11th regt., Benares.

Ensign H. Compton, 2d bat. 23d regt., Dinapore.

CORPETS AND ENSIGNS (RECENTLY ADMITTED AND PROMOTED) APPOINTED TO DO DUTY.

May 9. Ensign John Burney to do duty with the European Regiment at Ghazepore.

June 7. Cornets J. Mackenzie and H. Clayton, with 2d regt. L. C. at Kettah Bundelkund.

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Ensigns C. F. O'Neill, R. T. Phillips and W. Benson, with 16th regt. L. C. at Pertabgurrh.

Ensigns J. Foley, H. Mackintosh, C. Chester, W. Hammer, B. Scott, A. E. McMurdo, H. B. Smith, J. B. D. Gahan, W. Palmer, A. Watt, D. Balderston, F. Beatty, A. Charlton, O. W. Span, E. E. Ludlow, A. L. Durie, T. P. Ellis, John Clark, Robert McNair, Horace Baskly, Robert Stewart, Hy C. Boileau, Andrew Clarke, J. O. Oldham, S. Long, C. H. Cobbe, A. M. L. Mearns, G. Wilson, John W. Jones Maclean, I. J. Betts, James Greaham, Bulstrode Bygrave, John Russell, Wm. A. Smith, J. P. Lowe, and E. Carte with Hon. Comp. European Regiment at Ghazepore.

19. Ensign J. G. Gordon, ditto, ditto.

21. Ensign J. E. Dawes, with 2d bat. 30th regt. N. I., at Dacca.

25. Ensign Agnew, with European Regt. at Ghazepore.

27. Ensign Cobbe, with 1st bat. 10th N. I., instead of European Regt., at Ghazepore.

Ensigns J. Clarke and E. L. Ludlow, instead of joining Lunop. Regt., to proceed to Delhi, and place themselves under the orders of Maj.-Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony.

July 6. Ensign J. P. Lowe, instead of proceeding to Ghazepore, to repair to Kiasengunge, and join 1st bat. 23d N. I.

ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

May 8. 1st-Lieut. R. C. Dickson is removed from 7th to 4th comp. 1st bat.

2d-Lieut. J. Scott from 4th comp. of 1st to 2d comp. of 3d bat.

June 2. Maj. James Ahmuty to be Lieut. Col., from 11th of Jan. 1821, in succession to Hill, deceased.

Capt. and Brev.-Major J. F. Dundas, to be Major, ditto.

1st-Lieut. G. N. C. Campbell, to be Captain of a Company, ditto.

2d-Lieut. J. W. Scott, to be 1st-Lieut. ditto ditto.

G. 2d-Lieut. McMoine is removed from 2d to 1st comp. 1st bat.

2d-Lieut. Lawrenson, from 11th comp. 4th bat., to 2d comp. 1st bat.

2d-Lieut. Campbell, from 5th comp. 3d bat., to 4th comp. 1st bat.

2d-Lieut. Garrett, from 2d comp. 3d bat., to 3d comp. 1st bat.

2d-Lieut. B. Williams, from 6th comp. 3d bat., to 6th comp. 1st bat.

2d-Lieut. R. Horsford, from 7th comp. 3d bat., to 6th comp. 2d bat.

2d-Lieut. Wade, from 4th comp. to 7th comp. 2d bat.

27. 2d-Lieut. J. I. Mowatt is posted to 2d comp. 3d bat.

July 7. 1st-Lieut. Donald Macalister to be Capt. of a company, vice Forrester, retired,

with rank from the 14th Jan. 1821, in succession to Dundas, promoted.

2d-Lieut. S. W. Bennett, to be 1st-Lieut from the same date, in succession to Mac-alister.

7. The commissions of Capt. G. N. C. Campbell, and 1st-Lieut. D. Ewart, of the Artillery regt, are antedated to the 13th Dec. 1820.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

June 9. Lieut. John Colvin to be Capt., from the 18th May 1821, vice Blane, deceased.

Ens. E. J. Smith to be Lieut., from the same date, vice Colvin, promoted.

ORDNANCE.

May 8. Dep. Assist. Com. D. Nash is removed to the Malwa Field Force, and directed to join the Depot at Jam without delay.

Dep. Assist. Com. Kembell to the Magazine at Putterghur.

Conduct. Joyce to the Magazine at Agra.

Conduct. Hinton to the Magazine at Dinapore.

Conduct. Glassup to the Malwa Field Force.

Conduct. Claxton to the Sagor Field Force.

Conduct. Ovinger to the Magazine at Allahabad.

PIONEERS.

May 21. Lieut. P. C. Anderson, 6th regt. N.I., to do duty with the Corps of Pioneers or Sappers, vice Rideout, attached to the Nizam's Service.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

April 3. Hospital Assist. Surg. H. W. Voysey to be Assist. Surg. to 1st foot, vice T. Bolton, deceased, 30th March 1821.

May 15. Assist. Surg. M. Macleod is posted to 1st bat. 13th regt. N.I.

19. Assist. Surg. B. Hardmen, M.D., to be Sub-Assist. in the Stud Institution in the Upper Provinces, under Capt. Wyatt.

23. Assist. Surg. Adam Napier to perform the Medical duties at the Civil Station of Pooneah.

Assist. Surg. H. Newmarch to the Medical charge of the Lower Orphan School, vice Napier.

Surg. W. P. Muston to officiate as Garrison Surgeon, during the absence of Surg. Swney, on sick certificate.

Second Garrison Assist. Surg. A. R. Jackson, M.D., to be 1st Garrison Assist. Surg., vice Newmarch, and Assist. Surg. R. M. M. Thomson, M.D., to be 2d Garrison Assist. Surg., vice Jackson.

June 2. Assist. Surg. Nisbet is appointed to the Medical charge of the Civil Station at Tipperah, vice Officiating Assist.

Surg. Robt. Harding relieved; to have effect from the 22d ult.

6. Assist. Surg. Johnston, 1st Rohillah Cavalry, will proceed in Medical charge of the detachment to Cawnpore, where he will receive further orders from Maj. Gen Sir G. Martindell.

9. Officiating Assist. Surg. John Davidson to do duty with H.M.'s 8th drags.

12. Assist. Surg. J. C. Paterson, G. M. Paterson, and A. Pringle, are attached to the Presidency General Hospital.

Assist. Surg. J. Drever is attached to the 3d bat. of Artillery, and will join the head-quarters at Dum-Dum.

13. Surg. John Crawford is posted to 7th regt. N.I., from 25th ult., the date of his return to Fort William from furlough.

16. Sen. Assist. Surg. Jehonaphat Castell, to be Surgeon, from 10th June 1821, vice Impey, deceased.

18. Surg. J. Castell is posted to 6th N.I., and directed to continue with 1st bat. of the regt.

27. Assist. Surg. David Pullar is attached to the General Hospital at the Presidency until further orders.

July 6. Assist. Surg. J. C. Paterson is appointed to proceed in Medical charge of young Officers about to leave the Presidency for Chazeepore; from which station he will continue his journey by water to Cawnpore, where he is to do duty under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon till otherwise disposed of.

Assist. Surg. Geo. Murray Paterson, now at the General Hospital, is appointed to do duty with the Artillery at Dum-Dum, under Surg. Melis.

FURLONGHS.

May 12. Surg. Jos. Gibb, 2d Assist. to the Superintendent of the Stud, to proceed to the Mauritius for six months, for the benefit of his health.

Lieut. H. Carter, 14th, or Sagor Division, to ditto, for 12 months, for ditto.

19. Lieut. W. Sargent, 29th regt. N.I., to the Isle of France, for six months, for the benefit of his health.

June 13. Lieut. G. N. Johnstone, 13th regt. N.I., to China, for 12 months, for ditto.

16. Assist. Surg. W. Iizer, to Europe, for one year, without pay. on private affairs.

July 7. Capt. C. Peach, commanding Burdwan Prov. Bat., to the Cape of Good Hope, for 12 months, for his health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court.

British Subjects.

A very important and interesting case has lately been argued before the Supreme Court. It was an appeal from the Pro-

vincial Court of Moorshedabad, Charles Reed, Esq. plaintiff, v. Byjuant Sing. The important point to be decided was, whether or not the plaintiff was entitled to the rights and privileges of a British subject? Mr Ferguson made a very able speech on the part of the plaintiff and was followed on the same side by Mr Compton. After a reply from the King's Advocate General, the Court pronounced their judgment, as far as we could collect, to the following effect: "That, in this country, a person whose father is a British subject, but born, not in lawful wedlock, of a woman who is not a British subject, is, according to the uniform practice of the Courts, and the evident intention of the statutes that respect India, not considered as a British subject. The case is, we understand to be appealed to England. The Bench recommended to the plaintiff to bring the subject to the notice of the Legislature by a petition, in conjunction with all those who are placed in the same predicament."—*Mad. Com.*

Summ. Court, July 2, 1871.

Trial of Native for Forgery.

Four natives were put to the bar on a charge of forging a deed, and uttering it, knowing it to be false. The document said to have been forged was a *hukudana*, or deed of gift, from S. A. Amic to Ashut Raw, his wife, and this deed, or translation of it by Mr Blaquiere had been produced on the part of the plaintiff in a case formerly before the Court in the case of Mahomed Ali Khan Ram Coom Sing. The chief circumstance that excited a suspicion of the forgery was that there was affixed to the deed the name of a Caze of Calcutta who proved not to have been alive at the time that the seal attached to it did not in the least resemble the real seal of the Caze of that period, that A. Hoof Raw, who was ejected from the property and thrown into jail (where she died), never attempted to avail herself of that deed, which she undoubtedly would have done had she known that there was such a deed. Mr Ferguson, counsel for the prisoners, argued, upon the general ground, that as an attorney is not bound to disclose any thing that has been communicated to him by his client, a translator, a being a confidential person employed by the attorney, must be considered as precisely in the same situation in this respect with the attorney himself. To this it was replied by the Advocate General that the deed in question was given to Mr Blaquiere, interpreter and translator to the Court, to be translated, for the purpose of being produced in Court. The Hon. Chief Justice expressed it to be his opinion, that whatever is communicated to an attorney *confidentially*, he cannot be called upon to disclose for the purpose of being introduced

in Court. Mr Ferguson, with great submission, contested the latter point, urging that it would produce a necessity for inquiry on every occasion, what was communicated to the attorney for the purpose of being produced in Court, and what not, and would destroy entirely all confidence between attorney and client. The argument turning upon this point, whether the document in question had been given to Mr Blaquiere for translation confidentially or not, or in his capacity of interpreter and translator to the Court,—Lewis Nemy being sworn, deposed, that he assists Mr Blaquiere in translating papers, that he does not think himself warranted to disclose any thing that comes to his knowledge, in this manner, confidentially, through Mr Blaquiere.—Mr Blaquiere being sworn, deposed a paper having been exhibited to him that he translated the original from which it was taken. Questioned by Mr Ferguson. In what capacity did you receive that paper from Mr Denman? As an interpreter or translator generally. Were you employed by any other person than Mr Denman, or in any other capacity than that of a translator? No. He deposed that he had been interpreter and translator of the Court since 1792, that when papers were given him by the Court to translate he considered himself, in that case as acting in the capacity of public translator to the Court, but when papers were given him by an attorney, he considers them the same as if received from any private individual and to be produced or not according to the pleasure of the party.—Mr F. argued, that as the same document had subsequently been produced in Court, and was then attested by Mr Blaquiere to be an authentic document, the character of Mr Blaquiere had undergone a change during the course of the proceedings. He ceased to be in the situation of a confidential attorney, and came to act in the character of a public officer of the Court.—The Chief Justice thought this a mere argument of fiction. If an attorney had any document given him confidentially by his client, which was afterwards publicly read in Court, the attorney might give evidence as to what he had heard in Court, but he would not be allowed to refresh his recollection by the perusal of any paper communicated to him confidentially. A case of Burroughs was referred to by the counsel, in which a paper had been produced before a Grand Jury, yet it was decided, that the attorney could not be compelled to produce it. The Hon. Chief Justice following this precedent, the prisoners were discharged for want of evidence.—*Cal. Jour.*

(CANNOPRE FREE-SCHOOL)

At a Meeting held at the Assembly Rooms at Cannopore, on Saturday the 19th
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May 1821, pursuant to public notice, and agreeable to the proposal of Maj. Gen. Sir Gabriel Martindell, K.C.B., to frame rules for the management of the Cawnpore Free-School. H. G. Christian, Esq.; W. W. Bird, Esq.; W. H. Valpy, Esq.; G. Reddie, Esq.; Maj. Watson, Dep. Adj. Gen.; Capt. Parke, Brigade Maj.; Capt. Jenkins, Barrack Master; and Rev. H. L. Williams, Chaplain, being present: it was resolved,

1st. That the Cawnpore School Association be regulated in its proceedings, with reference to the rules observed in other similar Institutions, subject to the controul of a Committee appointed by the subscribing members, and that its object be to afford board and education to such children, the offspring of Europeans, who may have been left destitute in Cawnpore and its vicinity, and to provide the means of elementary instruction for children and adults (Christians and natives), within the same range.

2dly. That the instructions of the Christians in the school shall include reading of the Holy Scriptures, the Book of Common Prayer, Religious Tracts, and such works as are calculated to bring them to a knowledge of the religion they profess. That the instruction of the natives shall include reading, writing, and accounts, in the Hindoostanee and Persian languages; for which purpose books, such as have been introduced among native schools in and about Calcutta, be procured; and that the reading of the Bible, or other books inculcating Christian knowledge, be encouraged, but not required.

3dly. That instructions in English be extended to natives, only as the reward of proficiency.

4thly. That persons availing themselves of the advantages of the school be required, when able, to aid the Institution by a monthly contribution.

5thly. That a Committee, consisting of a President and five members, be elected half-yearly, to controul the details of the Institution, to report the progress of the scholars, and to lay before the General Meeting a statement of accounts, &c.

6thly. That a General Meeting of Subscribers and Benefactors be held half yearly (of which due notice will be given), for the purpose of examining the pupils reading, and adopting the report of the Committee, discussing and regulating any new matters connected with the general objects of the Institution, and for electing a new Committee and officers.

7thly. That Major-General Sir Gabriel Martindell, K.C.B., having projected and mainly contributed to form the present association, be elected Patron, and be re-

quested to accept the office of President of the Committee.

8thly. That the Rev. H. L. Williams, A.B., chaplain of Cawnpore, be elected a permanent member of the Committee, and be requested to become Secretary thereof.

9thly. That Messrs. Christian, Valpy, and Reddie, and Capt. Parke, be elected members of the present Committee, and that Capt. Bannerman be requested to act as Treasurer and Collector of the Institution.

10thly. That the Committee solicit the co-operation of some Lady or Ladies at Cawnpore, in the superintendence of the Female Department.

11th. That these Resolutions be copied and circulated, with the list of Benefactors, and that donations and subscriptions be solicited from corporate bodies and individuals for the support of the Institution.—*Cut. Gov. Gaz.*

W.FATHER—DISEASE—CROPS, &c.

Extracts from Letters.

Cawnpore, July 21, 1821.—"Since the dispatch of my last, the rains have continued with regularity and moderation, until three days ago, when such a heavy and lasting fall of rain came on, as has seldom been experienced on this side of India. The whole face of the country appeared one sheet of water, from the effects of this, and one or two subsequent showers, and a corresponding and rapid rise in the Ganges was the result. Such however is the nature of the ground here, that the water very quickly disappeared from the cantonment, and the numerous ravines with which it is intersected, were seen filled with water, and running with a rapidity which resembled rather in appearance that of a mountain torrent, than the rivulets of a champaign country.

The change in the temperature of our atmosphere has made considerable alteration in the nature of the sickness, which is constantly so prevalent at Cawnpore, without however having caused any great abatement of it.* Cholera Morbus is no longer heard of, and apoplexy appears satisfied with the numbers who have fallen victims to it: but in their place, two very successful rivals have made their appearance: the violent bilious, and brain fevers. These pests are not, like their predecessors, confined to the barracks of the soldier, but extend equally among the other parts of our European community; attacking

* The number of sick in the hospital of H. M.'s 24th regt. is at present one hundred and thirty-six. During the career of those Prime Ministers of the King of Terrors—Cholera and Apoplexy—the number, I am informed, was as high as one hundred and seventy or eighty.

like the year of 1817, and the seasons of life. The results, however, of the two latter diseases have not proved so frequently fatal as have those of the former; yet, in many instances, they have come on with a degree of rapidity and violence that has been truly alarming.

This very favourable commencement of the rainy season has put the native cultivators into very fine spirits; grain of every sort has become cheaper in our bazars, and abundantly rich crops are confidently looked for. The accounts from Lucknow, and other places in the vicinity, are equally favourable regarding the rains and anticipated plentiful harvest."

Allahabad, July 21, 1821.—"Yesterday, between three and four o'clock p.m., the inhabitants of this station were gratified by the appearance of a large water-spout, which formed in the Ganges opposite to the lines, and was wafted by the wind and current for a considerable space down the stream, when it burst opposite to the point at Darsa Gunge. It was one of the largest of these phenomena I remember to have seen; the column descended in a beautiful serpentine line from the clouds, and very evidently exhibited a spiral motion within its concavity, something similar to the circulation of the blood in a living animal. This idea was so firmly impressed upon the natives, that with their usual sapience, they explained the appearance, by declaring that an immense *leech* had ascended for the purpose of extracting the moisture of the skies. A thick black cloud charged with lightning and rain, poured over the station at the time this phenomenon occurred. Our rains have completely set in, but it is still very hot: the thermometer generally ranging between 88 and 96 deg."

Ghazepore, July 23, 1821.—"The state of the weather still holds out favourable to the troops in point of health, but the excessive heat is quite insupportable, notwithstanding the heavy fall of rain. The natives seem to be in tolerably good health and spirits, and are using every exertion to cultivate their respective lots of ground. Nothing of any importance has occurred since my last."

Moorshedabad, Aug. 6, 1821.—"Since my last, we have had a plentiful fall of rain, and I am happy to say the grain crops have a very promising appearance, and may now be safely calculated upon as being past the danger to be apprehended from heavy rains; but notwithstanding the quantity of water that has fallen, the weather at intervals is intensely hot. As a proof of the excessive heat, I shall merely state the reply of a respectable native, when it was remarked by a gentleman, who had been long resident in India, that he had never experienced so hot a season: 'It is to be expected that you

will find it hot; but I, who am a native of this country, find the heat very oppressive. I am advanced in years, and do not recollect experiencing a similar season.'

Madhabda, Aug. 6, 1821.—"I see no remarks in your paper of the weather about Furreedpore, or the indigo-plant, which is in the highest perfection, but the waters are so low there is no getting at it, and what does come in, having been ripe upwards of a month, is chiefly lifeless, and gives no produce from the slow rise of the Ganges. The churs that yearly used to be inundated and the plant damaged, answered better than ever known before; not a leaf has been lost, but the produce as usual from chur-plant, very poor; the general and chief complaint is want of produce. The weather has been stormy, and a good part of July very rainy. There will be a great deal of indigo made this year, three times the quantity of last year in this quarter."

DEATH OF A NATIVE AUTHOR.

We are deeply concerned to state, that Bruja-mohuna, the author of that excellent treatise against idolatry, lately reviewed in the "Friend of India," died about two months ago. This information we obtain from the preface to a translation of this valuable work, by our esteemed friend the Rev. Deocar Smith, which we lay before our readers in his own words:

"Bruja-mohun's father was a person of respectability, and was once employed as Dewan by Mr. Middleton, one of the late Residents at the Court of Lucknow. Bruja-mohuna was a good Bengalee scholar, and had some knowledge of Sungskrita. He had made considerable progress in the study of the English language, and was also well versed in astronomy; and at the time of his death was engaged in translating Fergusson's Astronomy into Bengalee for the School Book Society. He was a follower of the Vedanta doctrine, in so far as to believe God to be a pure spirit; but he denied that the human soul was an emanation from God, and he admired very much the morality of the New Testament. Being suddenly taken ill of a bilious fever on the 6th of April last, he begged his friend Ram-mohuna-rama to procure him the aid of a European physician, which request was immediately complied with; but it was too late: the medicine administered did not produce the desired effect, and he died the very same night, aged 37 years.

While all who are engaged in promoting the true welfare of India must deplore the apparently premature death of this valuable labourer in the same cause, we cannot but be thankful to Divine Providence that he was spared to publish this

tract, which is so admirably calculated to subserve the interests of truth."—*Friend of India.*

LOSS OF THE LADY LUSHINGTON.

Calcutta, Aug. 27.—At a late hour yesterday evening we were favoured with the following melancholy details of the loss of the *Lady Lushington*, and from which we have learned, with extreme concern, that several persons have been lost. The account of the calamity is from one of the surviving sufferers, and we submit it nearly in his own language:—"We sailed from Madras on the 5th, and having four passengers to land at Coringa, saw the light-house at midnight on the 7th; tacked about, in hopes of being able to land the four passengers (above-mentioned) in the morning, but owing to the strong currents, we were considerably to leeward of the port by day-light; we endeavoured two days and a night to regain the windward, but finding we only lost ground, cast anchor on the northward of Coringa. The surf ran very high for two days, so we could have no communication with shore; we tried to weigh anchor, and drop down to Penticollah, but all endeavours were ineffectual, when the cable parted and night had come on. The Captain gave orders to stand out to sea until twelve o'clock at night, and then tack in to the land; the chief mate took the command of the deck at midnight, and thinking we had sailed so far from the land that we could not possibly reach it before day-break, the ship tacked—a breeze having sprung up, we were alarmed by the ship striking slightly on the sand about four o'clock in the morning. Nothing can paint the distressing scene: the high land was just perceptible, and every wave driving over the ship added to our horrible situation. In half an hour every mast was over the ship's side (to leeward); the ship had drifted into a tremendous surf, every boat was staved in the attempt to lower them, and the land half a mile on our lee; we had nothing to trust to but the waves, and to place our confidence in the Almighty. The scene of horror and distress then became indescribable. The cries of the females and children were heart-rending. It was said that the bottom had parted from the upper works. Every person was naked, and up to the middle in water, and the distress was increasing every moment. Three spars of wood were got over the side, on which six persons, including myself, providentially reached the shore; but we were so much exhausted, that had not the natives come to our assistance, the return of the surf would have carried us out again. We found on the shore a sailor who had been washed overboard, to whom the safety of so many lives is owing: he fortunately

spoke the language, and succeeded in getting four catamarans from the shore to the assistance of the sufferers; a large boat was got off, but could get no nearer than one hundred yards, and with difficulty was kept above water. At eleven the ship parted across the centre, and all the crew and passengers were obliged to get on the masts, to have the ship as a breakwater, from which many were washed away, being so fatigued they could not hold on. The catamarans kept at work until two o'clock, when the wind increased so that they could not get near the wreck, and had afterwards to desist, finding it impossible to be of further use. A Frenchman, his wife, and two daughters, with two of the crew, were seen on the wreck; at four o'clock the stern parted, on which the French lady, with her eldest daughter, reached the shore; the father, with the other daughter, perished, as did the two sailors, one of whom was seen at dark sticking to the remains of the bows, which were held by the anchors. The shore for six miles, was strewn with the ship and cargo. The number lost was 22, among whom, we regret to state, were Captain Hampton, 7th Madras Native Infantry, Ensign Wright, Mr. Wilson, formerly purser in the country service, Mr. Rousseau and his daughter, and Mr. Lyster, 2d officer of the *Lushington*. The ship parted in two at 11 A.M. and before evening scarce a vestige of her was visible. Mrs. Rousseau, who was saved, was on the stern, and her unfortunate husband was on the stem when she parted. Major Weatherall and his lady are likewise safe, and Mr. Carpenter, only son of Col. Carpenter. The situation of the survivors is said to have been truly deplorable; all were nearly without clothes. The Commander is acquitted of all blame."—*India Gazette.*

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England: A. Hogue, Esq.; James Bagshaw, Esq.; merchant; Messrs. R. Burt, A. Stenhouse and J. Dalrymple, assist.-surgs.; Messrs. E. Watson, R. C. Burnett, and J. MacDonald, cadets; Mrs. Harrison; Mr. Harrison, assist.surg.; Mr. Bankhead, missionary; Mr. MacKinnon, assist.surg.; Messrs. Struthers, Vanrenen, Colquhoun and Gibb, cadets; Mr. Davidson, free merchant; Mr. Walker, John Dinney, Esq.

From Madras: Capt. Dwyer; Mr. McNamara, merchant; Mr. Watson, free mariner; Mr. Griffiths, jun. merchant.

From Bombay: Capt. Bruce, H.C. Marine; J. Box, Esq., Bombay Civil Service.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

June 21. Ship *Almorah*, Winter, from London, New South Wales, and Madras.

24. Ship *Moffat*, Aldham, from London 28th Jan.

30. Ship *Charles*, Mills, Matland, from Bombay and Madras.

July 6. Ship *Princess Charlotte*, M'Kean, from Liverpool.

— Ship *Cambrian*, Weddel, from Bombay.

7. Ship *Glenelg*, Gover, from Bombay and Madras.

12. Ship *Sarah*, Norton, from England.

21. Ship *Lonach*, Pearson, from London, 9th March.

Aug. 13. Ship *Ospray*, McGill, from Greenock, 19th Feb.

14. Ship *Marquis* of Hastings, Edwards, from London 5th April.

Departures.

Aug. 6. Ship *Charles Forbes*, Brogden, to complete her cargo for China.

— Ship *Cambrian*, Weddel, ditto, for China.

13. Ship *Lady Blackwood*, for China.

BIRTHS.

June 9. At Meerut, the Lady of Capt. W. P. Cooke, Deputy Judge Advocate General, of a daughter.

12. At Nusseerabad, the Lady of Capt. A. Roberts, Assistant Superintendent of Public Buildings in the Upper Provinces, of a son.

15. At Howrah, Mrs. Wise, of a daughter.

18. The wife of Mr. C. F. Macnamara, of a son.

20. At Dacca, the Lady of R. H. Boddam, Esq., of a daughter.

21. At Cawnpore, the Lady of W. W. Bird, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

23. The Lady of Robert Alexander, Esq., of a daughter.

27. At Benares, Mrs. William Rawstone, of a daughter.

July 15. In Royd's Street, Chowringhee, Mrs. J. F. Sandys, of a son.

16. At Duin Duin, the Lady of Lieut. P. G. Matheson, Commissary of Ordnance, Delhi, of a son.

Aug. 3. At Chuprah, the Lady of W. Lowther, Esq., Judge and Magistrate of Zillah Sarun, of a son.

— At Ghazee-pore, the Lady of Robert Barlow, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

— At Banda, the Lady of J. S. Boldero, Esq., of a son.

5. At Chuprah, the Lady of William Lowther, Esq., Judge and Magistrate of Zillah Sarun, of a son.

9. At Patna, the Lady of R. H. Tulloh, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

10. At Cawnpore, the Lady of Lieut. H. Heyman, H. M.'s 8th or King's Royal Irish Regt. Dragoons, of a son and heir.

11. Mrs. J. R. Douglas, of a son.

11. The Lady of E. Pantioty, Esq., of a son.

12. At Barrackpore, the Lady of Capt. Steele Hawthorne, 2d bat. 11th regt. N.L., of a daughter.

— At Hoogly, the Lady of J. M. Sinclair, Esq., of a daughter.

13. At Chinsurah, the Lady of Doctor Vos, of a son.

14. The Lady of Col. Sir Thomas McMahon, Bart., Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces in India, of a son.

17. Mrs. N. I. Briant, of a son.

18. Mrs. W. Wallis, of a daughter.

19. The Lady of Mr. Wm. Robertson, of a son and heir.

— At his residence in Park Street, Chowringhee, the Lady of Charles Tower, Esq., of a son.

Lately. At the house of her father, the Rev. T. Thompson, the Lady of Capt. W. G. Stephen, of Engineers, of a daughter.

— Mrs. Emelia Rideout, of a son.

On Sunday last, Mrs. Eliza Avdal, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 31. At Ghazee-pore, Mr. J. Purkin, Assist. Apoth. attached to the Garrison of Buxar, to Miss Charlotte Davie.

28. At Cawnpore, Mr. T. W. Collins, to Miss Eleanor Staines, the daughter of Mr. U. Staines, of Futty Ghur.

June 3. At Meerut, Mr. G. Lindford, to Miss Anne Sperrin.

12. At Muttra, Lieut. Wm. Mactier, 4th regt L. C., to Miss Harriett Armstrong, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Armstrong, Esq.

23. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Jos. D'Silva, Jun. to Miss Elizabeth Gomes.

July 7. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. John Wiseman, to Mrs. Sarah Outtram, widow of the late James Outtram, of the firm of Outtram and Frisby.

9. At St. John's Cathedral, Augustus Charles Floyer, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, to Lily Anna Maria, second daughter of William Hogg, Esq., of Lisburn, County Atrim.

25. At the Roman Catholic Church, Pacherry, Mr. William Raulin, to Mrs. Catherine Pratt.

27. Mr. Thos. R. Wiltshire, to Miss Mary Ann Smith.

Aug. 2. At Serampore, Mr. J. Sharling, to Miss Mary Keynar.

20. At St. John's Cathedral, Lieut. T. H. Baylis, of H. M. 17th foot, to Miss Julia Dorothea Bartels.

Lately. At Serampore, John I. Echaud, Esq., Indigo Planter, to Miss Julia Duplessy, daughter of the late Peter Duplessy, Esq., teacher of languages.

DEATHS.

March 2. On board the Hon. Company's ship *Lady Raffles*, of consumption,

Mrs. Stackhouse, relict of the late Thos. Stackhouse, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Madras.

25. James Stewart, Esq., Surgeon of the ship Lady Raffles.

April 19. At Chittagong. Mrs. John Buchanan, most sincerely regretted.

25. At the same place, the infant daughter of Mr. J. Buchanan.

26. At Dinapore, Arthur Hugh, the infant son of Lieut. Pennefather, of his Majesty's 59th regt., aged three months.

May 7. At Muttra, Major C. Ryder, of the 3d Bengal L. C.

— At Neemutch, Robert Henry, the infant son of Capt. Henry Hawtery, of the 4th regt. L. C., aged three months.

10. At the Presidency, after three days' fever, Robert George Hunter, the second son of Lieut. J. H. Grant, R. N., aged two years.

21. At Kishnaghur, Rich., the infant son of F. Tovey, Esq., aged eight months.

22. Capt. Charles Gould Morgan Cowcher, of the Country Service, aged 40.

— Mr. William Hardie, aged 35.

25. Joseph Johnson, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, aged 44.

— At the Presidency, after having suffered for five successive days, in child-bed, Mrs. Maria D'Egville, youngest daughter of the late Capt. J. Hannah, of the Country Service, aged 20.

— In Chowringhee, after a few hours' sickness, Lieut. Col. George Hickson Fagan, President of the Board of Superintendence for improving the Breed of Cattle, and formerly Adj. General of the Bengal Army.

26. At the house of Dr. McCowan, J. G. Williams, Esq., aged 38.

27. Mr. Robert Strange, aged 26.

June 9. Mr. George Grounds, aged 26.

— Mrs. Anne Pack, aged 26.

12. At Barrackpore, Lieut. John Bag-nold, Interp. and Quart. Mast. 2d bat. 15th regt. N. I.

16. Lydia, the infant daughter of Mr. Francis Ward, aged two years, one month, and twenty-five days.

19. At Rungpore, Master Edw. Mills, aged six years, son of John Mills, Esq., merchant of the said place.

22. At Chuprah, Sarun, W. H. Smith, Esq., of the Civil Service; a young man of firm principles, strict integrity, a disposition mild and amiable, a heart warm and affectionate, a mind pious and benevolent.

25. At Banda, of the Cholera Morbus, after a few hours' illness, Brev. Capt. and Lieut. F. R. Baumgardt, of the 1st bat. 2d regt. N. I.

28. At Midnapore, of the Cholera Morbus, Mr. Valentine Silvester, Head Clerk to the Judge and Magistrate of that place.

— Duncan Forbes Robertson, Esq., aged 21.

29. At Serampore, after a lingering illness, Mr. P. Ferris, leaving a widow and eight children, who have to lament the loss of the best and tenderest of husbands and fathers, aged 55.

— Miss Kitty Myers, aged 22.

30. Miss Eliza Forsyth, aged 19.

July 2. At the Presidency, Sub-Conduct. James Jarvis, of the Ordnance Commissariat.

18. At Allahabad, at his dwelling in the Garden of Causero, his Highness Prince Mirza Jehangeer, second son of the reigning Emperor of Delhi, departed this life, having been attacked by an apoplectic stroke. His Highness was about two and thirty years of age.

27. At Delhi, aged eight months, Harriet, the infant daughter of Capt. T. F. Hutchinson, Fort Adjutant.

29. At Allypore, Capt. James Hyde, Garrison Engineer and Executive Officer at that station,

Aug. 1. Miss Charlotte Sophia Lund, aged twelve years.

— At Gorruckpore, Eliza, the infant daughter of Joshua Carter, Esq., of the Civil Service, aged seventeen months.

4. At Cuttack, from the effects of teething, aged nine months, the infant son of Lieut. John B. Seely, of the Bombay Military Establishment.

5. At Kauxcalce Indigo Factory, Maria, the infant daughter of Clem. Johnson, Esq., aged six months.

7. At the Sand-Heads, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, Lieut. Col. George Mason, C. B., of the Artillery regt., much and deservedly lamented.

9. At Bankipore, near Patna, Lieut. Col. Paris Bradshaw, of the 7th regt. N. I., and Resident at the Court of his Majesty the King of Oude. The remains of this much-lamented officer were interred at Dinapore, on the evening of the 19th, with the military honours due to his rank.

10. Aged 37, after a short illness, to which he submitted with great fortitude, John Lisboa, Esq., a native of Portugal.

— At Serampore, Master Wm. Griffiths, son of Lieut. Col. Griffiths, aged two years and two months.

— At Dacca, James Child, Esq., an old and respectable merchant of Luckipore, aged 57.

11. At Dacca, R. O. Wyme, Esq., 2d Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit, much and deservedly regretted.

12. At Cuttack, Agnes Honorin Theodora Plantagenet Fiehl, aged nine months and eight days, only daughter of Major Kingsted Plantagenet Field, of the Hon. Company's Bengal Establishment.

15. Captain Thackeray Wetherell, Commander of the ship Hebe, aged 37.

17. The son of Mrs. M. D. Rozario, aged three years.

18. Miss Magdalen Garce, aged 22.

19. At Cherrington, Captain Neelthropp, aged one year and seven months, the infant daughter of Capt. R. C. Fiskful.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE DEATH OF CAPT. NEELTHROPP AND ENSIGN POWELL.

Since our hasty account in our last number of the unfortunate catastrophe at Chittledroog, we have seen two others in the Madras and Calcutta papers of the 3d and 9th Aug., the first of which gives the following account:

"On the morning of the 16th July, at Chittledroog, Captain Neelthropp and Ensign Powell, of the 2d bat. 14th N.I., by the accidental explosion of some damaged gunpowder, thrown into a cavern where these unfortunate gentlemen were amusing themselves, while on a party of pleasure up the hill. Thus was the Hon. Company's Service deprived of two valuable officers; a wife and infant of an affectionate husband and father; and their brother officers of two amiable members of society. Captain N. had always made it his study to acquaint himself with every portion of the duty of an officer, and his success is evinced by the important services he has generally been employed on.

Ensign Powell was a very young man, whom all in his corps admired, and from his natural good abilities it was extremely likely that he would have turned out an ornament to the service.

Captain N. as a father, a husband, and a friend, could hardly be surpassed."

The other account states that, "after breakfast the party separated, and took a ramble among the rocks, and that the two unfortunate gentlemen separated from the rest, and were returning to the tent with their servants; their path lay by a magazine of some damaged gunpowder, which had been emptied; near this was a cave into which the lascars, from idleness, and thinking no harm could arise, had thrown part of the powder, instead of depositing the whole in a well used for that purpose. Some of the party had segars, and it is supposed that an end was thrown into the cave by one of them, unconscious of any danger. The whole exploded, and these unfortunate officers, with two of their servants, were in an instant hurled into eternity. Poor fellows! they rose in the morning with all the happy glee of happy mortals, anticipating a day of pleasure; we all intended to join them and to partake of their happiness. Join them indeed we did, but oh, under what cruel circumstances! Instead of seeing the cheerful and joyous countenances, we beheld the mutilated and disfigured bodies of departed friends; instead of returning

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home with diets, to close the day in cheerfulness and conviviality, Providence ordained that we should follow them to their graves. Their day of pleasure was ended in death, and ours in tears and sorrow. Those who best knew Capt. Neelthropp can best appreciate his many amiable and endearing qualities, in the various relations of husband, father, friend, and soldier; many may be his equals, but few his superiors. He has left a widow to bewail his loss, and an infant, to learn in after years the fate of its unfortunate parent.

The friends of poor Powell have to lament his short but happy career: Heaven in its wisdom has deemed fit to deny him the time which would have nourished and brought to maturity the talents and excellent qualities with which he was gifted.

Peace to their remains! Their memory will be cherished with sorrow and affection by their brother officers, to the last hour of their lives."

It has often fallen to our lot to record worth, which is the only tribute we can offer here for the loss of two such valuable characters. In Capt. Neelthropp was found every thing that could endear him to his friends, and render his life valuable; and we have seen accounts from private letters, which, in speaking of Mr. Powell, bestow upon him a character beautifully drawn, for correctness of principle, sweetness of disposition, excellent attainments, and promising talents.

NEW ROAD FROM BELGAUM TO MALWAN.

The road down the Ram Ghaut, leading from Belgaum, Shanpoor, to Goa, Banda, Warrie, Chouk, and Malwan, has been completed by the companies of the 2d bat. Madras Pioneers, under Capt. Richardson. The labour which it has cost is stupendous; in many places the line of road (which has been most judiciously selected) passes over deep ravines, which have been built up, and the course of the mountain torrents turned; in other places they have had to cut through the solid rock to a great depth, and for considerable distance. The length of the Ghaut is about four miles; and though in some places it is still very steep, loaded bankies with military stores, received by sea at Malwan, have gone up from thence to Belgaum.

The road is open for wheel-carriages, from the bottom of the Ghaut; also to Assanoora, where you embark for Goa, and as far as Banda now on the route to Malwan. Before the end of the rains, it is supposed that the communication with Malwan will be completely open; after which, the Pioneers will most probably be employed in opening another communication through the Gunashagoody Ghaut, leading from Darwar direct to Sadashegur. These roads are of the greatest importance, both in a military and commercial point of

view; particularly the former, which traverses the Sawunt Warrie country. When Major General Sir W. G. Keir was employed in 1819, with a division of the Bombay Army, there was nothing beyond a footpath, hardly, through any part of that country, which rendered it difficult to carry on military operations; besides which, the cantonments of Chouk, near Malwan, the most southern station of the Bombay army, is by this road connected with the Madras most northern station on the western side of the peninsula. Those who are any way acquainted with the great trade of the Doab, in raw cotton and coarse cloths, to the coast, from whence they are exported to Bombay, Madagascar, and to the Eastern Islands, will be conscious how much the prosperity and tranquillity of these newly conquered provinces will be augmented by these judicious arrangements of Mr. Elphinstone. The following is a copy of Col. Pritzler's Division Order, after inspecting the work performed in the Ram Ghaut on the morning of the 13th.

"Col. Pritzler having inspected the road leading down the Ram Ghaut, considers that it has been planned with great judgment, and executed with infinite skill; and that it reflects the greatest possible credit upon Capts. Smithwaite and Richardson, and the 21st bat. of Pioneers, whose services appear equally valuable in peace as in war."—*Hurk.*

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Extracts from Letters.

Doorab.—"The cholera has paid the Doob another visit, and swept off numbers of the inhabitants. I am happy, however, to be able to add, that it appears to be leaving this part of the country, as I have heard but of very few cases of late."

Kulladgee.—"The 2d reg. L.C. at Kulladgee seems to have suffered very considerably from the cholera. I regret to muster, amongst the deaths, Lieut. and Adj. Underwood, of that regt., two or three native officers, and several sepoys, and many followers. It is rather extraordinary, but worth remarking, that the 2d bat. 3d reg. and 2d bat. 19th regt. N.I. and Artillery, which are encamped within less than a half mile of the Cavalry, but are more sheltered from the westward, have escaped this dreadful disorder."

Darwar, Badanny, and Baggracottah.—"The effects of the epidemic have been severely felt at Darwar, Badanny, and Baggracottah. At Darwar, amongst the families and followers of the 2d bat. 4th regt. N.I. there has been a vast many casualties, though the sepoys have fortunately escaped generally."

Shapoor, Belgaum.—"The cholera has carried off several of the inhabitants of those places and the surrounding villages:

the deaths in Shapoor have not been so great, though they have been more than one to three in Belgaum; yet the troops in camp, close to the latter Pettah, have not had above half a dozen cases amongst them, none of which have proved fatal. The men of the detachment of his Majesty's 46th regt. have many sick in the hospital, which is attributed in a great measure, if not entirely, to a too free use of a description of country beer, which is made and sold clandestinely to them, to which the men seem very partial, though the use of it to an excess seldom fails to cause dysentery, of which many of them are said to have died in the most melancholy state it is possible to conceive."—*Cal. Jour.*

Nerhampore, near Ganjam, June 21, 1821.—"I have heard from some of my friends of the 4th regt. N.I., they have suffered much with the epidemic cholera. On the 1st and 2d of June they halted at Luggenpett, where it first began, though there was no sign of it in the village. On the 5th, at Sonapett, the disease increasing, they were obliged to send off to Hyderabad for additional sick carriages. The weather, they say, is hot in the extreme; thermometer 115 to 120 degrees. On the 6th, they were at Tackmutta; the camp a scene of lamentation; the milk and magnesia had had a fair trial, and not a man was cured by it: brandy, calomel, and laudanum was afterwards resorted to, and it appears by the account I have before me to have succeeded in seven cases out of ten. This appears generally to be a very hot season: here last month the thermometer was at 3 p.m. 112 degrees in an open veranda. I went over to Jaggernaut the other day, and found the change delightful, the thermometer only ranging from 83 to 87 degrees."—*Mad. Cour.*

Bellary.—"The cholera has again broken out in different parts of the country, between Baggapilly and Anantapoor (villages only three marches distant from each other); the 15th N.I. lost 84 sepoys by this dreadful plague at Kalludgee. Of 16 troopers of the 2d Cavalry attacked by it, but one has recovered. Though the disease is there more virulent in its effects it is less extensive in its operation."—*Hurkaru.*

DEATH OF AN OLD SOLDIER.

Died at Cannanore, on the 15th of July, Quart. master Matthew Steven, of his Majesty's 69th regiment, greatly and deservedly lamented by his brother officers and the corps at large. The remains of this brave and gallant soldier were attended to the grave by the whole of the regiment and the officers of the cantonment. He was the oldest soldier in the corps, having served 32 years faithfully and honourably in the four quarters of the globe, by sea

and land; he was in several general engagements, twice with the immortal Nelson; and on one occasion, when the St. Nicholas of 84 guns, and the St. Joseph of 112, were boarded by the crew of the Captain, he was the second who entered the stern windows of the latter, and the brave Commander Nelson was the third. He served at Toulon under Gen. O'Hara, in Corsica under General Stewart, on the Continent under his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and under various other commanders, and twice in the West Indies. He was at the attack of Marksme and Antwerp, and at the storming of Bergenopzoom in the year 1814, under General Sir T. Graham. He remained on the Continent until June 1815, and was at the glorious battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. This good man's private virtues were not less eminently conspicuous to those who knew him than his public conduct was praiseworthy; he has left a widow and six children to deplore his loss.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS.

CADETS AND ASSIST-SURGEONS ARRIVING FROM ENGLAND.

Bombay Castle, June 22, 1821.

In view to the accommodation of Cadets on their first arrival from Europe, and to obviate as far as practicable the many inconveniences and impositions to which they are often subjected, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve, that an officershall be appointed to receive charge of all Cadets immediately on landing, and retain command of them until they proceed under orders from His Exc. the Commander-in-chief to join a regt.

On the arrival of a ship from England it will be the duty of this Officer to ascertain the number of Cadets on board (if any), provide for their suitable reception, assist them in obtaining servants, and to protect them, as far as may be in his power, against impositions of native agents.

The Officer in charge is authorized immediately to provide mess and table furniture for 30 Cadets, at the expense of Government, which stock will hereafter be kept up at the expense of Cadets deriving benefit by the Establishment. He will also submit an estimate of the expense of maintaining permanently such mess servants as may be considered indispensably requisite, through the Commander-in-Chief, for the sanction of Government.

The Paymaster will be authorized to advance the Officer in charge 200 rupees on account of every Cadet who may join the mess, on producing a certificate of the date of his arrival from the Adjutant-General, which advance will be separately accounted for to each individual; and any

balance that may remain in the hands of the Officer in charge, will be made over to the Cadet on his quitting the mess to join a battalion, the total advance being ultimately deducted, in monthly instalments of fifty rupees, by the Paymaster of the division in which he may be stationed.

It will be the duty of the Officer in charge to dine daily with the Cadets, and breakfast with them at least twice a week, in order to ensure regularity.

The mess accounts of each Cadet will be closed on his proceeding to join the battalion to which he may be appointed; and, in addition to the actual expense incurred, he will be charged 10 rupees, to form a fund to keep up the stock of mess articles.

When the Town Barracks are empty, the Cadets will be accommodated with quarters in them; but should troops be quartered there, the Quarter Master General will provide for the accommodation of the Cadets according to circumstances.

These arrangements having been established with the sole view of providing Cadets, on their first arrival, with quarters and a mess, and of guarding them against numerous impositions to which they are liable, it is left optional with those who have friends at the Presidency to join the mess or not, as they may judge advisable.

The monthly allowance to the Officer in charge of the Cadets is fixed at 200 rupees.

The Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to give such subsidiary orders relating to the Cadets as he may judge expedient.

Lieut. Campbell, of the 11th regt. N.I., to be superintending Officer of Cadets at Bombay.

Bombay Castle, July 26, 1821.

Assistant Surgeons, on their first arrival in the country, are admitted to the benefit of the arrangement made for the accommodation of Cadets, by the General Order dated the 22d of last month.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

July 18. Mr. Charles Shubrick to be Superintendent of Stamps

Mr. William Henry Watken to be Secretary to Government, and Translator in the Department of Country Correspondence.

Mr. David Greenhill to be Acting Judge and Criminal Judge in the Southern Canton.

Mr. John Hector Cherry, Acting Sub-Collector of Sholapore.

Mr. Edward Grant to be Register to the Court of Sudder Adawlut and Sudder Foujdarry Adawlut.

Mr. George Lettsome Elliot, Acting First Register at Ahmedabad, and Acting Senior Assistant to the Criminal Judge.

Mr. John Vibart to be Acting Register

at Kaira, and Acting Senior Assistant to the Criminal Judge.

Mr. John Hornby Little, Acting First Assistant to the Political Agent at Sattara.

Mr. Richard Mills to be First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate in the Northern Concan.

Mr. John Pyne to be Second Register at Surat (Acting First Register at Surat), and Acting Senior Assistant to the Criminal Judge.

Mr. J. C. Munro to be First Assistant to the Collector in the Southern Mahratta Country.

Er. Marry Borrodaile to be Second Register at Ahmedabad, and additional Senior Assistant to the Criminal Judge.

Mr. William Richard Morris to be Acting Second Assistant to the Political Agent at Sattara.

Mr. Edmund Holland to be Assistant to the Register in the Southern Concan, and Assistant to the Criminal Judge.

Mr. John Warden to be Assistant to the Collector in the Southern Mahratta Country.

Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw, ditto, ditto.

Mr. R. K. Pringle, ditto, ditto.

Mr. F. Franco to be Assistant to the Collector in the Southern Concan.

Mr. N. Hornby to be Assistant to the Collector of Kaira.

Mr. G. C. Wroughton to be Assistant to the Collector in Candeish.

Mr. William Willes to be Assistant to the Collector of Poona.

Mr. Edmund Montgomery to be Assistant to the Political Agent at Sattara.

Mr. J. W. Muspratt to be Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. Henry R. Allan Harrison to be Assistant to the Collector of Kaira.

Mr. O. Hanson to be Assistant to the Register at Broach, and Assistant to the Criminal Judge.

Mr. R. T. Webb to be Assistant to the Collector of Broach.

Mr. J. H. Farquharson to be Assistant to the Register at Surat, and Assistant to the Criminal Judge.

Mr. H. Brown to be Assistant to the Register in the Northern Concan, and Assistant to the Criminal Judge.

Mr. Charles Gore Houlton to be Assistant to the Political Agent at Sattara.

Aug. 2. Capt. Archibald Robertson to be Collector and Magistrate of Surat.

Mr. Gilbert More to be Collector and Magistrate of Kaira.

Mr. William James Lumsden to be Acting Collector, and Magistrate of Surat.

Mr. William Gordon to be First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Broach.

Mr. Harry Borrodaile to be Acting First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona.

Mr. David Blane to be Acting Second Register to the Court of Adawlut at Ahmedabad, 6th August 1831.

Mr. Robert Eden, of the Madras Civil Service, to be Assistant to the Principal Collector and Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country.

Mr. J. A. Stevenson, ditto, ditto.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

June 21. Lieut. Col. Turner's appointment of Lieut. Otley, Brigade Quart. Mast., to receive charge of the Bazar, with the field detachment under his command, is confirmed.

26. James Henderson, Esq. is appointed Secretary to the Government in the Military Department.

July 3. Capt. E. H. Bellasis is appointed Military Secretary to the Hon. the Governor.

4. Capt. D. Wilson is appointed a Member of the Committee for the Distribution of the Conkan Prize Money, in the room of Capt. Hutchinson.

5. Capt. Long is appointed to act for Lieut. Iredell as Assist. Comr. at Surat, during the latter's absence on sick certificate.

6. Lieut. James Craig, Acting Adj. of 2d bat. 9th regt. N.I., is appointed to the situation of Fort Adjutant of Ahmednuggur, vacated by Capt. Gibbon.

9. The field force in Kattywar, lately under the command of Lieut. Col. the Hon. L. Stanhope, having been broken up, Lieut. Col. Barclay, of the 1st regt. of Lt. Cav., is appointed to command the detachment remaining in the province, until it shall be deemed requisite to reduce it to a permanent establishment, and permitted to draw the allowances of a Brigadier.

20. Brev. Capt. Wm. Black is appointed to succeed Capt. Barr as Secretary to the Military Fund, from 21st of May last.

31. Capt. Burrowes, H.M. 65th regt., is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Hon. the Governor, from the date of the death of Capt. Marriott.

Aug. 2. Lieut. Col. the Hon. Lincoln Stanhope, H.M. 17th Drags., is appointed Inspector of Cavalry and also of Horse Artillery, so far as their Riding, Drill, and other Evolutions with Cavalry are concerned, under this Presidency, until further orders.

Lieut. Col. Stanhope will be guided by the instructions of his Ex. the Commander in Chief, in the execution of the duties of his appointment.

Lieut. Gordon, 4th regt. N.I., to be an Assistant under Maj. Sutherland, in the Survey of the Deccan.

9. Lieut. Campbell, attached to the Sur-

vey Department in the Deccan from 26th May 1880, is appointed to succeed to the vacancy occasioned by the transfer of Ens. Slight.

10. In consequence of Maj. Litchfield's promotion, he is relieved from the duties on which he is at present employed in the Persian Gulf; and Capt. Soillieux, of the 1st regt. of Lt. Cav., is appointed to succeed him.

Maj. Litchfield will, however, continue in the Gulf for a period of three months from the date of Capt. Soillieux's arrival there, the latter Officer acting under him during that time.

16. Lieut. H. C. Holland, Major of Brigade to the Troops at Bhooj, is removed to the same situation at Kairah, vacant by the appointment of Capt. Stamper to the Commissariat; and Lieut. Geo. Moore, of the 1st bat. 9th regt. N.I., is nominated Major of Brigade to the Troops stationed at Bhooj.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Aug. 13. Lieut. E. Sparrow, 1st regt. Lt. Cav., being reported qualified to perform the duties of Interp. in the Hindoostani language, is appointed Interp. and Quar. Mast. to that regt. from the 6th of this month.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

2d Regt. June 28. Lieut. Chas. Johnson, to act as Quar. Mast. to 2d bat.

4th Regt. July 10. Lieut. T. C. Parr, 1st bat., to act as Adj. to that bat. from 1st of May, until Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Graham can join.

20. Lieut. F. Walker having tendered the resignation of his Commission in the Hon. Company's Service, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to accept it.

7th Regt. June 26. Ens. S. C. Spence to be Lieut. vice Durie, deceased; date of rank 10th June 1821.

8th Regt. July 23. Lieut. B. Seton, 2d bat., is appointed to perform the duties of Quart. Mast.

9th Regt. July 6. Lieut. John Worthy, 2d bat., is appointed Adj. to that bat., in the room of Lieut. Craig; date of appointment 1st July 1821.

10th Regt. July 23. Capt. B. Gerrans, 2d bat., to be Interp. to that bat. from the 6th of this month, until further orders.

Aug. 18. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) John McIntire to be Capt. vice Perkins, deceased; date of rank 11th June 1821.

Lieut. A. Seymour to be Capt., vice Bamford, deceased; ditto 14th Aug. 1821.

12th Regt. July 31. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. Ogilvie to be Capt.; and Ens. Chas. Denton to be Lieut.; in succession to Betts, deceased; date of rank 19th July 1821.

Removals.

July 8. Ens. Jas. Harvey is transferred, at his own request, from the Bombay Europ. regt. to the 9th regt. N.I., where he will rank as Junior Ensign next below Ens. H. Macan; and Ens. W. S. Moncrieffe is transferred, at his own request, from the 9th to the Bombay Europ. regt., where he will rank as Junior Ensign next below Ens. Wm. Wade.

CADETS PERMANENTLY POSTED.

Aug. 18. The rank of the undermentioned Cadets having been received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, they are permanently posted to regiments, with dates of commissions assigned them, as Ensigns and Lieutenants, as follows:

John Swanson, to rank as Ens. 11th Feb. 1821, Lieut. 11th June 1821, posted to 10th regt. N.I.

Ralph Sillar, as Ens. 11th Feb. 1821, Lieut. 21st July 1821, to 4th do.

Fred. Ottey, as Ens. 11th Feb. 1821, as Lieut. 14th Aug. 1821, to 10th do.

M. Thackthwaite, do. do. 7th do.

Alex. Woodburn, do. do., 12th do.

Edw. Burgess, do. do., 12th do.

Geo. Candy, do. do., 2d do.

R. W. Honnor, do. do., 2d do.

J. B. Glennie, do. do., 4th do.

Thos. Candy, do. do., 10th do.

Alex. Levingston, do. do., 4th do.

Chas. Morley, as Ens. 13th Feb. 1821, Lieut. 14th Aug. 1821, to 10th do.

Dav. Carstairs, as Ens. 15th Feb. 1821, Lieut. 14th Aug. 1821, to 3d do. (not arrived).

John Beck, do. do., 11th do. (not arrived).

G. W. Oakes, as Ens. 20th Feb. 1821, Lieut. 14th Aug. 1821, to 7th do.

Herbet Mayo, do. do., 6th do.

Chas. Clutton, do. do., 11th do.

A. R. Wilson, do. do., 7th do.

Fred. Cox, do. do., Europ. Regt.

Benj. Crispin, do. do., 8th regt. N.I. (not arrived).

R. John Crozier, do. do., Europ. Regt.

R. T. Lancaster, as Ens. 21st Feb. 1821, Lieut. 14th Aug. 1821, to 5th regt. N.I.

Thos. Mitchell, do. do., 8th do.

1st. Philipps, do. do., 1st do.

Rd. Sellwood, do. do., 6th do.

A. F. D. Frazer, do. do., 9th do.

John Kerr Glasgow, do. do., 1st do.

T. B. Forster, do. do., 9th do.

R. J. Littlewood, do. do., 5th do.

Walter Maxwell, do. do., 3d do.

John Liddell, do. do., 12th do.

Walter Stewart, do. do., 12th do.

W. A. Wroughton, do. do., 2d do.

Philip Parkhouse, do. do., 2d do.

J. G. Thompson, do. do., 4th do.

Hugh Coventry, do. do., 10th do.

A. N. Maclean, do. do., 4th do.

Geo. Thornton, do. do., 10th do.

ARTILLERY.

July 3. Lieut. J. Walker is appointed to act as Adj. and Quart. mas. to the Artillery in Guzerat.

6. Capt. Schuler, of the Artillery, with Lieut. Colonel Turner's Field detachment, is placed in charge of the Ordnance Store Department, on the allowance of 100 rupees per month, from the 13th of April last.

ENGINEERS.

July 12. Ens. Francis Outram, of Engineers, is appointed to the situation of Draftsman, vacated by the death of Ens. Dashwood; date of appointment 1st July 1821.

Aug. 2. Sub. Conduct. John Williams, of the Gun-carriage Manufactory, is appointed Overseer in the Engineer Department, on the pay and allowance of a Conductor.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

June 23. Assist. Surg. Anderson is appointed to the medical duties of the Hon. Company's cruiser Discovery, in the room of Assist. Surg. Downie, appointed Surgeon to the Court of Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

Mr. Assist. Surg. Davies appointed to H. C. cruiser Vestal is cancelled, and that officer is placed at the disposal of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

28. Mr. Fergusson, Sub. Assist. Surg., in charge of the medical duties of the Antelope cruiser, is directed, on the arrival of that vessel at Mocha, to remain in medical charge of the Residency there until an Assist. Surg. can be permanently appointed.

July 26. Mr. Barra is appointed Surg. to the Residency at Mocha, and will proceed there at the opening of the season, continuing in the mean time to perform the duties of his present station.

FURLOUGHS.

June 28. Lieut. James Iredell, Assist. Commissary at Surat, to sea on sick certificate, for ten months.

July 4. Capt. H. R. Deschamps, 2d bat. 12th regt. N.I., to England, on urgent private affairs, for three years.

11. Surg. W. Gall, 8th regt. N.I., to ditto for three years, on sick certificate.

Lieut. G. F. Penley, 2d bat. 8th regt. N. I., ditto, ditto, ditto.

Aug. 9. Lieut. Robert Mignan, European Regiment, ditto, ditto, ditto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAIL AT AHMEDNUGGER.—ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF THE PRISONERS.

Ahmednugger, Aug. 19, 1821.—"We had a free and gentle passage of arms here

last night. The civil prisoners got possession of the jail about 11 o'clock, after overpowering the guards, which consisted of 12 sepoys, and from 80 to 100 sebundies. They captured almost all the arms and ammunition of the latter, and 10 muskets, without cartridges or bayonets, of the former.

It had been the custom for the sepoys to go into the different cells with the jailor, to inspect the irons of the prisoners, about sunset, with bayonets in their hands, leaving their muskets in the area of the jail; and when thus divided, the prisoners (total 257 I hear) rushed out with loud shouts and seized the arms. They laid about them so manfully that the guard thought the best plan would be to secure the prisoners by running out and shutting the gate behind them, which they effected, but in the scuffle 1 sepoy and a few sebundies were shut in also.

At this time the troops were on parade, and heard the firing which forthwith commenced between the prisoners, sepoys, and sebundies. A couple of companies immediately marched to the place, but on their arrival it was found that nothing more could then be done than to surround the jail and prevent the escape of the insurgents. A consultation was held, and it having been resolved to blow open the gate and carry it by storm, a six pounder was sent for.

The day had now declined, and as the guns were all mounted on the works of the fort, it took a considerable time to lower one, remount it, and drag it to the Pettah. The energy of those on whom the labour devolved, however, overcame all difficulties. In the mean time, Mr. Pottinger and Major Staunton made arrangements for the attack, and some of the sepoys having mounted the wall by means of scaling ladders, the insurgents were kept in tolerable order by their fire.

They, however, occasionally returned it, and every now and then assailed us with a shower of stones, accompanied by a furious shout of Deen! Deen! as if they had made up their minds to escape or perish in the attempt. In the intervals of comparative silence, we could distinctly hear them striking off their fetters, which they were enabled to do from having got possession of a set of blacksmith's tools at the time of the assault.

Ten o'clock struck, and as the last stroke died on the breeze, the rattling of the gun through "the street" warned us that ere long many a proud spirit should bite the dust.

The six-pounder was instantly run up and fired at the gate, muzzle touching, but without effect. It was tried again and the folding doors opened slowly.

The scene which followed was truly magnificent.

The light company of the 2d extra battalion, backed by a party of the 1st bat. 8th reg. and 40 sepahis, well armed, rushed in, and at the same moment the jail-yard was splendidly illuminated with numerous flambeaux and blue lights. The glancing of the sabres, the blue glittering of the bayonets, and the countenances of the men, the wild shrieks of the dying wounded, and the echo of musquetry employed in blowing open the inner doors, through the vaulted roof of the mosque now used as a jail, had at that hour of the night an effect which surpasses all description.

The slaughter soon ceased, and it was found that in the short space of five minutes between 30 and 40 of the insurgents were killed, and near 70 had been severely wounded, chiefly by the sabre and bayonet; some of the slain were equipped and accounted in the spoil taken from the sepundies.

The coolness, and steady obedience to orders of all the troops, surpassed every thing I had seen before. All who asked quarter after the first rush were spared.

Our loss consists of, 1st bat. 8th regt., three privates wounded; 2d extra bat., one havildar, two naiks, four privates wounded; Sepundies, one jemadar and a few men wounded.

The sepoy and some of the sepundies who were shut in the jail we found alive, but one sepundie had been killed."—*Anonymous communication addressed to the Editor of the Bombay Courier.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay Sessions.

On Saturday last (July 14) the third Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and jail delivery for this town and island, &c., commenced.

The Hon. the Recorder shortly recapitulated the nature of the several bills which would be laid before the Grand Jury: he said it was not necessary for him to say much to gentlemen so thoroughly acquainted with the nature of the duties they had to perform as the present Grand Jury, and concluded by recommending that the Grand Jury, or a deputation, should visit the Country Jail, as a measure which, on general principles, would be beneficial; for although he had no reason to suspect there was any cause of complaint existing, but on the contrary had reason to believe that good order and good management prevailed, yet these periodical visitings he considered as extremely useful and proper.

The Grand Jury having retired with the bills, the Court adjourned till Monday.

The Foreman of the Grand Jury, on presenting the last of the bills, stated to the Court, that in pursuance of his Lordship's recommendation, the jail had been visited; that the Jury had found the alterations which had been recommended some

time since, were in progress under the inspection of a committee appointed by the Government, and would very soon be completed. That the internal management and economy of the jail appeared to be conducted in a highly satisfactory manner; a remarkable proof of which he mentioned, that amongst nearly 130 persons at present confined in it, there was not a single case of sickness.

There was nothing interesting in any of the cases tried, and we shall therefore confine our report to a bare enumeration of the verdicts and sentences.

1. John Mendes, true bill for murder; the man not being in custody, a bench warrant issued to apprehend him.

2. Bappoo Ballpooi Bhoi, true bill for stealing in a dwelling-house; found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for seven years.

3. Ballo Kessoe Coonjee, true bill for stealing in a dwelling-house; found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for life.

4. Shaik Mahomed Husson, true bill for stealing in a dwelling-house; found guilty, recommended to mercy, and sentenced to be transported for seven years.

5. Balloo Mahomed Issub Vasker, true bill for stealing in a dwelling house; pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be transported for life.

6. Meer Futtey Ally Meer Bilab Ally, true bill for stealing in a dwelling-house; not guilty, and discharged.

7. Huzraz Tucker Lohana, true bill for burglary; found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for life.

8. Shaik Jewan, Abboo Rama, Raja Emailj and Gocul Poonjee, true bill for larceny; and against Dossa Tyebjee for receiving the stolen goods.

Shaik Jewan and Gocul Poonjee were found guilty, the former sentenced to seven years' transportation, and the latter, on account of his youth, to a private whipping in the jail. The others were found not guilty, and with the prisoners against whom no bills had been preferred or found, were discharged by proclamation.

9. A true bill was found against Sullamon Cassim, the syrang of the grab ship Bombay Merchant, Captain Hyland, and 14 others of the crew, for a conspiracy. Sullamon Cassim and another pleaded not guilty, and traversed the indictment till next Sessions. The others not being in custody, nor under recognizance, a bench warrant was issued for their apprehension. The trials of the prisoners being completed on Tuesday, and the jail delivered, the Court adjourned the Sessions from day to day till further orders. — *Bombay Cour.* July 21.

MURDER OF THE RAJAH OF KOLAPOOR.

Accounts from Dharwar, dated the 21st July, mention the murder of the Rajah of

Kolapoor, who was shot in his palace with a pistol on the 16th July by a silledar of the name of Syajee Bajee Moblie. His Highness was shot about three o'clock and died about nine in the evening, in the 25d year of his age.

The perpetration of this atrocious act is ascribed to motives of private revenge, although it is not improbable the murderer may have been urged on to the completion of his purpose by the instigations of several disaffected characters in the neighbourhood of Kolapoor. It appears that about 15 years ago the village of Samngan was granted to the silledar on service tenure. This grant was resumed some months ago. The silledar, in order to get his village restored, and to obtain also some arrears of pay, had been for some time an unsuccessful suitor at the Rajah's durbar. Upon the rejection of his claims, he seems to have resolved to murder the Rajah, and he accomplished his design with the assistance of his relations. The Rajah has left a son, an infant of two years and a half old, and the Government is now carried on under the superintendence of the late Rajah's mother and the high priest, who formerly ruled the country during the late Rajah's minority. — *Bombay Cour.* Aug. 4.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

In a letter from the Rev. Henry Davies to the Assistant Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, dated Bombay, June 2, 1821, an affecting account is given of the ravages, in that place, of the malady which has proved so fatal in many parts of India. He writes: "My spirits have been greatly depressed, for some days past, by the awful ravages of the cholera morbus. This dreadful disease has been, for some weeks, raging in all directions; but it did not appear in Bombay till about a fortnight ago; and, on the 28th of last month, it entered the barracks in which the Bombay European Regiment is quartered, and in three days I followed to the grave thirty-two persons: five more were buried yesterday, and the work of death is still going on.

"I have seen every case which has been admitted into the Hospital. Never have I witnessed any thing more heart-rending. Young men, stout and healthy, brought in in the morning, and dead in the evening! One can hardly conceive any thing more dreadful, than the awful realities of eternity developing themselves, in such an unexpected manner, to numbers, who thought, if they thought on the subject at all, that the period was far distant.

"The disease has been such, as, in by far the greater number of instances, completely to defy every human effort. The remedies applied, though the most powerful that can be imagined, have entirely

failed. One circumstance is very striking, that, with the exception of two cases, the men were, to all appearance, in perfect health, the moment before they were attacked: some of them were taken ill while on parade, and some while lying on their beds: several of them having eaten hearty breakfasts at eight o'clock, have been screaming in agony, and brought to death's door, by ten or eleven.

"The remedies used are, first, copious bleeding, till the patient nearly faints.—Secondly, twenty grains of calomel are administered, and washed down with 100 or 120 drops of laudanum, in a glass of brandy. If this dose remains, two ounces of pure brandy and four ounces of Madeira wine are given every hour. These, with the hot-bath, the water so heated as almost to scald, are the means on which the only hope of restoration depends: but sometimes, in what are called the cold cases, it is impossible, even by the application of the most powerful stimulants, to produce any thing like re-action. The pulse ceases, almost as soon as the disease appears; the most dreadful spasms in the legs, arms, thighs, and bowels, accompany the attack. I have seen men held down by six others, with great difficulty.

"One thing has comforted me greatly: I have found them, with a very few exceptions, sensible to the last; and this has afforded me an opportunity, watching a momentary interval of rest, to whisper the offers of mercy through the precious blood of Christ to many of these poor creatures." — *Mission. Reg.*

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England: Lieut. T. Chambers; Mr. Dick; Messrs. Pouterdent, Prescott, Sweedland, Harvey, Fraser, Thompson, Brett, and Ore, cadets; Mr. Crispin and Mr. Hale, civil service; Mrs. Hale and two children; Mr. C. Morley, cadet; and Mr. C. Boyce, volunteer for marine service.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

July 18. Ship Hoogly, Robson, from Calcutta.

— Ship Lowjee Family, Setou, from China.

22. Ship Waterloo, Alsager, from London and St. Helena.

Aug. 10. Ship Orpheus (free-trader), Finlay, from London 20th Feb.

21. Ship Cadmus (free-trader), Appleby, from the Downs 6th April.

Departures.

July 15. Ships Farquharson, Cruickshanks; Inglish, Boreadale; Caroline, Crawford; and Royal Charlotte, Howell, for China.

— Ship Britannia, Snodgrass, for Madras.

16. Ship Volunteer, Waterman, for Calcutta.

— Ship Charlotte, Stevenson, for China.

29. Ships Charles Grant, Scott; Marquis Camden, Larkins; and Kent, Cobb; for China.

— Ship Bombay Castle, Hutchinson, for Madras and Calcutta

Aug. 23. Ship Waterloo, Alager, for China.—*Passengers*: Lieut. Rose and Mr. Pitcairn, H. C. marine; Lieut. Webb, H. C. artillery.

BIRTHS.

June 27. The lady of the Rev. Jas. Clew, Minister of the Scotch Church, of a daughter.

July 5. At Storm Hall, the lady of Benj. Phillips, Esq., 1st Member of the Marine Board, of a daughter.

24. In Rampart Row, the lady of Wm. Fenwick, Esq., of a daughter.

27. The lady of J. Farish, Esq., Secretary to Government, of a still-born child.

Aug. 2. At Surat, the lady of the late John Morison, Esq., of a son.

4. At Cambala, the Hon. Mrs. Buchanan, of a son.

5. The lady of Dr. Conwell, of this Establishment, of a daughter.

8. At Fort Victoria, the lady of Capt. Morse, of a son.

9. The lady of Alex. Bell, Esq., of Tannah, of a son.

13. At Poonah, the wife of Mr. Conductor R. E. Willock, of the Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

14. In Rampart Row, the lady of Aratoon Apcar, Esq., of a son.

Lately. The lady of Archibald Inglis, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

June 10. On board the Sir Stephen Lushington, Capt. Wm. Perkins, of the 10th regt. N. I.

11. At Anjar, the infant daughter of Capt. Thomas Morgan, 4th regt. N. I., aged three months.

17. At Hyderabad, of the Cholera, Robert Palmer, Esq., of Ingeram, nephew of Wm. Palmer, Esq., of Hyderabad.

July 18. At Surat, Capt. Nathaniel Betts, of the 12th regt. and commanding the 1st extra battalion of Nat. Inf. "Death brings all distinctions to the same level," and the most correct eulogy which can be offered to the memory of a soldier, as well as the most satisfactory consolation to his relations and friends upon so melancholy an occasion, is to record the sentiments of that circle of acquaintance, in whose society the deceased passed the greatest part of his life, with the feelings of those men over whom he presided. In doing so, it may

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be asserted without the imputation of flattery, that few men have fallen in the prime of life, more sincerely and universally regretted than Capt. Betts. To the most unaffected manners and a warm heart, were combined in him those sterling virtues, which, while they at once stamped him as one of his Maker's "noblest works," secured to him at the same time the respect and love of his superiors and equals; and in no case has the attachment of Sepoys been more strongly or affectingly evinced than in the present instance; for no sooner had the report of his being dangerously ill reached the lines of the battalion that he commanded, than not only every native officer off duty, but many Sepoys with their families, flocked to his quarters, and when they saw that form, to which they were accustomed to look up for protection, a lifeless corpse, their honest feelings could be no longer restrained, but burst forth in a manner that would have done honour to the most civilized society. Every possible respect was paid to his remains, and the sense entertained of the loss which the service, and society in general, have sustained in this excellent officer, was but too truly marked in the countenances of the numerous spectators.

19. At Surat, after a short but painful illness, John Morison, Esq., Collector of that Zillah, in the 38th year of his age, and after having filled the above situation upwards of seventeen years. By the death of this truly worthy man, his family have sustained an irreparable loss; for in him they possessed all that constitutes the affectionate husband and father, the tried and steady friend. In society, the character of Mr. Morison was marked by the strictest integrity, and by a peculiar and uniform urbanity of manners, which secured him the confidence and esteem of all who knew him; and the regard in which he was held in his official capacity, amongst all classes of the natives, was affectingly evinced by a general suspension of business, and the almost incalculable number assembled to pay a last tribute of respect as his remains passed to the grave.

28. Thos. Norris, Esq., of this Presidency.

Aug. 2. Anna Louisa, the infant daughter of Lieut. G. W. Blachly, 7th N. I., of a lingering illness.

4. At Broach, Charles, the infant son of Capt. Campbell, Commissary of Stores, aged 11 months.

— Thos. Lawrie, infant son of the late Capt. Jas. Lawrie, of the H. C. Military Service, aged 3 years.

5. Jas. Lithgow, son of the late Lieut. Col. Jas. Lithgow, H. C. Military Service, aged about 12 years.

— Of the hooping cough, Emily Sophia, infant daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Henry William and Mrs. Sophia Sealy, aged one year and eleven days.

19. Capt. J. S. Bamford, of the 2d bat.
10th regt. N. I.

14. Mr. John Hart.

CEYLON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court, Colombo, July 9, 1821.

Fines for Non-attendance on Juries.

The Chief Justice.—“It may be remembered, that at the last criminal session it was thought necessary to summon a jury of Europeans.

As the Europeans in this settlement are principally the gentlemen filling offices under Government, who have other highly important duties to discharge, the Court (unless in cases where the charter imperatively requires such a Jury) has hitherto been very sparing in calling for their attendance.

Accordingly, in the course of ten years, which have occurred since the establishment of Juries in this island, there have been but two instances in which such a Jury has been summoned, unless for the trial of Europeans.

In the first of these instances, this course was adopted on the application of the public prosecutor, in an instance where the Cutcherry of an out-station had been robbed to a great extent, under suspicious circumstances; and a very minute investigation, by an intelligent and unbiassed Jury, was found to be necessary.

In the last case, the character of a magistrate was at stake; his secretary had made a charge against him of disgraceful peculation, in consequence of which he was deprived of his office; the secretary was in his turn accused of conspiracy, and the prosecutor and prisoner were so extensively connected amongst all the Burgher inhabitants of Colombo, that it would have been impossible from that class to select a jury of which the members would not be liable to imputation on the one side or the other; in such a case, the Court felt it right to exercise its power of appointing an European jury, as most likely to do strict justice between the parties.

The result was, that the character of the magistrate was, after a full and accurate investigation, by the verdict of a most respectable and highly intelligent jury, completely vindicated.

It is to shew that the Court has not vexatiously or wantonly required the attendance of those gentlemen, that these two cases, the only cases in which it has exercised this power, have been mentioned; but taking all the cases in which the services of Europeans have been required at Colombo, since the year 1811, they amount to fifteen in ten years, requiring

on an average, an attendance of a few hours, in one day, once in eight months.

Yet this is a service from which these gentlemen seem to shrink as from a labour almost degrading to them; and narrow as is the number from which an European jury can be selected, still narrower would it be, were all the evasions and excuses offered to have effect.

The number of Europeans in Colombo, capable of serving on juries, appears by the official return to be thirty-two; the accidental presence of two gentlemen from the out-stations, increased it on the last occasion to thirty-four.

Out of this number ten gentlemen (nearly one-third) failed to attend; the Court did not exercise the power given to it by the charter, of immediately fining them, but reserved the subject to this term, to give opportunities of making such excuses as they might be able to offer.

Neither would it willingly resort to the more severe measure of punishing this neglect by imprisonment, although power to do so is entrusted to it by charter.

There seems to be a remarkable anxiety in some of these gentlemen, to establish a title to exemption from this duty.—We can acknowledge none, the law does not sanction, nor do circumstances allow them; in the instance of Members of Council indeed, the courtesy of the Judges has hitherto prevented their being called upon, and in that of the Deputy Secretary of Government, a becoming attention to the convenience of the Governor, near whose person that officer is constantly required, has dispensed with his attendance.

But in no other instance, though various efforts have been made to establish them, have any exemptions been admitted, nor by law could they be admitted by the Court.

Reduced by these circumstances to the number of thirty-four, and by the neglect of attendance to twenty-four, there remained on the occasion of which I now speak but that number, out of whom thirteen jurors were to be elected by lot. Were this disinclination encouraged by the easiness of the Court, it is obvious, that the non-attendance of a few more, and the exercise of the prisoner's right of absolutely challenging five would fritter down the election by lot, into the mockery of putting in thirteen names (if so many were pleased to attend) into the urn to draw out the same names as the jurors to be sworn.

But it is not in the particular instance of Europeans themselves, that the inconvenience is most severely felt; it is in the very bad example which is thus set to the natives; it is in the eagerness with which that bad example is imitated: the natives see the exemption from juries sought as a privilege by these gentlemen, and instead

of feeling as they ought, and as a proper and ready obedience to the law in their superior, would show them, that it is a privilege to be permitted to sit upon juries, they strain every nerve to escape this terrible duty, and we are wearied every session with excuses and applications, from the least occupied people in existence endeavouring to avoid this sacrifice of their precious time. Nay, the very lounging idler who saunters all day in our veranda, disturbing the Court with his silly gabble, will, when called to exercise this duty, approach with all the earnestness of a person anxious to escape a heavy penalty; and if he can by any fraud or contrivance impose upon the Court so as to be spared his attendance, turn to his companions with the exultation of one who had established a valuable claim, and return to his idle uselessness with gratified vanity.

And why will English gentlemen set an example so unworthy of English feelings; why will they not rather uphold with anxious reverence this inestimable privilege? where else can they look with such unmixed confidence for protection and security to life or honour, as to the trial by jury?

It has been suggested, but I cannot believe it, that some of these gentlemen imagine that an attendance on this Court lessens the respect in which they wish to be held by the natives; if there be a person capable of such egregious folly he is an object of pity; if there be one who would for such feeling, surrender the right of trial by jury, (and it may be destroyed by neglect or contempt, as effectually as by violence), he is a wretched calculator, miserable man, who would sell his birthright for the paltry meagre administered to his vanity, in the stupid wonder of ignorance and servility.

I trust that we shall not again have to make observations of this kind, and that it is only necessary to awaken the more respectable feelings of our countrymen to put an end to this very bad practice; in the hope that this may occur, and in proof of our anxiety to avoid harsh measures, as long as possible, we do now remit all the fines of the last criminal session.—*Ceylon Gaz.*

TIGER DESTROYED.

We are happy to state, that a tiger was destroyed near Gallee, on the 26th ult. which is supposed to be the same animal, whose visits to that neighbourhood have previously been attended with fatal consequences. This object, however, we are sorry to add, was not affected before further destruction of human life—a man named Polonevillegey Adrian having been killed by a tiger on the 24th instant, in

his garden, at the village of Ettalagode, distant about two miles from the Cutcherry; and a girl named Pasqualillagay Babeharry, at the house of her mother, in the village of Holawagode, on the very morning the animal was destroyed.

A party of villagers, under the direction of the Cutcherry Modellar, traced the tiger in the course of the day, to a tree in the jungle, in which he had taken up his station, leaving the mangled body of the girl at the foot of it; he was hunted from that position, and in a short time killed. The animal was brought to the Cutcherry in the evening, and being opened, was found to contain two of the fingers and the hair of the unfortunate girl that had been carried off that morning.—*Ceylon Paper*, July 7.

LOSS OF THE SHIP FATTALVAHOOD.

We regret to state, that the country ship Fattalvahood, of 400 tons, commanded by Mr. W. Richardson, has foundered off the eastern coast of the island, near Ambelapokene, a village in the Wannu. The only particulars that have reached us of this occurrence are contained in a report of the circumstance made to the Collector of Trincomalee, by the sitting Magistrate at Mollétivee, who proceeded to the spot as soon as he heard of the wreck, with the view of rendering every assistance to the unfortunate sufferers, and of saving as much as was practicable of the vessel, and the cargo she had on board.

The Fattalvahood is stated to have sailed from Bombay on the 3d June, bound to Madras; and that when she had passed Trincomalee, she sprung a leak, which admitted water into the vessel so freely, as to leave no chance of keeping her afloat, until she could be brought into Trincomalee, the nearest harbour. Her Commander consequently determined to run the ship on shore, in order to save the crew, and in the expectation of preserving a part of her cargo; the wind however, veering round soon after, and blowing off the land with some violence, this object was not effected, and the ship sunk at eleven A. M., on the 25th, in six fathom water, and about six miles from the shore, off Ambelapokene, where she remains in nearly an erect position, with the water almost over her lower main heads. Every soul on board was safely landed at the village in the boats belonging to the ship, but at the time this report was made, no part of her cargo had been saved.—*Ceylon Gov. Gaz.*

BIRTH.

July 17. At Jaffna, the lady of Chas. Edward Layard, Esq., his Majesty's Civil Service, of a son.

DEATH.

June 14. At Trincomalee, after a short illness, Mr. George R. Ewbank, Chief Clerk in the Storekeeper's Office of his Majesty's Naval Yard, at that port: a young man of an amiable disposition, and of great abilities, deeply regretted and much lamented by all who knew him; by whose death the Crown has lost a most valuable and faithful servant.

NICOBAR ISLANDS.

REPORTED SEIZURE OF A BRITISH VESSEL.—
SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER OF AN ENGLISH
RESIDENT IN THE ISLAND OF NONCOWRY.

Penang, May 16, 1821.—A report prevailed here some time since that a ship had been cut off at the Nicobar Islands, with no further accounts: the following letter, favoured us by Capt. Brisley, commander of the Covelong, recently arrived from Rangoon, we regret to say, confirms the fact of such an occurrence; and we give it at length, as it contains information which will be found useful and interesting to those navigating in the Bay of Bengal, and who are in the habit of touching at the Nicobars for refreshments:—

"I am sorry to say, that the report we had here some time ago of a vessel having been cut off at the Nicobars is confirmed beyond a doubt. Capt. De Souza, who came a passenger with me from Rangoon, has given me the following particulars, and which I send to you for publication.

Capt. De Souza was at Bompoka, one of the Nicobar Islands, in December last, and learnt from an Englishman residing there, that a ship from Bengal had been cut off, and all hands massacred by the natives of Noncowry, another of the Nicobar Islands. He is perfectly satisfied as to the truth of this report, as he had been an eye witness to the Noncowry boats coming to the Island he was at, with silk piece goods, doorials, rice, sugar, &c., bartering with the natives of Bompoka for tobacco and dollars, and at such a price which leaves no doubt as to their being the produce of rapine and plunder.

The above is the substance of the account I have obtained from Capt. De Souza, on that subject; but it has often been a matter of surprise and astonishment to me that the inhabitants of Noncowry should so much differ from the natives of the other Nicobar Islands, particularly those of the Car Nicobar, at which Island I have frequently touched, and have had opportunities of observing and knowing them to be of a character most hospitable and inoffensive. It is however my opinion that the natives of Noncowry are not naturally bad, but are led and in-

stigated to the commission of crimes and depredations by one or two Caffrees, who have been long residing at Noncowry, and were originally transported from Tranquebar, when the Danes had a settlement on the Island. There appear to be strong grounds for this suspicion, and whilst they remain there, they will render the approach of vessels to the Island for refreshments very unsafe. I am further confirmed in my suspicions against the Caffrees, by the circumstance of its not being the first instance of vessels having been cut off at that place. About twelve years ago, a brig, whose name I do not recollect, but I believe belonging to Madras, was cut off, and all hands, with the exception of one or two men, were killed. There was also another brig belonging to Madras, with the commander of which, Capt. Price, I was acquainted, who, on his arrival at Rangoon, informed me that he had very narrowly escaped losing his brig and all their lives through the beforementioned Caffrees.

There appears, in my opinion, a great deal of suspicion attached to the Englishman who resides at Bompoka. The account he gave of himself to Capt. De Souza, is as follows: That he had deserted from an English Ship which touched at Noncowry for water, and that the natives refused to let him leave the Island unless he gave them something by way of ransom. Capt. De Souza then remarked to him, that he was not now at Noncowry, but at Bompoka, and that the inhabitants of the latter Island would not prevent his leaving it, and even if they did, it was not difficult for him to go on board the brig, and that he (Capt. De Souza) would be very happy to take him away. This man declined taking advantage of the offer, but remained at Bompoka when Capt. De Souza sailed.

These circumstances lead me to suggest that it would be very satisfactory to those concerned, if it could be ascertained what ship it is which has thus been cut off, and if possible, some measures taken to deter the Noncowrans from committing any future depredations, and to secure the safety of vessels touching at their Island in distress or for refreshments.

A ship which sailed from Bengal last year for the Persian Gulf is missing, and no account whatever has yet been received of her; it is therefore very probable that the ship alluded to by Capt. De Souza may be her; and although it may be observed that a vessel bound to the Persian Gulf can have no business at Noncowry, many instances have occurred of greater improbabilities happening to shipping.

This account I should think will be of service to persons navigating in the Bay of Bengal, as it will be a caution to them

how to act, should they be obliged to touch at Noncowry.—*Cal. Paper.*

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR: I observed in your Paper of Saturday, that it was supposed a ship had been cut off at the Nicobar Islands: for further and stronger proofs regarding the character of the Englishman that resides there, I beg to state the following circumstances, for the information of Commanders who may be passing that way. In the month of December 1820, the ship *Indiana*, Capt. J. Pearl, passed the Nicobars on her way from Penang to this place. When off the Island of Terressa, about six P.M., they were suddenly surprised by the approach of a boat containing about fourteen men, who very dexterously rowed alongside, and came on board. One of them spoke a little English, and was the bearer of a letter from an Englishman, dated April 1820, stating that he was very poor and distressed. The letter was directed to any English ships that should happen to pass that way, begging them to take him away, and also requesting them to send him some old clothes, as he was destitute of almost all the necessaries of life. His name is Wm. Worthington, but the natives call him John. This letter excited the attention of Capt. Pearl, the Hon. John Macallister, and several other gentlemen, passengers; who immediately dispatched the boat with a large quantity of clothing and a note from Capt. Pearl, stating that he would wait for him off Bompoka, or Pomboke, the island upon which he resided.

The ship was accordingly hove to off the Island, and continued to burn Marooning lights every hour during the night; and a gun was fired every four hours. At six A.M. several boats came alongside, among which was the one that had been dispatched for the European. The people stated that he could not come so far out, but requested that the ship would come into the harbour, and anchor; and he would supply her with all the different productions of the Islands. Many of the boats contained old copper and nails, which they reported to have been taken from a ship that had been wrecked there. The prices they demanded for their articles were beyond measure exorbitant; but they said that they dared not take less, as that was the price fixed by the European, unless the ship came to anchor. By one of the boats we learned, that he had been in the habit of sending this petition to every ship that passed, in order to profit by trading with them. The Island of Bompoka, or Pomboke, is a very delightful place; the natives have something of the Malay countenance, and are remarkably stout, and well made. They appear an open, hospitable, and inoffensive people.

At seven, the *Indiana* filled and made all sail, leaving the natives to enjoy the fruits of their labour for their pains, as we could purchase nothing of them excepting a few bird's nests. While off the Island of Noncowry, several boats came off containing old sheet copper, bolts, and nails; but we could not learn from them whence they procured them. In one of the boats there was a Portuguese looking man, decently dressed in the European style.

I am, Sir,

C. D. MURPHY,

Late 1st Officer of the *Indiana*.

SINGAPORE.

Private accounts from Singapore represent that infant colony as in a very promising state, and the writers are sanguine in their expectations, with regard to its future prosperity. Its advantages are highly appreciated by those who visit it, and the idea of giving it up to the Dutch is deprecated generally. Rumours, however, prevailed there, at the date of these accounts, having an entirely opposite complexion. By their latest communications from Batavia, it was understood that the Dutch intended to withdraw their claim on Singapore, but this intelligence is weakened by the reports with which it is coupled, that they were also inclined to give up Rhio, and even to abandon Banca to the British. Such measures would be directly contrary to the system of policy on which they have acted since their return to India, and are unlikely to take place, even on the supposition that they have found these settlements to be uselessly burdensome and expensive. They may find it ruinous to persist in their extensive plans for preserving an absolute ascendancy in their eastern seas, but their characteristic jealousy would deter them from giving a preponderance to British influence in that quarter by a transfer of possessions which would lead to that result.—*Cal. Paper of July 23.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

We have received Sydney Gazettes to the 11th Aug., inclusive. Governor Macquarie had returned to Sydney about the middle of July, from a visit of inspection to Van Dieman's Land, and an official account of the present state of that colony was published in the Sydney Gazette soon after his arrival. We believe it has already been made public in this country, but a brief sketch of its contents may not be uninteresting. The Governor notices, in appropriate terms of commendation, the numerous most essential improvements which had taken place at Hobart's Town and other parts, since his previous visit in 1811:

The number of well-built houses in Hobart's Town are stated at 421, and the population at 2,700 souls. He particularly notices the erection of a government-house, handsome church, a commodious military barrack, a strong gaol, a well constructed hospital, and roomy barrack for convicts. There was also considerable progress made in the building of a substantial pier at Sullivan's Cove, which, combined with the natural facilities of the place, will it is alleged, render it one of the best and safest anchorages in the world. He passes an apparently well merited encomium on the industry and spirit of enterprise manifested by the inhabitants of Hobart's Town, and gives due share of praise to Lieut. Governor Sobell, for his wise regulations and judicious arrangements, as having excited and fostered that disposition, on the part of the inhabitants, from which all the improvements enumerated have resulted. The Governor makes an equally favourable report with regard to the advancing state of the settlements at Port Dalrymple, Launceston, George Town, &c. &c. Three lines of roads are in the course of formation from the capital to various parts of the island, one of them extending to the distance of 120 miles. The general population of Van Dieman's Land is stated at 6,372 souls, exclusive of the civil and military officers; and it contains 28,839 head of horned cattle, 182,468 sheep, 421 horses, and 10,683 acres of land in cultivation. By the introduction of the Merino breed of sheep, the quality of wool grown in the colony was rapidly improving, and it was expected that it would soon obtain such a degree of perfection as to render it a most valuable export to the mother country. The detachments of the 1st Royal Scots, the 21th, 30th, 34th, 45th, 53d, 82d, and 89th Regts., stationed for some time in New South Wales, had embarked at Sydney, and were to sail on the 16th of August to join their respective regiments in India. It appears from these papers, that the crime of forging upon the New South Wales Bank had already made its appearance in this colony. On the 6th of August no less than six men had been tried before the Supreme Court for forging and uttering, knowing to be forged, £10 notes. Four of them were found guilty.—*London paper.*

CHINA.

Extract of a letter received from China by the Maitland, dated the 5th April.

"I thank you for the information respecting cotton: had I been enabled to say any thing in its favour, I should have answered long since; but from the time you received our letter, it has gradually declined in price to this moment, and it is now so

desperately depressed as renders it an unpleasant subject. I have already said so much upon it to my friends most likely to engage in it, as renders it an irksome task to give my real opinion; but with the hope that it may save you from any concern in it, I will briefly state, that we have 90 bales of Bombay and Bengal unsold to the proper people who manufacture it. The Lowjee's cargo, lately arrived from Bombay (fine Europe market), has sold for about 19 taels, payment in each 508,00 drs. and the remainder in sugar. The Maitland (by which I now write) has been here four or five months, and her cargo is not yet sold; 11-3 has been the highest offer, and I suppose 10-5 could not be obtained just now.

The cultivation of Nankcen cotton has so much increased, as has enabled them to send it here in large quantities, and sell it at 1-4 taels; the fineness of its quality precludes the possibility of that of India competing with it, till the latter is reduced to 8 or 10 taels; any that may arrive from Bengal will not probably exceed these limits, it will therefore be a desperate attempt to send any till the prices in India are proportionally reduced; though I suppose we may export 152 m. bales. How it may be disposed of, the future must determine: I apprehend much mischief.

Opium has been as high as 2,500 for Company's, and 1,800 for Malwa; in consequence of so small an importation last year. It is, since the big Culvo Tramiy's arrival, falling, and may now be quoted at 2,000 for Company's, and 1,600 for Malwa and Turkey; but all will fall to the prices of last year, as soon as the expected importations appear; say to 13 or 1400, and the speculators will probably repent having bought so dear at the sales in Calcutta.—*Hurk.*

SIBERIA.

FORMATION OF BIBLE SOCIETIES.

Extract from Dr. Henderson's Letters from St. Petersburg to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

May 5, 1820. "The representative of his Imperial Majesty in Asia, the Governor-General of Siberia, not only affords every necessary support to such as are carrying on the operations of the Bible Society in those vast and uncultivated regions, but is himself acting as a zealous and most successful agent of the Institution. Having lately undertaken a journey into the most distant parts of Asiatic Russia, he makes it a point, among other important measures which he adopts, to establish Bible Societies at the different places which he visits in his progress; I mentioned some time ago, that he had formed an important Auxiliary at Irkutsk. I have now the pleasure of adding, that, visiting the mines

of Nertschinsk, near the frontier of China, where numbers of poor criminals are condemned to wear out the drags of a wretched existence. His Excellency had no sooner returned from their subterraneous regions, than he established a Bible Association, principally with a view to their benefit, and not less than 2,100 rubles were subscribed on the spot. Nor has his zeal in the good cause stopped here from yesterday's Gazette, I perceive, that, on the 17th of February, His Excellency formed a Bible Institution at Kiatcha, the frontier town between Russia and China, where the two nations meet for the purposes of trade. Almost all the public officers and merchants assisted at the solemnity, which was opened by a speech delivered by the principal clergyman, after which, the Governor General himself expatiated on the object and utility of Bible Societies. The sum subscribed amounted to 4,020 rubles."

June 19, 1820 "The Committee were yesterday much gratified, by accounts transmitted by the Irkutsk Committee and the Governor-General of Siberia, respecting the rapid progress of the cause in those remote regions of the Eastern world. The Bible Association at Kiatcha, on the Chinese frontier, has collected not less than 5,463 rubles, in little more than one month, of which sum, 700 rubles were subscribed by the invalids, cossacks, and other military persons. At Nertschinsk, famous for its mines, 2,434 rubles were collected in the course of three days. His Excellency the Governor-General, by whom, as I informed you in a former letter, these Societies were formed, seems fully determined that no inhabited part of his vast Government shall long remain destitute of the words of Eternal Life. It is now his intention to establish a Bible Society in the town of Yakutsk, on the river Lena, the operations of which will extend to the most distant shores of the Arctic Ocean. Okhotsk and Kamtschatka will follow next, and I have no doubt that, in less than another year, we shall be delighted with accounts of the formation of a Bible Society for the Aleutian Islands, and soon shall be fulfilled the words of the prophet *From the uttermost parts of the earth have we heard songs, even glory to the righteous*."

October 6, 1820 "In a former communication, I mentioned that the Governor-General of Siberia was taking measures for effecting the formation of an Auxiliary in the town of Yakutsk. It is now in my power to inform you, that his exertions have been crowned with success, a Society having actually been established in that remote and chilly region, which we may consider as our most advanced post in Asiatic Russia."

Of this Society at Yakutsk, Dr. Pinkerton writes:

"A Bible Association, in conjunction with the Irkutsk Auxiliary, has been formed in Yakutsk, which is situated on the banks of the Lena, under the sixty-second degree of north latitude, with about 3,000 inhabitants. No less than 649 rubles and 50 copecks were subscribed at the establishment of this Society by the inhabitants of those northern regions."—*Mission Reg.*

CENTRAL ASIA.

We have been favoured with the following news from the north-west. About a year ago, Shah Moorad, the son of the Amir of Kundoos, a province lying between Balkh and Budukshan, collected a large force, chiefly of Usbek Tartars, and subdued the following countries in the space of eight months. Budukshan, Balkh, Kaitagien Koolub, the district of the Hazachs dependents on Khoolm, Inderah and Khoos, dependencies on Cabul, and Chattral, which is also known by the name of Little Kishikar. This extraordinary conqueror has adopted the policy of transplanting his new subjects from their native seats to other subjugated provinces, the inhabitants of which are in like manner transferred to those vacated by the removal.

We understand that the brother of Shooja, the ex-king of Cabul, has transferred the throne of Cabul to Ghizni. Shah Mahmood and his son Kamran are at Herat. —*Cal. Gov. Gaz., May 21*

PERSIA.

Letters from Persia mention the safe arrival of Colonel Doyle, and his companion, Dr Craig, at Isfahan. They had met with every attention from the Governors and persons in authority on the way, and their journey had been on the whole agreeable, but less expeditious and more expensive than had been anticipated. A Persian Ambassador had arrived at Gombroon on his way to Bombay. The heat had been as great in the Persian Gulf apparently as in India, and at Kishma, where the station of the Bombay troops was fixed, all the surgeons, and five of the officers of this small establishment were sick. —*Cal. Jour. Aug. 11*

PERSIAN GULF.

Muscat—Letters from Muscat Cove, dated 9th July, mention the arrival there of the Francis Warden, after a long, tedious, and boisterous passage of 53 days from this port. The H.C. cruiser Ternate arrived at the same time, having suffered some little damage in her masts and yards from the bad weather. The H. C. cruiser

Telignmouth was to be dispatched with packets, &c. to Bushire.

On the 8th July, a very superb sword from the Governor-General was presented to the Imam of Muscat by Mr. Jukes, our envoy to the Persian Court. His Highness expressed himself much gratified with the present, and the manner of its presentation. — *Bom. Paper*, July 14.

Kishme. — At Kishme all was quiet; but we are sorry to learn that most of our offi-

cers were sickly, and the majority of them at sea on board the H. C. cruisers. — *Ibid.* July 21:

ARABIAN GULF.

From Mocha, we learn that the Dola insists that the clause in the Treaty respecting British ships does not extend to Native vessels wearing the British flag. — *Bom. Cour.*, June 20.

African Intelligence.

MAURITIUS.

PROCLAMATION.

In the Name of His Majesty George IV., of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland

KING,

His Excellency ROBERT TOWNSEND FARQUHAR, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Mauritius and Dependencies, Capt.-General, Vice-Admiral, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas by His Majesty's Order in Council, under date the 12th of July 1820, the Order in Council of the 28th of May 1819, for regulating the trade of the Island of Mauritius with foreign States in amity with His Majesty, has been repealed.

And whereas the regulations with respect to the trade of this Island with States in amity with His Majesty must now be made conformable to the Order in Council of the 12th of July 1820.

The Order in Council of the 28th of May 1819, and the Proclamation which was published in this Colony on the 17th of July 1820, have consequently ceased to be in force.

His Exc. the Governor having found himself under the necessity of referring to

His Majesty's ministers the several doubts and difficulties that have arisen relative to the manner in which the Order in Council of the 12th of July 1820 should be made to apply to States, Settlements, and Countries situated to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, and within the limits of the Charter of the East-India Company, it has become necessary to direct that, until the decision of the Government at home on this subject shall be known, the provisions of the Proclamation of the 31st of October 1814, which has received the limited approbation of Government, in so far as it tends to regulate the inter-colonial trade between the Island of Mauritius and the ports, places, and countries situated within the limits of the Company's charter, shall continue in force and full effect, with the subsequent modifications and ad-

ditions which may have been made, particularly to the 14th and 19th article of the said Proclamation.

With a view of securing the due collection of the additional duty established by the Order in Council of the 12th July 1820, in every case in which it should be payable, in order to preserve that just reciprocity which is the basis and the essential condition of the new commercial arrangements, authorized by the said Order in Council; it is decreed and ordered that all articles, goods, and merchandize, being the growth, produce, and manufacture of the Island of Mauritius and Dependencies, which may be exported on board vessels under foreign colours, bound to any ports, places, and countries to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, and within the limits of the Charter of the East-India Company, shall be subject to the payment of such additional duty as is established by the Order in Council of the 12th July 1820.

The Island of Bourbon being situated to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, and within the limits of the Charter of the East-India Company, the produce of the Island of Bourbon may be imported from the said Island into the Mauritius, according to the conditions contained in the Proclamation of the 31st October 1814, as modified by the succeeding article of the present Proclamation; but wine and brandy, the produce of France, which shall have been re-shipped at Bourbon, and from thence legally imported into the Island of Mauritius, shall come within the privilege of the Entrepôt pursuant to the Proclamation of the 12th Sept. 1820, in precisely the same manner as if these articles had been imported into the Island of Mauritius direct from the Westward of the Cape of Good Hope.

The French coasting vessels coming from and going to Bourbon shall pay the same duties at Mauritius as the English coasters of the latter Island are now, or may hereafter be subject to.

All articles, goods and merchandize being the growth, produce, and manufacture

of the Island of Mauritius and dependencies, when they shall be exported from this Island into that of Bourbon, of whatever nation may be the vessel on board which they are shipped, shall pay the same duties as are established by the Order in Council of the 12th July 1820, on the produce of the Island of Mauritius and dependencies, when exported on board French vessels to the ports of France.

With respect to private and local charges, distinguished under the head of port duties, anchorage, pilotage, and others of the same nature, the foreign vessels admitted into the ports of the island of Mauritius, conformably to the laws and regulations which regulate the commerce of this colony, shall not, in future, be made subject to any other, nor to any higher duties, than those paid by vessels under British colours; derogating, in such particulars, from all previous regulations to the contrary, especially from the 11th chap. of the Decree of the 30th Fructidor, 12th year, and from the provisions in this regard contained in the Proclamation of the 29th of August 1817.

All the various dispositions of the Proclamation of the 19th of Sept. 1820, which was published in consequence of the Order in Council of the 26th May 1819, are maintained; and will continue in force accordingly, in order to secure and extend the happy effects of the Order in Council of the 12th of July 1820, in favour of the commerce of this colony.

The import duty on all goods legally imported into the island of Mauritius, on board British vessels, remains generally fixed at 6 per cent. on their value, according to the valuation which may be made; in consequence, the provisions contained in the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th articles of the 1st chap. of the Decree of the 30th Fructidor, 12th year, as also the Tariff of import duties annexed to the said Decree, remain annulled, and are of no further effect.

The present Proclamation shall be read, published, and entered on the Records of the Courts and Tribunals of this Colony, and a copy thereof transmitted to his Honor the Chief Judge and Commissary of Justice.

R. T. FARQUHAR.

Port-Louis, 19th May 1821.

ISLE OF BOURBON.

VOLCANO.

Extract of a letter, dated Isle of Bourbon, March 31, 1821:—"About the beginning of this month the volcano on this island, after having displayed above the crater all the magnificent horrors of its fire, terminated by an abundant eruption, which was so rapid, that the lava was

not more, on the 9th, than 50 or 60 paces from the highway, which it could not fail to reach in a short time. A severe shock of an earthquake was experienced on the 14th, at St. Rosa, but so sudden, that they could not discover its direction. We have not heard what has been felt in other quarters. A letter from St. Rosa, of the 26th March, announces, that for several days the communication between that place and St. Joseph has been interrupted, and that the lava rushes into the sea with a dreadful noise. The heavy rains for some days past have hindered the couriers from passing, and prevented us from giving a more detailed account of that event; but we hope soon to be able to give a complete account of this eruption."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

NEW SETTLEMENT ESTABLISHED BY THE OFFICERS OF THE LATE ROYAL AFRICAN CORPS.

Extract of a letter, dated Albany, Cape of Good Hope, Sept. 13, 1821:—"I think my last informed you of the establishment of a new settlement, in advance, by the Officers of the late Royal Africans, recently disbanded. Its site is between the Great Fish and Beka rivers: a country, hitherto considered as neutral, but which term is now restricted to the territory between the latter and Keiskamma rivers. The conditions on which the new Colonists have located are very advantageous; they have each a grant of 4,000 acres; two town lots, in a beautiful village which they have established; 40 acres in its immediate neighbourhood; with the privilege of selecting from their late regiment several men as servants, at a low rate of wages, whom Government agree to ration for the first year. A few other individuals have been admitted to the same advantages, as well as several of the non-commissioned officers of the above corps. The result of these terms has been an amazingly rapid progress in the erection of their new town, to which the name of Frederickburgh has been given, in honour of the Commander-in-Chief. I rode over last week to see the country, and was surprised to find, in the space of about six weeks, full 40 houses completed, or in progress. The buildings are mostly constructed of turf, and plastered; many gardens are made, and several acres of wheat and potatoes in cultivation. The situation of the town is most beautiful and romantic: it is placed in a valley of easy access, and watered by the river Gualana, which there runs over a bed of rocks, and empties itself into the sea, about seven miles distant. The population is, at present, about 200, of which there is a military guard (occupying a barrack) of 30 Hottentots and

an officer. It has been generally reported that the land to the eastward of the Great Fish River is more fertile, and in every respect superior, and the appearance certainly confirms the assertion; you scarcely pass over a mile on the opposite side of the river before you discover the most astonishing difference: the eye is no longer offended by the frequent masses of stone which continually creep out to the surface of the soil of our district; ravines more seldom occur; the declivities of those met with are less abrupt, and the hills on either side of them, instead of meeting at an acute angle, have a generally broad and well watered vallies intervening. the soil is less sandy; it appears to consist chiefly of a red clay, with much black mould, and to be very rich; the grass is reported to be sweet, and consequently good for sheep, which do not answer with us, at least at the same distance from the sea; our grass is sour. Several Dutch farmers have visited the new settlement, and pronounced it to be a good grazing and corn country; two advantages seldom united here; they have expressed a great desire to be allowed to settle in it. The greater part of the country consists of extensive flats, the water, however, is found in the hollows, which I have before said are not deep; there are many ponds (or flags, as they are called) on the levels, but whether continually full or not is yet unknown; the majority of those with us are not permanent. Timber is scarce; a distance of seven or ten miles are the nearest points to the town where it is procurable; this is an advantage we possess, as with us it is plentiful and various. The beauty of the scenery in the new settlement is not, however, impaired by this want, as it is fully supplied by hush, boasting some of the most beautiful shrubs. The roads at present are by Trumpeters' drift, for waggons, and by the ford under the military post of Caffrees' drift, as yet only for foot or horse passengers; both of these are bad until the height of the opposite side is

attained; the latter is cut through a dense wood, below which, at the distance of still 300 feet, the river runs; in many places, on both sides, it is nearly precipitous. The ford is wide, and rather deep. A waggon road is ordered to be cut by this pass immediately, but to succeed it must be very circuitous. A third road is projected at the mouth of the river, by a ferry; a small boat for foot passengers and goods only, is already there; a larger one for waggons and oxen is shortly expected. This will be the best communication, as the banks on either side, at this point, slope very gradually. The neighbourhood of the Caffrees has been objected against the settlement, but little fear seems to be entertained by the adventurers. The Keiskamma, which is the boundary river, between them, is forty miles distant, on which is a strong fort, with a considerable garrison. A new post is to be immediately established within five miles of the town, for about 160 men, and the Hottentot detachment, with their own servants (disciplined men), render alarm unnecessary. Should any attempt, however, be made by these barbarians, it will be visited on the part of the Colonial Government with the greatest severity, of which the Chief (Gaika) has been apprized by an embassy (if communication with such a people may be thus dignified), expressing, at the same time, a sincere inclination to continue on friendly terms. All intercourse between them and the settlers has been hitherto strictly prohibited, but a better policy is to be now followed, by permitting a communication for barter at stated periods. The experiment of a fair is to be shortly made, and I should think it is likely to be followed by very beneficial results; it is the best and only means of introducing a desire of possessing the real enjoyments of life, and of civilizing a people of great natural talent, but wanting proper excitation to draw them from barbarism and gross superstition."—*London Paper*.

Home Intelligence.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

GRANT TO MR. J. H. PELLY, OF THE BOMBAY CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Jan. 9. A ballot was taken for the purpose of determining the following question, *viz.* ;—

"That this Court confirm their Resolution of the 26th September last, approving the Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 5th of that month, granting to Mr. John Hinde Pelly, of the Bom-

bay Civil Establishment, the sum of £2,000 upon the grounds therein stated."

At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the question to be carried in the affirmative.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

The latest advices from Bengal state that the new 6 per cent. loan was at 5 per cent.

premium, and the remittable loss at from 11 to 12 per cent. premium.

The Exchange on London remained at 2s. 1d.; and the rate obtainable in London for Bills on Calcutta is about 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per sicca rupee.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Monday (Dec. 31) nearly 300 men, enlisted into the service of the East-India Company, embarked on board the Berwickshire East-Indiaman, at Gravesend, for the East-Indies: the whole of them marched from Chatham to Gravesend to go on board. They appeared to be all fine young men, and were in good health and spirits. Nearly 200 of them enlisted in London, and the remainder came from Ireland and Scotland.—*London Paper.*

COLONIAL EMIGRATION.

Memorandum.

Inquiries and application having been addressed to the Colonial Department respecting emigration to his Majesty's Foreign Possessions, it has been deemed convenient, with a view to the information and guidance of individuals interested in this subject, to state that

1stly. Persons are not provided with passages, at the public expense, to any of His Majesty's Settlements.

2dly. Persons proceeding at their own expense to North America and to the Cape of Good Hope, and desirous of settling there, require no previous authority from His Majesty's Secretary of State to enable them to obtain grants of Land, the Governor of those Settlements being fully empowered to assign Lands to Applicants, proportioned to the means which they actually possess for bringing them into a state of cultivation. The extent of those grants must depend upon their quality, position, and other circumstances which can only be ascertained in the Colony.

3dly. Persons desirous of settling in New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land, must be provided with the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State; and this can only be obtained upon written application, accompanied by references to two or more respectable persons, as to the character of the Applicant, and the extent of his capital, which must amount to Five Hundred Pounds at the least.

Colonial Department, London,
January, 1823.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT TO CAPT. OWEN, OF THE SHIP PILOT.

*Ship Pilot, Cape of Good Hope,
28th July 1819.*

Dear Sir—I am desired by my brother officers, and the other passengers on board

your ship, to return you our cordial thanks for your unvaried attention to us during the voyage, the interest you have taken in all things regarding our comfort and accommodation, and to assure you of the confidence we have in your professional abilities. We beg to present you with a Silver Cup, in token of our regard, and unite in wishing you every happiness. I take this opportunity of expressing my approbation of your conduct with regard to the troops on board, and the exertions you have made to ensure their health.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your faithful and obedient Servant,
ANDREW HAMILTON,
Lient. Col., and A. D. C. to Maj. Gen.
Sir Edw. Barnes.
To Capt. Owen, &c. &c. &c.

Agreed, that the following inscription be on the Cup, viz, "Presented to Captain Samuel Owen, of the ship Pilot, by his passengers from London to the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and Madras, in 1819, as a testimony of their gratitude for his unremitted attention to their comfort and happiness." On the reverse the names of the subscribers, viz.

Lieut. Col. Hamilton,
Capt. Campbell, H. M. 89d regt.
Lieut. Rutherford, R. L.
Lieut. Hunt, R. E.
Lieut. Pittingall, R. E.
Lieut. Hope, R. F.
Lieut. Yale, R. L.
Lieut. Schontseldt, H. M. 15th regt.
Ensign Smith, H. M. 7th regt.
Mr. H. Killcut, cadet.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Dec. 28. Gravesend, ship Fort William, Glasgow, from Batavia

Jan. 4. Ditto, ship Caledonia, Gullies, from Bengal.

18. Ditto, ship Englund, Reay, from Bombay and Liverpool

19. Ditto, ship Regalia, Dixon, from New South Wales.

23. Ditto, ship Hebe, Jaitland (late Wetherall), from Bengal 20th Aug., and Cape of Good Hope 15th Nov

24. Ditto, ship Bombay Merchant, Clarkson, from Bombay 28th Aug.—*Passengers.* Major General Huskisson, Capt. Hoare, 67th regt.; Miss Hoare; Capt. Maughan, Bombay marine; Capt. and Mrs. Deschamps, and three children; Lieuts. Pinley and Magnow, Nat. Inf.; Ensign Wood, 65th regt.; Rev. Mr. Fletcher; Surg. Gibson and child; Surg. Gail; Messrs. Ritchie, Mayo, and Bell, free merchants, Master Hall.

Departures.

Dec. 29. Gravesend, ship Berwickshire, Shepherd, for Bombay and China.

30. Deal, ship Nestor, Theaker, for Mauritius and Bombay.

— Deal, ship Mary Ann, Warrington, for New South Wales.

— Deal, ship Sir David Scott, Hunter, for Bengal and China.

— Deal, ship William Fairlie, Smith, for Madras and China.

— Deal, ship Globe, Cizens, for Mauritius and Ceylon.

Jan. 1. Gravesend, ship Duke of York, Campbell, for Bombay and China.

2. Ditto, ship Brailsford, Spring, for Bombay.

6. Deal, ship Dunira, Hamilton, for Bombay and China.

— Portsmouth, ship Phoenix, Weatherhead, for New South Wales.

— Ditto, ship Denmark Hill, Foreman, for Van Dieman's Land.

— Ditto, H.M. ship Tees, for Ceylon and Bengal.

14. Gravesend, ship Nancy, Thompson, for Madras and Bengal.

16. Deal, ship Swallow, Ross, for Bombay.

19. Gravesend, ship Duchess of Athol, Daniell, for Bengal and China.

20. Gravesend, ship Orwell, Sanders, for St. Helena, Bombay, and China.

21. Deal, ship Golconda, Edwards, for Madras and Bengal.

— Deal, ship Macqueen, for St. Helena and Bombay.

24. Gravesend, ship Northumbrian, Lawson, for Batavia.

BIRTH.

Jan. 4. At Lisbon, the lady of Colonel Geo. White, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 1. At Mary-le-Bone Church, St. John Boyle French, Esq., of the Hon. India

Company's Madras Military Establishment, to Louisa Jane, youngest daughter of the late Geo. Rose, Esq., of Crookham, near Newbury.

3. At Aha, Ireland; Harrietta, daughter of the late Mich. Carter, Esq., of Carter Hill, and widow of Philip Monkton, Esq., late Judge and Magistrate of Goruckpore, East-Indies.

10. At St. George's Church, by the very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle, Peter Hunter, Esq., to Henrietta Anne, only child of the late Thos. Fred. Bevan, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Establishment.

22. At St. Martin's, Birmingham, Wm. Johns, M. D., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and late Surgeon at Calcutta, to Mary, daughter of the late E. Blakemore, Esq., of Belmont-row, Birmingham.

DEATHS.

Nov. 10, 1821. At Malta, Ensign Hesse Maxwell Gordon, of the 85th regt., youngest son of Wm. Hesse Gordon, Esq., late of the Civil Service, Madras.

Dec. 1. On board the La Belle Alliance, in the Downs, Matilda Frances Susan, eldest daughter of Capt. H. Dowden, 19th regt. N. I., aged two years and five months.

3. At Barbadoes, after an illness of only a few days, Assist. Com. General Basnett, third son of the late Mr. Nathan. Basnett, of the East-India House, and of Camberwell.

Jan. 4, 1822. At Hayes, Middlesex, after a long and painful illness, Henry, eldest son of H. Hedges, Esq., late of the East-India-House.

16. At his lodgings in Vere-street, Cavendish-square, Thos. Robertson, Esq. of George-street, Edinburgh, and late Captain in the Naval Service of the Hon. East-India Company.

20. Aged 25, Isabella, wife of Mr. Henry Garling, of Little James-street, Bedford-row.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ship's Names.	Tons.	Captains.	Where to.
Larkins - - -	700	Wilkinson -	Madras and Bengal.
William Money -	800	Jackson -	Ditto.
Morra - - -	650	Hosbrow -	Ditto.
Agincourt - - -	500	Malton -	Ditto.
David Scott - - -	800	- - -	Ditto.
Hope - - -	500	Mint - - -	Ditto.
Providence - - -	700	Owen - - -	Ditto.
Clyde - - -	500	Driver - - -	Ditto.
Lotus - - -	600	Doveton -	Bengal.
Regul Merchant -	500	Brown - - -	Ditto.
General Palmer -	800	Truscott -	Madras.
Bombay Merchant -	480	Clarkson -	Bombay.
Britanna - - -	550	Living - - -	Ditto.

**A
LIST OF THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND,
TRADING TO THE EAST-INDIES,
FOR THE YEAR 1821.**

THOMAS REID, Esq. (Chairman) 8, *Broad Street Buildings*.
JAMES PATTISON, Esq. (Deputy) 37, *Southampton Row, Bloomsbury*.
Jacob Besanquet, Esq. *Deborahbury, Herts*.
Hon. William Fullarton Elphinstone, 2, *Upper Harley Street*.
Joseph Cotton, Esq. *Leyton, Essex*.
Edward Parry, Esq. 25, *Gover Street*.
Richard Clitchey Ploviden, Esq. 8, *Devonshire Place*.
John Hudleston, Esq. 54, *Margaret Street*.
John Inglis, Esq. 27, *Mark Lane*.
John Bebb, Esq. 13, *Gloucester Place*.
George Abercrombie Robinson, Esq. 80, *Pall Mall*.
William Wigam, Esq. M.P. 31, *Upper Harley Street*.
James Daniel, Esq. 2, *Fenchurch Street Buildings*.
Hon. Hugh Lindsay, M.P. *Plaslow Lodge, Bromley, Kent*.
John Morris, Esq. 21, *Baker Street*.
William Stanley Clarke, Esq. *Elm Bank, Leatherhead*.
John Thornhill, Esq. 38, *Bloomsbury Square*.
George Raikes, Esq. 8, *Park Place, St. James's*.
Robert Campbell, Esq. 36, *Argyll Street*.
John Goldsbrough Ravenshaw, Esq. 9, *Lower Berkeley Street*.
William Taylor Money, Esq. M.P. *Newendon House, Middlessex*.
Josias Du Pre Alexander, Esq. M.P. 18, *Haverock Square*.
Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, Esq. 49, *Portland Place*.
John Loch, Esq. 10, *Berners Street, Oxford Street*.

4	Yates to serv.	Accounts.	Buying and Warehouses.	Civil College.	Correspondence.	Government Troops and Stores.	House.	Law Suits.	Library.	Military Fund.	Military Seminary.	Private Trade.	Shipping.	Treasury.
5	10	1	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
6	9	2	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
7	8	3	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
8	7	4	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
9	6	5	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
10	5	6	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
11	4	7	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
12	3	8	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
13	2	9	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
14	1	10	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
15		11	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
16		12	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
17		13	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
18		14	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
19		15	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
20		16	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
21		17	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
22		18	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
23		19	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
24		20	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
25		21	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
26		22	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
27		23	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
28		24	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
29		25	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
30		26	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
31		27	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
32		28	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
33		29	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
34		30	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
35		31	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
36		32	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
37		33	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
38		34	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
39		35	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
40		36	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
41		37	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
42		38	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
43		39	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
44		40	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
45		41	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
46		42	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
47		43	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
48		44	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L
49		45	AW	CC	C	GT	H	ST	7	M	SK		L	L

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN ARE OUT BY ROTATION:

William Astell, Esq. M. P. 4, *Portland Place.*
Chas. Grant, Esq. 40, *Russell Square.*
Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq. 3, *Upper Wimpole Street.*
Chas. Elton Prescott, Esq. *Colney Hatch, Finchley, Middlesex.*
Geo. Smith, Esq. M. P. 1, *Upper Harley Street.*
Sweeney Toone, Esq. 44, *Mortimer Street.*

**GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT
THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.**

For Sale 5 February—Prompt 26 April.
Private Trade.—Bandannoes—Mulmuls—Blue Cloth—Nankeens—Blue Mankens—Bandanno Handkerchiefs—Madras Handkerchiefs—Twilled Silk—Black Silk Handkerchiefs—Crape—Crape Shawls—Crape Scarfs—Suzat Piece Goods.

Snows—Crape Scuffs—Sulat Rice Goods.
For Sale & February—Prompt 10 May.
 Company's and Licensed.—Cotton Wool.
For Sale 11 February—Prompt 10 May.
 Company's.—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—
 Black Pepper—Oil of Mace.
 Licensed.—Ginger—Cloves Pepper—Saltpetre.

For Sale 13 February—Prompt 10 May.
Licensed.—Camphor—Musk—Myrrh—Nux
 Vomica—Asafoetida—Gum Arabic—Benjamin—
 Cardamoms—Senna—Safflower—Munjeet—Lac
 Dye—Castor Oil;

Licensed.—Cornelian Stones—Tortoise-shell—
Buffalo Horns—Rattans.

For Sale 5 March.—Prompt 31 May.
Tea.—Bohea, 1,000,000 lbs.; Congou, 4,765,007 lbs.; Campti, 40,000 lbs.; Soucheong, 45,010 lbs.; Twankay, 1,125,000 lbs.; Hyson Skin, 73,000 lbs.; Hyson, 950,000 lbs.—Total, including Private Trade, 7,300,000 lbs.

For Sale 12 March—Prompt 7 June.
Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1821-22.

When sailed.	Ships.	Trading.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purveys.	Engagements.	To be absent.	To be in Home.
11 Dec. ...	4 Earl of Balcarres	1417	Company's Ship	Peter Cameron	Timot. Smith	W. Longcroft	Alexander Bell	Fr. G. Moore	Henry Arnot.	John D. Smith	Bengaly China	1821.	1821.
4 Jan. ...	1 Sir David Scott.	1900	Joseph Hare	William Hunter	John A. Tween	Pat. Lindsey	John Manley	John Moore	Nath. Grant	Jos. Hodson.	Bengaly China	11 Oct.	1 Dec.
30 Dec. ...	3 Thomas Coats	1334	5 Margoribanks	Alex. Chrystie	Thos. Addison	Filmer Phipps	Arth. Vincent	Alex. Hay	Jer. Simcoe	W. Maltman.	Madr. & China		
4 Jan. ...	1 William Farley	1900	Joseph Hare	Kenard Smith	Wm. Pascoe	Wm. Haylett	Thos. Blair	Geo. Dewdney	Walt. Lorimer	Christ. Fearon	Madr. & China		
8 Jan. ...	3 Laura	1385	George Palmer	Mont. Hamilton	James Barber	J. C. Whiteman	Shir. Newdick	Thos. J. Dyer	And. Keddie	Step. H. Ayers	Bombay & China	9 Nov.	31 Dec.
5 Jan. ...	1 Duke of York	1387	S. Margoribanks	A. H. Campbell	Wm. Pruman	H. L. Thoms	Thos. Shepherd	Henry Burn	William Lang	Wm. Dallas	Bengal & China		
1	1 Erasmia	1900	S. Margoribanks	John Shepherd	Sam. Holbrow	Red. Madan	John D. Orr	James Potter	John Austin	Edward King	Bengal & China		
1	1 Duke of Abbot	1389	Wm. E. Ferrar	Edw. M. Daniel	Robt. Dudman	Chas. Steward	Patrick Burt	Henry Fitzas	Wm. Bremner	J. W. DeCharne	St. Hel. Bom.	31 Nov.	16 Jan.
1	1 Okehill	1390	Math. Lascie	Thos. Sanders	Geo. A. Bond	Wm. B. Storer	Ed. Read	And. Pucarn	Alex. Macrae	J. S. Anderson	Bengal & China	9 Dec.	31 Jan.
1	1 Marquis	1390	John Campbell	Thos. Walker	W. Trenchant	H. B. Bax	Ed. Markham	Geo. Davis	Thos. Godwin	Henry Barry	Bencoolen & China		
2	1 Thames	1330	Hen. Blandford	Wm. Harviside	H. H. Sumner	Thos. Shipton	Ed. Markham	Thos. Alchin	Wm. Hayland	J. W. Graham	Bombay & China	7 Feb.	27 Feb.
3	1 Buckinghamshire	1369	Company's Ship	Frederick Adams	James Head	Wm. Pulham	Amb. Rivers	Thos. Alchin	Wm. Hayland	J. W. Graham	Bombay & China	7 Feb.	27 Feb.
3	1 Castle Hamlet	1900	J. H. Gladstone	H. A. Dismant	Thos. Dunkin	Searl. V. Wood	W. Freeman	G. C. Kennedy	John Campbell	Henry Wright	Madr. and China	30 Jan.	16 Mar.
3	1 London	1333	Company's Ship	John Broughton	B. Broughton	Philip Baylis	T. R. P. nfold	W. K. Peckham	D. M. Hunter	Jas. Gardner	Madr. and Bengal		
6	1 Anna	928	Henry Bonham	T. P. Balderston	H. Bonham	Thos. Marshall	L. R. Pearce	Thos. J. Wright	F. W. Hunter	Jas. Gardner	China	7 Mar.	17 April
6	1 Maryon of Hamlet	1900	John M. Teggart	Donald M. Lead	J. S. H. Fraser	John Jones	Thos. Leach	John Griffiths	Rob. Simpson	John Eccles	China		
6	1 Lady Metella	1900	Sir Rob. Wigram	Richard Cliffor	Robert Cliffor	H. Sternndale	E. M. Boulbee	John Griffiths	Rob. Simpson	John Eccles	China		
6	1 Regent	916	James Haug	Wm. Pateron	R. Glasspool	Robert Lewis	K. MacDonald	John Griffiths	Rob. Simpson	John Eccles	China		
6	1 Prince Regent	953	Henry Bonham	John Innes	R. W. Norfor	R. Pitcher	Henry Stone	John Griffiths	Rob. Simpson	John Eccles	China		
6	1 General Hamit	894	Company's Ship	James Pearson	Jas. S. Biles	Wm. P. Jones	Chas. Sperling	Robert Scott	Jas. M. Hodges	Jos. Salter	Madras and Bengal	23 Mar.	10 May
6	1 March of Ely	908	Sir E. Wigram	Brook Kay	F. W. Barrow	Rees Thomas	A. Brodhurst	G. Creighton	J. M. Bennett	Wm. Millett	Bengal	23 Mar.	10 May

Price Current of East India Products for January 1893.

	L.	s.	d.	to	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	
Cochineal.....lb.	0	4	3	to	0	4	3	Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	5	7	0		5	12	0	Turmeric, Bengal.....cwt.	0	10	0	0	12	6	
Arabian.....cwt.								China.....cwt.	1	3	0	0	10	0	
Bourbon.....cwt.								Zedoary.....cwt.							
Mocha.....cwt.	13	0	0		20	0	0	Sale, in Store.....	10	0	0	0	12	0	
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0	0	8		0	0	8	Blue.....	11	0	0	0	12	0	
Madras.....cwt.	0	0	7		0	0	8	Indigo, Blue.....lb.							
Bengal.....cwt.	0	0	5		0	0	6	Blue and Violet.....							
Bourbon.....cwt.	0	0	11		0	0	5	Purple and Violet...							
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.								Fine Violet.....							
Aloes, Bpatic.....cwt.	2	0	0		5	5	0	Good Ditto.....							
Anniseeds, Star.....cwt.	2	4	0		2	5	0	Middling Ditto.....							
Borax, Refined.....cwt.	2	5	0		2	10	0	Fine Violet & Copper							
Unrefined, or Tincal	1	14	0		1	18	0	Good Ditto.....							
Camphire unrefined....	7	0	0		8	5	0	Fine & Good Copper							
Cardamom, Malabar..lb.	0	2	3		0	3	3	Ordinary.....							
Ceylon.....cwt.	0	1	3		0	1	4	Fine Madras.....							
Cassia Buda.....cwt.	18	0	0		19	0	0	Manilla.....cwt.	0	10	0	0	12	0	
Lignum.....cwt.	6	10	0		8	10	0	Safflower.....cwt.	1	5	0	0	25	0	
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	0	8		0	1	6	Sago.....cwt.	0	6	0	0	1	5	6
China Root.....cwt.	1	0	0		1	6	0	Saltpetre, Refined....cwt.	1	8	0	0			
Coculus Indicus.....	0	15	0		1	0	0	Silk, Bengal Skin.....lb.	0	14	6	0	17	1	
Columbo Root.....								Novi.....cwt.	0	13	7	0	1	7	2
Dragon's Blood.....	18	0	0		36	0	0	Ditto White.....							
Gum Ammoniac, Lump..	3	0	0		5	0	0	China.....cwt.	0	17	3	0	1	4	
Atalac.....cwt.	3	10	0		4	10	0	Organzine.....	1	16	0	0	2	2	0
Assafetida.....cwt.	3	0	0		15	0	0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0	8	3	0	8	0	
Benjamin.....cwt.	3	0	0		58	0	0	Cloves.....	0	3	9				
Anni.....cwt.	2	10	0		9	0	0	Bourbon.....cwt.							
Galbanum.....cwt.	26	0	0		30	0	0	Mace.....cwt.	0	5	2				
Gambogium.....cwt.	10	0	0		12	0	0	Nutmegs.....cwt.	0	2	6	0	3	10	
Myrrh.....cwt.	5	0	0		15	0	0	Ginger.....cwt.	0	10	6	0	11	0	
Olibanum.....cwt.	1	10	0		3	0	0	Pepper, Black.....lb.	0	0	7				
Lac Lake.....lb.	0	0	9		0	2	6	Privilege.....cwt.	0	0	7				
Dye.....cwt.	0	2	3		0	4	3	White.....cwt.	0	1	3	0	1	6	
Shell, Black.....cwt.	1	0	0		2	5	0	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1	4	0	0	1	6	0
Shivered.....cwt.	1	3	0		3	10	0	White.....cwt.	1	0	0	0	1	7	0
Stick.....cwt.	0	15	0		1	5	0	Brown.....cwt.	0	14	0	0	1	6	0
Musk, China.....cwt.	0	8	0		0	16	0	Tea, Roken.....lb.	0	9	7				
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0	10	0		0	16	0	Congou.....cwt.	0	2	8	0	3	6	
Oil Cassia.....cwt.	0	0	0		0	0	7	Souchoing.....cwt.	0	4	0	0	4	6	
Cinnamon.....cwt.	0	18	0		1	1	0	Campon.....cwt.	0	3	8	0	4	0	
Cloves.....cwt.								Twankay.....cwt.	0	3	3	0	3	5	
Mace.....cwt.								Pekoe.....cwt.	0	5	9	0	3	11	
Nutmegs.....cwt.	0	2	6					Hyson Skin.....cwt.	0	3	3	0	3	6	
Optum.....lb.								Hyson.....cwt.	0	4	1	0	0	0	
Rhuarb.....cwt.	0	1	6		0	3	0	Gunpowder.....cwt.	0	5	0	0	5	4	
Sai Ammoniac.....cwt.								Tortoiseshell.....	1	8	0	0	2	2	0
Senna.....lb.	0	0	0		0	2	0	Wood, Saunders Red..ton	7	0	0	0	7	10	0
Turmeric, Java.....cwt.															

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, Jan. 25, 1893.

Cotton.—The market has been very heavy, chiefly on account of the sale declared by the East-India Company 8th proximo, which is expected to be increased to 15,000 bags. Several considerable holders have evinced a great disposition to sell Bengal and Surat Cottons, and in consequence extensive parcels are reported to be sold privately at a small reduction in the prices. Letters from Liverpool this morning state the Cotton market exceedingly heavy on account of the extensive public sales advertised for this day.

Sugar.—The demand for Muscovades has been steady throughout the week, the purchases are not however extensive, full prices have been realized for good Sugars, which continue scarce. In foreign sugars no sales are reported.

Coffee.—There continues to be a general demand for Coffee, but very few parcels offer either by public sale or private contract; Jamaica, Demarara, or other sorts suitable for home consumption, sell readily at very high prices.

East-India Sale 25d inst.—Sugar, 7,500 bags; Bourbon, brown, 10s. a 20s.; yellow, 8s. a 2s.; Siam, fine white, 40s. a 41s. 6d. Coffee, 550 bags, Samarang, 10s. a 10s.; Bourbon, resembling Mocha, 18s. a 140s.; pale, 16s.

Indigo.—The sale at the India House finished on Friday last; It consisted of 3,095 chests, of which only about 400 were taken in for the proprietors. Fine Indigo sold 2s., good, good mid-

dling, and consuming, 1s. 3d. a 2s. higher than last sale; the low squares only realised the previous India sale prices—Good blue and violet, 11s. a 11s. 4d., fine and good purple and violet, 10s. 6d. a 11s.; fine and good violet, 10s. 3d. a 10s. 6d.; middling ditto, 10s. a 10s. 3d.; fine and good violet and copper, 9s. 8d. a 10s.; fine and good copper, 9s. 6d. a 10s., ordinary violet and copper (good M and S) 8s. a 8s. 2d.; ordinary and low, 5s. 6d. a 7s.; very bad, 5s. 10d. a 5s.; consuming qualities, 9s. a 10s.; Madras, few lots, extra fine, 4s. 6d. a 9s. 11d.; fine, 8s. 6d. a 9s.; good middling and middling, 7s. a 7s. 10d.; ordinary, 6s. a 6s. 6d.

Spices.—There is little alteration to notice in East India Spices, and it is probable that the market will remain without interest until the result of the sale 11th proximo.

Cinnamon, 1st quality, 500 bales, taxed at 7s. per lb.

2d .. 450 6s.

3d .. 550 5s.

Nutmegs .. 500 casks 3s. 6d.

Mace, 2d quality .. 200 5s.

There is more demand for Pepper. Pimento continues in good request.

Saltpetre.—There have been extensive purchases lately; the prices are higher.

Silk.—The sale has finished at the India House; the fine sold 10 per cent. lower than last sale, the coarser kinds 5 per cent. higher: the general average is very nearly the same as the preceding sale.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of December 1821 to the 25th of January 1822.

1821. Dec. 29 31	1822. Jan. 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	Navy 3 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish 3 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	3 1/2 p. Cent.	Omnium.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old Gov. Bond Annuities.	New Ditto.	4 per Cent. India Bonds.	3d Per Day Exchange Bills.	Consols for Account.	Lottery Tickets.	1821. Dec. 29 31
		234 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	109 1/2	75 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	66p	1.3p	77 1/2	19 18 0	1821. Dec. 29 31
		234 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	109 1/2	75 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	66p	1.2p	76 1/2	—	1821. Dec. 29 31
		234 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	109 1/2	75 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	66p	1.3p	77 1/2	—	1822. Jan. 2
		234 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	109 1/2	75 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	66p	1.3p	77 1/2	—	1822. Jan. 3
		234 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	109 1/2	75 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	66p	1.3p	77 1/2	—	1822. Jan. 4
		234 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	109 1/2	75 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	66p	1.3p	77 1/2	—	1822. Jan. 5
		234 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	109 1/2	75 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	66p	1.3p	77 1/2	—	1822. Jan. 6
		234 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	109 1/2	75 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	66p	1.3p	77 1/2	—	1822. Jan. 7
		234 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	109 1/2	75 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	66p	1.3p	77 1/2	—	1822. Jan. 8
		234 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	109 1/2	75 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	66p	1.3p	77 1/2	—	1822. Jan. 9
		234 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	109 1/2	75 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	66p	1.3p	77 1/2	—	1822. Jan. 10
		234 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	109 1/2	75 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	66p	1.3p	77 1/2	—	1822. Jan. 11
		234 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	109 1/2	75 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	66p	1.3p	77 1/2	—	1822. Jan. 12
		234 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	109 1/2	75 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	66p	1.3p	77 1/2	—	1822. Jan. 13
		234 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	109 1/2	75 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	66p	1.3p	77 1/2	—	1822. Jan. 14
		234 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	109 1/2	75 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	66p	1.3p	77 1/2	—	1822. Jan. 15
		234 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	109 1/2	75 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	66p	1.3p	77 1/2	—	1822. Jan. 16
		234 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	109 1/2	75 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	66p	1.3p	77 1/2	—	1822. Jan. 17
		234 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	109 1/2	75 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	66p	1.3p	77 1/2	—	1822. Jan. 18
		234 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	109 1/2	75 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	66p	1.3p	77 1/2	—	1822. Jan. 19
		234 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	109 1/2	75 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	66p	1.3p	77 1/2	—	1822. Jan. 20
		234 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	109 1/2	75 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	66p	1.3p	77 1/2	—	1822. Jan. 21
		234 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	109 1/2	75 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	66p	1.3p	77 1/2	—	1822. Jan. 22
		234 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	109 1/2	75 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	66p	1.3p	77 1/2	—	1822. Jan. 23
		234 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	95 1/2	108 1/2	19 1/2	109 1/2	75 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	66p	1.3p	77 1/2	—	1822. Jan. 24

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

Original Communications,

• &c. &c. &c.

A SUCCINCT HISTORICAL NARRATIVE OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S ENDEAVOURS TO FORM SETTLEMENTS AND TO EXTEND AND ENCOURAGE TRADE IN THE EAST, AND OF THE CAUSES BY WHICH THOSE ENDEAVOURS HAVE BEEN FRUSTRATED.

(Concluded from page 118.)

SECTION IV.

China, concluded.

THE Tartar Viceroy of Canton, having invited the English to settle a factory there, the Presidency of Bantam, adverting to the example of the Dutch, who had been allured in the same way to Hockehow, and treacherously treated, manifested an unwillingness to accept it. The Court (1681) commend their circumspection, and give them a discretionary power of sending one of the Company's ships to Canton, provided a sufficient chop can be obtained from the Viceroy to protect the Company's servants and property; and that it do not displease the Chinese at Amoy.

The following year, the obstructions to trade at Canton are represented as continuing. The Portuguese agreed to pay the Governor 24,000 tael (about 28,000) annually, which was the amount of custom the merchants used to pay, on condition that the Canton merchants be excluded from trade with strangers. Instructions were this year given to the Supracargoes of the China Merchant to as-

sociate with the Mandarins at Canton for the settlement of a factory there; and the Supracargoes of that ship and the Tywan afterwards apprise the Court, that unless this point be carried, their expectations from the China trade will be disappointed.

On the arrival of these two vessels at Macao (Aug. 1, 1682) being known at Canton, they were beset by Tartar war-boats, which not only impeded commerce, but cut off the supply of provisions. The China Merchant was therefore despatched for Madras with such articles as they could procure, consisting only of small quantities of raw silk and gold, with 458 peculs of tutenague. Woollens properly assorted were in no demand; the market being already so glutted, that the Supracargoes of a former trader were indebted to the kindness of a "considerable pawn on board," for the fulfilment of the contracts which the Chinese merchants had concluded with them. The Tartar Admiral sent a message to the Supracargoes of the Tywan, importing that the Portuguese had petitioned him to exclude all

strangers from the harbour; and desiring the English to remove to some of the outer islands, whither he promised to permit the merchants to go. The ship accordingly removed to Lampton, and afterwards to another station, to avoid an attack from the Tartar boats. Upon the latter retiring to Canton, the Tywan returned to Tempa Cabrado. On the 24th Dec. the Tywan had not sold any goods, nor made any investments.

On the arrival of the Company's ship *Caroline* at Tempa Cabrado, next year (June 21), the Supracargo with much difficulty obtained leave to land at Macao, to deliver a letter from the Company to the Portuguese Captain-General and Council. This officer told them that he could not permit them to trade without an order from the Viceroy of Goa; and that the Chinese merchants at Macao were too poor to buy a tenth part of their cargo. After the *Caroline* had lain at Tempa Cabrado two or three days, five Tartar war-boats, with Mandarins on board, visited the ship, and inquired their business. The Supracargoes had some difficulty in persuading the messenger that they were English, the Portuguese having represented to the Governor of Canton that the stranger was a Dutch vessel, and desired him to force her away. Next day, the Supracargoes sent a present to the Portuguese General at Macao: the bearers of it (including the Captain) were not at first suffered to land, nor afterwards to enter the city. The General accepted and returned thanks for the present; but stated that, by a treaty with the Emperor, for which they had paid a considerable sum, no trade was permitted with any other European nation, and that therefore they must depart. This measure was the next day enforced by the arrival of fifteen war-boats, with an order of the Emperor for their immediate departure. On the 9th July, the *Caroline* left Tempa Cabrado for Lanton (Nanton). Three days previous to their

arrival, the Tartars had burnt a large Chinese junk in that harbour, bound for Japan, and killed her crew, consisting of a hundred and twenty-six men. Some trifling barter took place, but the Tartar war-boats still annoyed them; and on the 18th, some Mandarins arrived from Canton, who informed the Supracargoes, that the Emperor had placed the trade under the management of four degrees of Mandarins in each great city, on purpose to exclude all strangers; and that no European would be suffered to enter any of their cities. After holding out fallacious hopes of trade, and forcing the vessel from Lanton to Tempa Cabrado, and back again, the *Caroline* weighed on the 17th Sept. for Lampacao, where she remained till the 1st December. The Supracargoes' letter to the Court is to the following effect: "We have endeavoured to glean a little after others, being forced to take what we could get, and not at liberty to pick and choose goods, as if we had a settlement or a free trade. These private Chinese merchants cannot take goods, because it is a clandestine trade, and imports pay 10 per cent. at Canton; but we have made great shift to put off thirty pieces of fine cloth, with some other small matter specified in the accounts."

The following year the Company's ship *Delight* anchored near Macao, when the Supracargoes were informed by the great Mandarin of Macao that the Portuguese General had desired him "to put them out." Upon attempting to deliver a present to the General, they met an uncivil reception, and shortly after sailed to Amoy.

Upon their arrival at that place (26th May 1684) the Supracargoes being summoned before the Mandarins, stated that they came on the invitation of the Tartar Viceroy, Twalawyea Chunkung. After various alterations respecting presents, the Supracargoes were forced to deliver the greater part of their warlike stores as presents to the Tartars, thereby some hopes

were given of liberty to settle at Amoy, and Twalawyea Chunkung condescended to pardon the *misdoemeanors* at Tywan, as he called their connections with the late Sovereign there. Shortly after, they were suffered to occupy the Company's old factory under a guard of soldiers and on payment of 1,100 tael. Upon the arrival of a Dutch vessel, their prospects, indifferent as they were, changed for the worse; the Supracargoes were ordered to re-ship their goods and re-embark; and they understood that the English factory-house was to be given to the Dutch. After fresh presents being demanded, and being forced to violate their contracts with several merchants, and sell their pepper to a Mandarin at his own price, they were informed that it was not the Emperor's pleasure they should stay that year, and that they must depart in ten days. On the 20th December the *Delight* sailed for Surat, being obliged to take back a quantity of Europe commodities, and having disbursed for presents £2,000.

The next year the China Merchant anchored off Amoy. Having obtained a chop for liberty of trade, the Supracargoes were subjected to similar annoyances as those before described. The Hoppo (or Cong-po, as he was here called) required them to pay custom on all goods on board, whether sold or not; and soon afterwards a chop was affixed to the walls of the house they occupied, signifying that they must sell no goods without the presence of the Chinese linguists, who had absented themselves because the Factors had refused to make large presents to several Mandarins.

Upon the arrival of the *Loyal Adventure* the same year (25th Aug.), Mr. Gladman addressed a letter to Twalawyea Chunkung, referring to the negotiations for a factory at Amoy, and requesting permission to settle there. A most flattering answer was returned by the officer, who gave hopes not merely of settlements at Amoy and Hock-chey, but of exemp-

tion from duties, by sending an embassy to the Emperor. These offers proved altogether illusory. During the vessel's stay, she was robbed by the natives; full duties were exacted on unsold and damaged goods; and large bribes were extorted by the General and Mandarins, on account of a man being shot by the *Adventure's* people, between whom and the Chinese several quarrels took place.

In the year 1687 two vessels (the *New London* and *Worcester*) arrived at Amoy from Madras, and two (the *St. George* and *Moulsford*) from Bombay. Custom on goods unsold was no longer insisted upon; but in lieu, a charge was to be paid according to measurement of each ship. The rate was not specified, and it proved to be entirely arbitrary. Presents were, as usual, exacted for all the Mandarins, the Hoppo (or Cong-po), and his deputy, the *Tunclaya* and *Hihoung*. Subsequently the trade at Amoy sustained many new and intolerable injuries. Supracargoes were imprisoned; improbable fictions were made the grounds of unusual demands and arbitrary actions. In 1690, a Private Trader, bringing out from England a vast stock of goods, and selling them at any price, totally ruined the trade at Amoy; observing, that "he did not expect to come any more, and did not care what became of the trade in future."

The Company's ship *Defence*, in 1689, having anchored fifteen leagues from Macao, endeavoured to open a communication with Canton. A chop was at first promised, but the merchants bribed the Hoppo to keep the vessel below, and to suffer only two or three to trade, and at their own rates. This attempt, and others, at extortion were evaded; but, on the 6th March 1689-90, as the ship was about to sail, a serious affray occurred through the violent and obstinate conduct of the Commander.

About three p.m., Capt. Heath went with two boats manned, to demand of

the Chumpein the mast which had been hoisted on shore, producing the Hoppo's chop or order; but as this was an article under the Chumpein's superintendence, the latter treated the chop with contempt, and threw it away: whereupon Capt. Heath seized the mast, and rolled it into the water. A contest took place, in which the Captain's party were victorious; and the mast being fastened to the long-boat, the Captain and crew went on board the pinnace. The Chinese began to pour showers of stones into the boats; and the Captain ordering the seamen to fire, one Chinese was killed and another wounded. The boat then put off, under a volley of stones from the Chinese, and a broadside from their boat, which wounded the black pilot in the pinnace. The mast being cut away, both boats made off, leaving on shore, in the confusion, the surgeon of the ship, the third and fifth mates, and seven other Englishmen; the former of whom was miserably cut down in their sight. The body of the Chinese was carried round the town to exasperate the inhabitants; and the poor surgeon, who was mortally wounded, was dragged into the Cajan watch-house, where he lay chained on the ground, with the putrid body beside him. The other Englishmen (except the two mates who were sheltered by the Portuguese) were confined in the same place. The Chumpein's people ranged the town, searching for Englishmen, breaking open the Captain's house, and threatening to maul the Portuguese for not firing upon the English. At the instance of the former, Mr. Watts, the secretary, went on shore to accommodate the affair. He offered 2,000 tael (£666); the Mandarins insisted on 5,000 (£1,666), which being refused, Mr. Watts was detained, and the ship sailed on the 18th March without him.

Subsequent to this period,* the

* The Company's affairs at home were disordered by the encroachments of private merchants, and by the exertions of a rival Company, acting, by the authority of Parliament,

trade with China seems to have been so burthened by the arbitrary exactions of the Government, as to be almost worthless, not merely to Europeans, but to Eastern traders. In 1694, Abdulgaffra, a Moorish merchant of Surat, sent a ship to Canton, and experienced injurious exactions without obtaining a third part of a cargo. The Supracargoes of three ships, in 1702, having declined to affix a chop to their factory-door till they were acquainted with the contents, their linguist was bamboozed, and a guard was stationed at the factory, until 3,900 tael was paid to the Hoppo. It was noticed this year that there existed no demand for Europe goods; and that woollens imported three years previous remained unsold. The Company, especially at this period, continued to urge their servants to extend the sale of British commodities, more for the sake of benefiting the nation than themselves; as is evinced by the following passages in the instructions of the Company to the Supracargoes of various ships, and to the China Council, between the years 1696 and 1701:

"You will observe by the invoice that our woollen goods, &c. are rated at only their real cost and charges, without any advance, which we have done to encourage the consumption in China; aiming rather at a great vent of, than at great profit upon, our own manufactures."

"You are, as much as in you lies, to promote the vent of our English woollen manufactures, and other the product of this nation; and take notice that we buy all our woollen cloth, and other goods, with present money, and at the most proper seasons; by which means, and the great quantities we purchase, we get them at least ten per cent. cheaper than they are usually bought, and we rate them in the invoice at no more than their true cost."

"We are very intent upon promoting and extending the sale of our manufactures."

therefore, use all your endeavours to bring it into esteem with that people."

"Mr. Gough tells us that the sending woollen manufactures or other Europe commodities will not turn us to account; however, we must endeavour to keep on that trade, and to promote their vent as much as possible, because the more we send out, the more acceptable it will be for the nation," &c. &c.

On the 11th Oct. 1700, President Catchpole (who was sent out by the English Company, with the combined character of President of such factory as he could establish in China, and his Majesty's Consul there), arrived at the Island of Chusan, and entered into a treaty for trade. After encountering many obstacles, he succeeded, and a factory was established. The scene soon changed; and after many vexations, the President and Council received, on the 10th January 1701-2, an order from the Government to withdraw from Chusan. This order was rescinded in consequence of their agreeing to purchase of the Chumpein his Japan earthenware. Notwithstanding this agreement, a second order was received on the 27th, when the Chumpein again permitted them to remain, in consideration of a present of 4,000 tael, with another of 200 to his mother, and of their taking goods of him to the amount of 14,000 tael. Their motives for submitting to these and other exactions, amounting to the sum of £10,000, were not merely to preserve their footing in Chusan, but to recover an outstanding debt, and to provide for four ships which the Court had intimated would be sent the approaching season. This second agreement was however disturbed by the interference of the Mandarin of Justice, who, in combination with the merchants, after several arbitrary and violent acts, commanded the whole factory to depart. Accordingly, the Council and factors (with the exception of Gough and Capt. Roberts, left to secure the old debt)

remained on board the Batavia frigate, on their departure, that they left their private effects behind. Meanwhile the factors and their families were forced, and some goods stolen; and the Mandarin of Justice took possession of all the Company's property.

It afterwards appeared that the clandestine conduct of Gough and Roberts had incited the Chinese to these acts of outrage; and the next year the Mandarin of Justice offered to permit a factory to remain: but it was considered unsafe to trust the Company's treasure on shore, without a ship remaining to defend it. In some subsequent transactions, the merchants behaved so ill, that the factors unanimously determined to leave the port. Whereupon 10,000 tael was demanded for custom, and paid; and the Hoppo permitted them to re-lade their goods. The General then, pretending they had violated the laws, filled the factory with soldiers; and the Hoppo refused to fulfil the chop he had previously granted, and extorted thereby a loan of 6,000 tael. The under-Mandarin demanded the guns, sails and rudders of the ships, and were induced to forego the demand only by presents.

Besides the exactions and insults of the officers, the dishonesty of the merchants, and the ever fluctuating regulations of the port, the taste of the people was represented as so capricious and whimsical, that whilst woollens and European merchandize were despised, a Supracargo named Dolben paid the entire measurage of his ship, by a great Irish dog.

In the year 1709, the Supracargoes of the ship Rochester, bound to Chusan, were instructed to resist the impositions at that port, and to proceed to Amoy or to Lintao,* if likely to prove more advantageous. At Amoy they were to represent that the ex-

* This place is indifferently called Lintao, Ningpo, Lingpo, and Liampo. It was at that time a place of great importance, and an early period of their intercourse with China, had a very advantageous settlement here, which they lost, as well as other commercial advantages, to their outrageous and insolent practices.

actions and injurious treatment the Company had met with, had kept them from that port and Canton, and would force them to abandon the China trade altogether. They were to endeavour to obtain a debt of 90,000 tael, due from Anqua, a merchant, formerly residing at Amoy, but then at Chusan. The instructions further observe: "it will be a national advantage if large quantities of English or any other European commodities would vend in China; wherefore do you make diligent inquiry what sorts, colours, and quantities of woollen goods, and other English products, will sell at Chusan, or elsewhere in China, yearly, and at what rates." Upon the vessel's touching at Amoy (August, 1710) they were pressed to stay and trade; but better information determined them to proceed to Chusan. Here their reception was also civil at first, but eventually they suffered the same exactions and violence as before. Presents were extorted by the Mandarins for allowing contracts to be fulfilled; they obtained a share of the profits on all purchases, even the most trifling, made by the Supracargoes; and finally, by forcing them to advance money, the vessel lost her passage, and was detained till January 1711-12.

On the arrival of the *Streatham* and *Herne* at Macao, in 1712, the Supracargoes procured from the Hoppo of Canton a chop granting them the freedom of the port; liberty to trade with whom they pleased; authority over their linguist and servants; permission to haul their ships on shore, and purchase stores; and the sole right of punishing their own people. The Hoppo also kindly recommended them to two merchants (Leanqua and Anqua), which recommendation they soon found was of the nature of a *congé d'élire*, for they were compelled to deal with them and no other. A negotiation had taken place the year before, and 10,000 tael was agreed to be paid a great Hoppo, to abolish the extraordinary duty of 4 per cent., and

to have a stone placed in the custom-house, declaring the duty to be unsanctioned by the Emperor.

About the year 1716 an occurrence took place, which demonstrated the policy of adopting vigorous and prompt measures in retaliation of the injustice sustained from the Chinese merchants and authorities. In consequence of some injuries received at Amoy, a private ship of Madras (the *Ann*) seized at Canton a junk belonging to the former port, valued at 80,000 tael. The affair reaching the ears of the Emperor, a special inquiry was instituted, and the Emperor visited the officers at Amoy, whose duty it was to see justice done the Madras merchants, with severe punishment, obliging them to make satisfaction for the injury, and confiscating the remainder of their estates. This act of severity, or rather of justice, proved very beneficial to the concerns of English traders, and caused them for years afterwards to experience better treatment.

This period is remarkable for the formation of a society of merchants at the port of Canton, which seems to have been the origin of or model upon which was erected the body of Chinese traders, called the Hong or Security Merchants. In the years 1719 and 1720 the Court first received information of an association being formed by the merchants of Canton, under the auspices of the Mandarins, for trading with Europeans, which was soon found to be attended with pernicious consequences. The Hoppo, who with the Tituck was connected with this society, prohibited inferior merchants from trading with Europeans, and undertook to oblige merchants, not belonging to the society, to pay heavy imposts on goods sold by them. Upon application to the Tsong-too (Viceroy) he dissolved the society, and the usual chop for trade was issued. But, subsequently, the factors and officers of the vessels suffered the most scandalous usage: some of the latter were seized and

beaten, and the factory was surrounded with soldiers, without any cause being assigned. The same year these occurrences took place (1722), the gunner's mate of a private ship from Bombay accidentally shot a boy. This affair was not compromised without much trouble, and the payment of 350 tael to the boy's parents, and 1,650 tael to the Mandarins.

The next year, a practice which had been increasing for some time, of the Mandarins dealing in various articles, to the exclusion of other merchants, grew to such a pitch, that the factory prepared to leave Canton. The Tsong-too and other great Mandarins encrossed the whole trade, obliging the merchants to take large sums of money from them, at exorbitant interest, to relinquish the best part of their profits, and to take tea at their own prices. The Foyeen, contrary to agreement, insisted on searching the ship Walpole for arms and ammunition, until the Tsong-too interfered. The extortions and oppressions of the Mandarins drove many of the traders to Amoy, and the Canton Consultations, dated 22d April, 1727, notice, that the factory was about to remove to the same place; whither a deputation was sent by the Secret Committee, with instructions to renew a trade at that port. This measure was relinquished at the request of the Foyeen of Canton, who pledged himself to issue a chop and shew the English great favour if they would remain there. These privileges, so liberally promised, were the next year obtained with difficulty; and combinations among the Chinese merchants, and other impediments to trade, are represented as still continuing. Disputes arose (1729) with the chief Mandarins, from their threatening to levy by their own authority, and afterwards imposing upon the merchants, an additional ten per cent., and allowing no goods to be shipped except in the name of chief merchants. Great efforts were made to get this duty removed, without success; and in 1731,

the trade was stopped in consequence of repeating them. The next year a joint representation of the English, French, and Dutch was made against the ten per cent. duty, and also that of six per cent., which was a customary charge, in addition to the Emperor's duty. No relief however was obtained, and an attempt was made to oblige Europeans to receive and discharge cargoes at Macao instead of Whampoa. The two following years the factors tried what intimidation would effect, and threatened to remove the trade to Amoy unless the duty was repealed. The threat proved unavailing, and another effort was consequently made to establish a factory at that island, whither the Mandarins professed themselves anxious they should return. Upon anchoring in the outer harbour, the Supracargoes received a favourable message and fair promises. On further intercourse, however, great difficulty occurred in adjusting the Emperor's duty, and the demands of the Hoppo. The covid, too, by which the ship's measurage was to be taken, they discovered to be only $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches instead of $14\frac{1}{2}$. The fair amount of measurage was not accepted till a present was made equal to 20 per cent. on the amount. The Hoppo, contrary to the paper of privileges he had agreed to, sent a person to reside in the factory, to take an account of goods, &c. The guns, sails, and powder were required to be delivered into the custody of the Chinese, and custom on goods was demanded, in violation of the agreement. Only two or three merchants were allowed to deal with them, and their terms were so extravagant, and the deceit and chicanery of the Hoppo so injurious, that the Supracargoes were in the end forced to depart without trading. Similar success attended an effort made the ensuing year, which failed, owing to the high prices, enormous duties, and fraudulent practices in regard to weights and measures, on the part of the natives, whose boys

were suffered to insult the English; and at length the factory quitted Amoy for Canton.*

Upon the failure of the consignment from England to Amoy in 1734, the merchants of Canton refused to relinquish, according to agreement, the sum of 1,950 tael for presents to the authorities, for measurage of each ship. This is an advantage which it is invariably the custom of the country to take; and to cheat if he can, is considered to be a privilege attached to the character of a merchant. The same year some silks not proving equal to contract, the Chinese merchants refused to make any abatement; and the Supracargoes were obstructed in their efforts to bring their complaints before the Viceroy, by soldiers as well as the merchants; and when a grand Mandarin was at length sent to hear their case, he directed an inadequate compensation to be given them, and desired never to be troubled again on "such trifling occasions."

In 1736, the new Emperor, Kien Long, revoked the duty of 10 per cent., which had caused so much dissatisfaction, and which it was discovered had been imposed at the instance of the Emperor's servants, who represented it to him as a voluntary contribution of the European merchants. The Viceroy claimed 30,000 tael (£10,000) for obtaining the edict, which was read in his hall of audience, the English being required to kneel, but unanimously refusing. Addresses of thanks were transmitted by the English to the Emperor, through the Viceroy, and the removal of other burthens solicited by them. It is observed at this time that no audience could be obtained of the Viceroy without kneeling.

These burthens on trade still subsisting at Canton, the Company in

1736 renewed their attempt to establish an intercourse with Limpo. The Supracargoes were at first civilly treated, and permitted to pass Chusan and proceed to Limpo. The usual system of violence and injustice soon commenced; they were detained some time under military guard, ordered to land their arms and stores, and subjected to heavy duties. The Tay or Chief considered the trade beneath his notice, because he could not make above 4,000 tael by it. The merchants required five months' notice to procure goods, and the necessary sums to be advanced and placed in the hands of the Tays of Limpo and Chusan. In short, from the jealousy of the merchants of Limpo, who traded with Batavia, and feared their profits might be diminished, the heavy duties and extortions of the Chinese authorities, and their arbitrary and haughty conduct towards the Supracargoes, the attempt was given up.

The Company's China trade was now necessarily restricted to the port of Canton. Here scarcely a season passed without some offensive regulation being devised, and new exactions invented. In 1740, the Foyeen revoked the order of his predecessor for allowing some of the Supracargoes to remain at Canton; and the next season a new Foyeen arriving, the Hoppo was removed, and the privileges of Europeans were so reduced, that they all agreed to cease trading till the measure was given up. In 1743-4, duty was demanded on some goods destroyed by fire, and during the discussions, the grand chop for the sailing of the ships was delayed for several days. Trade was stopped in the year 1748, because an officer was not delivered up to the Tsong-too, to receive such punishment as he thought fit, for refusing to allow his henchmen to be examined by the Hoppo's people. The conduct of the Chinese merchants was represented as so bad, that without some redress, trade would be impracticable to Europeans.

The only subsequent attempt at trade with Amoy was made by the ship *Hardwick*, in 1744-5, when after spending much time in fruitless discussions and endeavours to prevail upon the Chinese to trade, she was compelled to quit Amoy, and proceed to Bengal for a cargo.

Mr. Flint having procured an address to the Hoppo in 1753-4, to be translated into Chinese, representing various grievances (among others the practice of affixing chops in the public streets, accusing the English of horrible crimes, to which the insults they received from the people were imputed), the Hoppo ordered the translator to be taken up* if he could be found, adding, "I know best what is fit for the English." The next year an attempt was made to get rid of the practice of the English finding security merchants: in consequence of which, merchants of credit would not trade with them; and they were therefore on a worse footing than other nations who traded at the port. The chief evil of the practice was, that the securities were liable to find, at their own cost, the *curiosities* presented annually at Peking, amounting to 30,000 tael. The merchants were in consequence compelled by the Hoppo to become security for the English ships, with an understanding that the charge for curiosities should be borne by the whole Hong.

An ineffectual attempt was made, in concert with the French, Dutch, Swedish and Prussian Supracargoes, in the year 1755, to break through the monopoly of the Hong, and to get permission to trade with shopkeepers to the best advantage. The Supracargoes waited seven hours for an audience of the Viceroy, who evaded the object of their petition, by allowing them to deal with shopkeepers for *small matters*, but not for Company's imports or exports; and thus remains the regulation to the present day. The same year Mr. Harrison obtained a favourable reception at Limpo and Chusan; and next year two additional Supracargoes were sent out on the Earl of Holderness, with instructions

to open a trade at those places, and to make such inquiries with regard to the import of British commodities, "as might facilitate the Company's endeavours to introduce them into the Chinese empire, in as large quantities as can possibly be taken off."

In a letter dated 1757, the Supracargoes say, that trade at the port of Limpo they hope is settled; though several of the articles of agreement were not fulfilled by the Chinese, and they were subjected to vexatious regulations. On quitting the port they received an edict, making the duties, which had been comparatively low, equal to those at Canton. It was suspected that the Tsong-too of Canton interfered to their prejudice here; and subsequently, by means of a bribe of 20,000 tael paid by the officers and merchants of Canton to the Mandarins at Court, an order was obtained from the Emperor, prohibiting all trade with Limpo, and confining it to Canton. Nevertheless, Mr. Flint proceeded to Limpo next year: when the Tsong-too declared that if they would not leave the port by fair means they should by foul, for they should not have provisions or any thing else. The Viceroy of Canton, greatly offended at their proceeding, declared, in answer to a memorial from the English, that "if they are further troublesome he will punish them." Mr. Flint was forced from Limpo against the monsoon, and went to the mouth of the Peking river, where, by bribes, he conveyed a petition to the Emperor, upon which he was permitted to accompany a Ta-gin* overland to Canton, and certain grievances both here and at Canton were redressed. Another attempt made by the same person to trade at Limpo, in the year 1761-2 was unsuccessful; he was banished to Macao for three years, by the Emperor's order, but was released after close confinement, 30 Oct. 1762, on condition of never coming to the

* In 1776, a Chinese schoolmaster who was instructing two English gentlemen in the language, was intimidated from pursuing his office, and informed that it might tend to the complaints of Europeans reaching and troubling the Court.

* Ta-gin, a title denoting a person of rank; literally, it signifies a great man.

country again. Hopeless as the case appeared, the Company still kept up their endeavours to renew trade there by every practicable method, and directed the Supracargoes to "keep an eye on the trade with Limpo, and to restore it if possible."

The constant attention of the Company throughout these ineffectual negotiations and attempts to establish a traffic with this immense empire, was directed to make British commodities, especially those which employ the manufacturing industry of the nation, the articles of barter. Numberless instructions and directions were issued by the Court to their servants, which it would be tedious to quote, impressing upon them the necessity of "increasing the consumption of our own manufactures" there; of selling them at any prices "without real loss to the Company;" considering not the profits, but the "national benefit." The following extract from the Court's letter to the Supracargoes at Canton, dated 10th January 1759, was incorporated into the code of instructions from the Court, called "Standing Rules and Orders," which was afterwards printed, and a copy of it annually forwarded to the Supracargoes for their guidance:

"Although you are to dispose of all the consignments to you in general to the best advantage, yet we must particularly recommend to your care and attention, that part consisting of woollen goods, which are to be sold in such manner as, according to the best of your judgment, will be found to be most advantageous. You are also to use your endeavours to promote the future import of them, to the greatest extent the China market can bear. In order thereto, you must make such inquiries, remarks, and observations, and enter the same on your diary for our information, as will assist us in the prosecution of this national branch of commerce, to the greatest length it can be carried."

In the year 1765, trade was stopped

at Canton, in consequence of the refusal of Captain Affect, of his Majesty's ship *Argo*, to allow the ship to be measured; and in 1772, the same step was resorted to, until the Viceroy was satisfied that some Chinese were out of danger who had been wounded in an affray with some Europeans. It seems the policy of the Government to hold all Europeans responsible for the acts of individuals. Thus, in 1781, the Captain of a private ship and letter of marque, stopped a Spanish sloop going from Macao to Manilla, for which he was fined and imprisoned. He afterwards seized a Dutch ship at Whampoa, and refused to resign his prize. The Supracargoes were ordered to compel obedience, and threatened with fine and imprisonment. The matter was compromised by the Captain's dividing the booty with the Chinese, who then treated him with great attention, but continued their insolence towards the Supracargoes to such a degree, as to make them meditate withdrawing on board their ships. The next year the Supracargoes were held answerable to the Hoppo, because a private ship sailed without a full lading, and were informed they should be imprisoned for not arresting and delivering up the Captain.

In 1782 and 1783 various vexations and impositions were sustained at Canton by the English. The trade was stopped till exorbitant demands were complied with; additional duties were levied; chops were refused on the most absurd pretences; and arbitrary prices affixed by the Hoppo on goods imported and exported. In 1784, a dispute with the Government occurred through the wounding of three Chinese, by firing a salute from the *Lady Hughes*, a country ship, at Whampoa. Mr. Smith, the Supracargo of the ship *Trader*, was decoyed into the power of the Chinese, and marched under guard into Canton, and was not liberated till the unfortunate gunner, who had absconded, was found and delivered into their hands. Meanwhile all com-

marcial transactions were suspended. The linguists and merchants fled; the Hongs were deserted; and the intercourse between Canton and Whampoa was interdicted by order of the Hoppo. The Supracargoes, who had also been menaced, advising the Court of the occurrence, remarked, "repeated experience shews the utter impossibility of avoiding the inconveniences to which we are constantly subject from the imprudence or wilful misconduct of Private Traders." A further evidence of this occurred the following year, when the Bellona, private ship, attempted to quit the river without paying port charges. The vessel was detained by the Company's ships, and the charges paid, in consequence of the Hoppo's threats to "stop the trade," if they were not satisfied.

In the year 1789 the Company directed their attention to the export of English tin to China, upon a larger scale than formerly. In this, as well as their other speculations in British produce, their object was avowedly to benefit the nation, and in this case the county of Cornwall in particular, rather than to reap any considerable advantage themselves. Their letter to Canton, dated 27th March, concludes, "we again repeat what we have so often done on former occasions, that we are as much desirous of benefiting the manufactures of this country, by an extensive vend of British exports, as of seeking our own immediate advantage in point of profits." Their contract next year was for 775 tons of Cornish tin.

In the year 1800, the irregularities of British seamen at Canton created great embarrassments to the Supracargoes. Difficulties also occurred from the accidental wounding of a Chinese by one of the crew of his Majesty's schooner Providence. The Supracargoes again urged in vain to the Viceroy, who had a partiality for the English, the injustice of holding them responsible for the acts of persons not under their orders. The next year trade

was stopped for some time, through disputes, occasioned by Security Merchants being made answerable for damages sustained through the conduct of Private Traders. In the beginning of October 1808, a total stop was put to the Company's trade, which was not renewed till the 20th Dec. This interruption was occasioned by the landing of British troops upon the island of Macao: a measure of precaution which had been adopted by the British Government in India, with reference to the then state of the French and Portuguese nations in Europe. The most malicious representations were made to Pekiu on the subject; supplies of provision were stopped; and the trade was not restored till six days after the troops had been withdrawn.

In the year 1809, an attempt was made to prevent English ships from coming up the river, and trading till a report of their arrival had been made at Pekin; and a modification of this measure was not obtained till after a tedious correspondence between the Viceroy and the Supracargoes. In all communications and interviews, which, in consequence of repeated attempts at imposition increased, presents were indispensable; and the Supracargoes complained to the Court (10th January, 1812) of the magnitude of this species of expenditure; and they observe, that besides the usual complimentary presents, a distribution of small sums of money was found desirable, to conciliate the lesser Mandarins and attendants.

In 1814, the linguist Agew was seized by the Government for carrying the Prince Regent's portrait to Pekin, and for his general attachment to the English. The Supracargoes addressed the Viceroy, but their letter was returned unopened. The trade was stopped, as usual in cases of difference or dispute, and Mr. Staunton was deputed to adjust the affair. Some concessions were reluctantly made by the Chinese, and the ships were permitted

to proceed to Whampoa. The conduct of the Supracargoes was disapproved of by the other Europeans at Canton; and the former request the Court to apply to Parliament for powers to prevent the inconveniencies and disputes resulting from the behaviour of persons at this port, over whom the Company's Supracargoes had no controul. Several very offensive measures were adopted by the Viceroy towards the Supracargoes in this and the preceding year. Their attendants were withdrawn; the natives were prohibited from communicating with them; their linguist was seized and imprisoned; and their representations returned unopened. Moreover, they were prohibited, by an edict, from presenting statements to the Government, and threatened with severe punishment upon any future attempt to do so.

We shall not prolong this narrative further than by observing, that the vexatious disposition of the Chinese, which breaks out upon the most trivial occasions, still keeps the Company's trade and connection with the country in a constant state of insecurity. In

1810, the ship *General Hewitt* was detained by the Authorities at Canton, which led to the well known encounter between the Chinese forts and his Majesty's ship *Alceste*; and in 1817 the Chinese assaulted the boats of the Orlando man of war, and also declared their determination to search country ships.

It is proper also for us to remember, that the Company have incurred very considerable expenses for two embassies to the Court of Peking upon a scale of imposing magnitude, the first under the Earl of Macartney, and the last within a few years under Lord Amherst, the details of both of which are sufficiently known, and which exhibit in their results, to every mind unbiassed by prejudice or hypothesis, ample evidence of the difficulties to which the China trade has been, and continues to be exposed, from the inveterate prejudices which pervade the mass of the people, the uncompromising temper of the Government, and the deceit, treachery, and venality of all its ministers.

ON THE HINDOO LAWS RESPECTING THE BURNING OF WIDOWS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—The cremation of wretched and helpless Hindoo widows on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands has always excited equal horror and disgust throughout the civilized world; and general sorrow for so inhuman and cruel a custom has not been alleviated by the slightest hope of its termination. No efforts have been wanting on the part of the civil and military servants of the East India Company, to dissuade the natives from continuing a practice so wicked and atrocious. Where self-interest and superstitious fanaticism are artfully and powerfully combined in support of this melancholy delusion, reasoning and argument have proved

nugatory and unavailing. Infanticide has been prevented by the judicious interference of the executive power, but self-destruction, in the dreadful form of perishing in the flames, under the guidance and pretended sanction of the religion of the country, being, at least apparently, a voluntary act of the infatuated victim, restrictive means have been deemed ineligible. The offering rewards would but increase the frequency of the crime, as superstitious phrenzy would be thus stimulated into greater exertion, while little could be expected from feelings of avarice, powerfully opposed by the disgrace arising from yielding to its dictates. The anthropophagi of Sumatra

devour prisoners of war at public entertainments. The servants of the Company, actuated by motives of humanity, have in many instances redeemed or bought off unfortunate creatures destined for this fate: savages devoid of any thing in the semblance of religion, eagerly accepted of what would supply want, and procure articles otherwise unattainable. It was, however, soon ascertained, that this well-intended exercise of philanthropy amounted to a positive *bounty on cannibalism*. Nothing can cure these Bhatta-savages of this propensity to feast on each other publicly, but the introduction of civilization through the progress of time.

The Legislature of this country has recently turned its attention to the subject of this atrocious destruction of, probably, not less than a thousand of these miserable females annually, but no remedy of any available description was proposed. A tax on the practice, amounting to a prohibition, would irritate the bigotted and weak Hindoo mind to madness, and create a spirit of discontent leading to the most serious consequences. This remedy has been abandoned, on discussion, under a sense of the danger of its application.

Is there, then, no resource that can be had recourse to, for, if not the total abolition, at least the reduction in a great measure of this dreadful evil, without alienating the native mind from a Government to which it is attached from a just sense of security of person and property under a regular and mild administration of justice? We think there is, and that it consists, paradoxical as it may appear, in a *strict enforcement of the law of burning, according to its very letter*. To explain so seemingly contradictory a position, it is necessary to take a brief view of the Hindoo traditions and allowed authorities under which so many innocent women are induced, by artful Brahmins, and interested relatives, to sacrifice themselves in a

manner sanctioned by the strict tenor of the laws under which they suffer.

It is particularly incumbent on us to search into the matter to the utmost, as it is a fact beyond contradiction, that almost all of the poor females who are insidiously immolated to promote the views of priestcraft and self-interest, are *previously stupefied and intoxicated by drugs, and do not offer themselves a willing sacrifice*. Besides, many eminent pundits and scholars, deeply versed in Hindoo literature, have lately proved, in a manner equally clear and conclusive, that these barbarous murders are directly contrary to Hindoo law. In the name of all the mothers and daughters among a population of a hundred millions; and in the name of numberless orphans made, or to be made such by folly and cruelty, we call on all who *can aid* in sustaining innocence, to feel an effectual interest in the suppression of farther crime.

Ramahun Ruya, an elegant Hindoo scholar, has clearly established that the Hindoo shastras by no means sanction the custom. Opposed to him are four Hindoo writers, *Ungeera, Pura-sura, Hareeta, and Vyasa*, who all only *recommend* the practice, promising the widow a connubial happiness of thirty-five millions of years in Heaven; forgiveness for the most licentious course of life in the world, and the purification of all the members of her family. The next authority is *Vishnoo Recsee*, who prescribes to a widow to dedicate herself to Brumbachuya, that is, to lead a life of self-denial and austerity. He describes this course of austerity as so exceedingly severe, that no widow can conform to it; in which case, she has no chance of ultimate salvation, without ascending a funeral pile with some article which her husband possessed. The act, however, to be efficient, *must be voluntary on her part*. He exempts the widows of Brahmins from burning, though afterwards these conditions were extended to them.

The great legislator *Munoo* does not recommend *burning*, but contents himself with prescribing the life of mortification and austerity. He says that "women after their husbands' death should spend the remainder of their lives in *Brunhachya*:" that is, in austerity. The Hindoos have it, that any moral precept contrary to the inculcations of *Munoo* are unworthy of praise.

The Brahmins endeavour to do away the above positive precept of *Munoo*, the acknowledged chief of Hindoo legislature, by urging, that the recommendations for burning given by the other authorities, ought, on account of their number, to outweigh the injunction of even *Munoo*. This is completely to beg the question. But let us hear the words of the *VIDA*, in ample confirmation of *Munoo's* rational doctrine. "As by means of living, still the duties usual and occasional can be performed to purify the mind, and as by hearing of, and fixing our minds, and devoting our souls to *Brumhah*, or the supreme spirit, we can attain it (final beatitude, or absorption in *Brumhah*), no woman should, therefore, spend her life, [that is, suffer death,] in hopes of attaining *Surga*, or bliss in heaven." The Hindoo system of rewards and punishments consists in a certain duration of these proportioned to moral conduct, after which, according to their absurd metempsychosis, the soul again returns to the earth to undergo vicissitudes of transmigration, till at length it becomes so pure as to attain absorption into *Brumhah*. A woman who burns herself is equally liable to pass through such transigrations; and, therefore, the best Hindoo writers maintain, that final beatitude ought rather to be obtained by a life of abstinence and correctness, as she has the undeniable choice of *burning* or of living in austerity, according to the recommendation. The principal argument used by the Hindoo writers and commentators, in order to shew the necessity of *burning*,

is, that women, from their nature, and from the structure of their minds, are not qualified to go through the rigid course of austerity of life required to attain beatitude in heaven. On this account they urge them to be burnt with their husbands, or with some article that belonged to him, as their only chance of obtaining happiness, at least for a period of thirty-five millions of years. The writers on the other side argue against such a doctrine, as founded on the improper motives of cupidity and ambition on the part of the widow, whose glory ought, on the contrary, to consist in leading a life of penance, purity, and self-denial, according to the *VIDA*, and the sacred tenets of *Munoo*. *Hareeta* lays it down that, "until a widow burns in the fire she cannot get rid of her feminine body." This change would take place at the conclusion of the thirty-five millions of years, when the soul must again go through various transmigrations, leaving but a slender hope of final beatitude in an absorption into *Brumhah*. The great sacred lawgiver, *Munoo*, promises this at once to a life of abstinence and virtue, without doubting of the competency of the female to fulfil the required conditions. These Brahminical writers must entertain a most debasing and degrading opinion of the mothers, sisters, and daughters of Hindoostan, in supposing them so utterly destitute of honour as to be incapable of leading a virtuous life; and in prescribing their sacrificing themselves on a funeral pile, as the only chance of arriving at heavenly happiness. Thus, it appears, that unfortunate, weak, and unprotected females are burnt alive to prevent a life of future misconduct and impurity! With infinitely more justice ought surviving husbands to be sacrificed, as all experience evinces that the incorrectness of men is to that of women at least in the proportion of a hundred to ten, and that even these ten are originally corrupted by a sex boasting

of more strength of mind than virtue of the description alluded to.

The advocates for and against the question, equally admit that the *Shastras* prescribe "*that the woman shall mount the BURNING PILE.*" Human nature was found unequal to this deliberate act of dreadful resolution, and therefore the Bramhins, *unauthorized by Hindoo law*, direct the woman to be tied to the dead body of the husband, and that the pile shall not be inflamed *previously* to this *prevention of escape*. It was also found that the writhings of the wretched being in the agonies of extreme torture, or the action of the fire, occasioned a rupture of the ligatures, and in this natural effort to escape from a shocking death, the inhuman monsters around the pile drove her back into the flames with long bamboos, holding her down in the fire till exhaustion and the last degree of painful suffering put an end to all farther attempt at saving life. All this procedure being *directly contrary* to the law of the case, which prescribes "*a voluntary ascent to a burning pile,*" a cunning expedient creating less horror in the minds of the spectators was resorted to: it consisted in a strong frame covered with heavy billets of wood, and suspended horizontally over the position of the victim reclined and tied down on the funeral pile. When the pile is set fire to, and when the horrific cries of suffering begin to be heard, hired ruffians, furnished with drums and dissonant wind instruments, drown all hearing of the expression of agony by artificial noises, still farther increased by hideous yells. At this moment four miscreants (one at each angle of the pile) cut the cords suspending the ponderous frame, and thus let it fall on the tortured sufferer below; its weight and pressure prevent every possibility of escape, while, as a refinement of cruelty, it descends through too small a space to occasion to the victim any injury beyond severe contusions. The whole of this barbarous

process is utterly unsanctioned by law, which (it is repeated) directs "*that the widow shall, of her own free will and accord, mount a BURNING PILE.*" By the law, the woman must pronounce the *Sunkulpa* in these words, "*I will mount the burning pile.*" To be within the scope of this indispensable law, the Brahmins direct a few twigs of the pile to be lighted, just before the widow is laid on it and secured, which is but the operation of a few moments. The *Vishnoo Moonhee* has it, "*Let the wife embrace either a life of abstinence and chastity, or mount the burning pile.*" By the *Niryugya-Sindhoo*, no bandages, bamboos, or wood, must be used in preventing escape from the pile. The *Soodheekoumoodee* says, "*Let the mother enter the fire, after the son has kindled it around his father's corpse; but to the father's corpse, and to the mother, let him not set fire. If the son set fire to the LIVING mother, he has on him the guilt of murdering both a woman and a mother.*" The *Julva-malaclas*, and *Shastras*, and the *Vedanta*, attack the unworthy motives of cupidity to burning, and in preference recommend a life of chastity and abstinence. The *Sankhya* states this *alone* to be lawful; while the *Meermanosha* allows the choice of either. There are nearly twenty other authorities that might be quoted to the same purport; and they state that "*no blame whatever is attached to those who prevent a woman's burning;*" and also, "*that all who dissuade her from burning act laudably.*" Should the widow recoil at the sight of the flames, the fine is only a *kahuna* of cowries, not quite half a crown. In this case, the law requires that "*she should be treated by her neighbours precisely as before.*" *Vishnoo Moonoo* forbids burning; and his precept, "*be thou a companion of thy husband in life and in death,*" the *Pundits* allow to mean, that the widow should lead the correct life he prescribes, as that would lead to her future happiness with her husband. *Mrityoonyujya* says, that all

writers against the practice incur no blame, because preventing the destruction of life is the strongest of the Hindoo tenets. That all that has been adduced is the general impression of the law, is evident from the comparatively few who burn themselves. The whole population may be taken at a hundred millions. Supposing one in fifty to die annually, and that half the number must, of course, be women, we should have one million of female deaths. Deduct the half for women not Hindoos, it would appear that out of five hundred thousand women who die, only one thousand burn themselves, according to the most accurate accounts. The unfortunate females of Hindoostan, helpless, innocent, and fatally misguided and deluded, call on the British nation to rescue them from a cruel and unmerited death of torture, at once illegal and unjust; and it is satisfactory and gratifying to understand, that the *prevention of the crime lies in the very enforcement of the rigour of the law*. When once it is ordered, that a widow, having, of her own free will and accord, resolved to ascend a FUNERAL PILE IN FLAMES, shall actually, avowedly, and publicly do this, when not stupified by intoxication, it is not in human nature to suppose that even *five* out of the thousand will encounter death in this tremendous form. That their senses are stupified is a fact well known; and the writer of these remarks is acquainted with an instance of an escape, where the poor female was found in this state. Useful and valuable, Mr. Editor, as your much-read publication deservedly is, it will never render a greater service to mankind, than by aiding to terminate a revolting practice, whose continuance must, under all concomitant circumstances, reflect indelible disgrace on the British nation. I proceed now to state the easy, practicable, and efficient means of accomplishing this desirable object.

To secure the success of this humane measure, it would prove essen-

tially beneficial to ~~gain~~ ^{take} over the principal Brahmins, by conferring favours on them, without alarming their religious jealousy. A judicious quotation of their own law, with its corruption by modern interpolation, would aid in effecting this important point; and from his highly conciliating manners, and acknowledged powers of mind, where can be found any person more eminently qualified to discharge this delicate duty, than the very distinguished nobleman who, by a wisdom and energy consistent with sound political principles, has nearly doubled the extent of our Oriental Possessions? Never will the Court of Directors, however anxious they may be to abolish this *atrocious system of murder*, have a fairer opportunity of accomplishing the great moral object constantly before them, than during the administration of the Marquess of Hastings. The salvation of the thousand females who perish annually, *contrary to the law of the country*, will constitute the brightest and most prominent feature in the future history of India.

Should the Brahmins oppose every argument of persuasion and reason, and resist all other means resorted to, no other remedy remains but to insist on a rigid execution of the laws, by seeing that every miserable female deluded to self-destruction, shall, *unintoxicated and unstupified by drugs, mount the funeral pile in full previous inflammation*. It is safely presumed, that few, in their sober senses, will agree to perish in this manner. The frame, ligatures, and the baulboos, are all illegal, and must be dispensed with; leaving the few, if any, who will dare pain and death in so dreadful a form, to precipitate themselves into the fire, burning fiercely and ready to consume them in agonies. Powerful must be the superstitious feeling which can sustain human nature under such a trial. It is true that Christianity, in a right faith, has carried martyrs through this fiery trial; but be it recollected, that

ambition and cupiditate are less strong motives actuating these ignorant females. All previous persuasion is illegal, as well as force and intoxication. In having the *law enforced*, the magistrates of the district will make it their careful duty, as it must be their inclination, to make strict previous inquiry into all these circumstances. Timely intimation of a *Suttee*, or burning, must be given (under heavy penalties for omission) to the magistrate, to enable him to be certain that the above conditions, conformably to the law of the case, are strictly complied with. This procedure, faithfully followed, cannot well fail to be attended with the happiest consequences, and this without any danger of arming the religious prejudices of the country against us; it being much more probable, that so just, humane, and correct a conduct will receive the approbation of the general body of the natives, and of that sex in particular who have so great an influence in every country.

Thus we are reduced to the necessity, in the absence of all moral feeling in minds debased by the most absurd and abject superstition, founded on cruelty, apparently to sanction crime, as the *only means of preventing it*; till the diffusion of the knowledge of our language and literature extensively throughout India introduces civilization productive of the light of information, and the blessings of true religion. The scenes of depravity and gross vice prevalent in their very temples, and participated in by their very priests, will not bear description. That human sacrifices, of both sexes, are offered up before their idols, has been long known; and the number of your publication for December contains farther evidence of this lamentable truth. The laxity of moral principle furnishes so many palliatives and unworthy subterfuges to weak minds, trained up studiously in error, and whose only wisdom is low cunning, that the *sanctity of an oath* has little weight with the natives, who,

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however, are very ready to take it, in order to render perjury subservient to their purposes. Falsehood is so familiar to the native, that in common conversation a differing in opinion is generally expressed by bandying the lie from mouth to mouth. Murder would be as prevalent among them, as it is too frequent among the uninstructed in Europe, if the fear of loss of caste, by the deprivation of life, did not restrain them. All this aggregate of immorality and vice is known to those who, like me, have resided long in that country; and near thirty years I have endeavoured to reason, and write on the absolute necessity of a general introduction of the English language, and of instruction in the arts, sciences, and public policy of European nations. Though all must approve of the translation of the Bible into all languages, and of the pious and unremitting labours of the meritorious missionary, contending against almost insuperable difficulties, yet it is evident that education, *on a very general and extensive scale, can alone lead to civilization, and the ultimate introduction of Christianity*. It is justly reckoned a most happy and auspicious circumstance, that so discerning, so learned, and so good a man as the excellent Bishop of Calcutta, should have been sent, as it were by Providence, to that country, to judge by investigation, and from experience on the spot, and to give us his weighty and well-weighed sentiments on this momentous subject. This eminent prelate, highly conversant in sacred and profane history, saw that the Romans inculcated on the minds of the natives of the provinces subdued by their arms a knowledge of their language, arts, and literature, preparing them thus for receiving their mythology, and becoming a component part of the Roman empire. To this we may trace the rapidity and durability of the conquests of this brave and wise people, holding out an instructive lesson by which, modified by times and circumstances,

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it becomes us to profit. There are some persons who, in the face of experience and fact, reason against general education, as if God intended that this blessing should be confined to a select and favoured few, in order to rule the more easily over a majority unjustly retained in brutal ignorance ever prone to crime. It is in vain to point out to the selfish, who disregard fact, and are guided only by opinion, the happy effects of education in Scotland; the melancholy consequences of the want of it in Ireland; the comparative happiness of the portion of the English peasantry who can read their Bible; and, above all, the state of gross ignorance in which are found ninety out of a hundred of the criminals whom Ignorance, the parent of vice, has, at an early age, conducted to the scaffold. On whatever this perverse mode of thinking may lean, it is not supported by any thing we read of, by any thing we hear of, or by any thing passing before us.

To return from this digression: it is incumbent on us to pay a just tribute of praise to the constituted authorities and British inhabitants of India, for their beneficent exertions in educating some of the half-caste children, and lower order of natives. This is a good beginning: but it goes but a little way in achieving the mighty object, so forcibly and luminously recommended by the deep-thinking and zealous Bishop of Calcutta, whose duties are too great, and who ought to be Archbishop of Calcutta, with a Bishop of Madras, and Bishop of Bombay subject to his hierarchy. The Court of Directors, ever attentive to the welfare of India, as well as the Government, are maturely considering the plan of education submitted to them; and there being but one opinion as to what is best calculated to maintain the permanence and stability of the British empire in India; as to what must, ere long, destroy a pernicious

superstition, and promote the happiness of one hundred millions gradually led through civilization to Christianity, the execution of this sublime plan of amelioration of the native mind will take place at no very distant period. It is evident, that to render it efficient for every wise purpose proposed, it cannot be confined to mere reading and writing; the natives of a superior description would not be contented with this degree of education, and would naturally enough aspire at the knowledge of science characterizing well-educated Europeans. Without this, the object in view would not be attained, as the mind would not be sufficiently expanded by science and *belles-lettres*, to give into a course of inquiry and study effecting a total change in habits and character, and finally *productive of conversion* to Christianity. It must be quite manifest, that a common description of schoolmasters would prove inadequate to such an undertaking; and that young men, to be *duly qualified for the task* in view must previously be liberally educated at the College of Haileybury, leaving nothing to be learnt in India but the language of the province or district intended as the scene of their important avocations.

If, Mr. Editor, we regard the subject in a religious as well as a moral point of view, we cannot but mark the *hand of Providence* in the extent and wonderful rapidity of recent conquest. While the philosopher sees the opportunity of extending the boundaries of human knowledge, and while the statesman contemplates political and commercial benefit, the theologian observes the fulfilment of prophecy;—"the Sons of Japhet dwelling in the tents of Shem."

JOHN MACDONALD.

Summerland Place, Exeter,
Dec. 9, 1821.

HINTS FOR THE FORMATION OF A GENERAL INDIA CLUB IN THIS COUNTRY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—I am extremely friendly to the institution of clubs, having for their object the promotion of social intercourse among persons united by feelings of common interest or pursuit; and lately looking over the list of those established in London, without finding one connected with the service in India, it suggested the thought of proposing publicly, through the medium of your Journal, the establishment of a General India Club, for the consideration of your numerous Readers, who are interested in such an object.

There is certainly no set of people who meet together on more easy and friendly terms than Indians, either in England or in the East: and none to whom an establishment of this nature could be more desirable. The constant intercourse that now takes place throughout India, between the members of all the different Presidencies, creates a general acquaintance and cordiality, that would be improved to mutual advantage by some common point of meeting at home, and renders such a facility the more called for. The great body of gentlemen connected with the Service, who are settled at home, with those constantly arriving on temporary absence, would afford ample numbers for the support of the Institution; and I am persuaded that the majority would join heartily in the cause, if undertaken by a few persons, whose rank and character

might add weight to the proposal. I will just subjoin my humble opinion of the general principles on which it should be founded, and carried into effect, and then leave the subject to its own merits.

I propose, then, that it should be designated **THE GENERAL INDIA CLUB**.

That the members consist of gentlemen belonging, or who have belonged to the Hon. Company's Service in India, either civil, military, or marine; and that all ranks be equally eligible.

That there be two classes of subscribers: the first to be limited in number, who are alone to have any concern in the management; a second class, unlimited in number, who shall have the common use of a coffee-room.

Officers of his Majesty's naval and military services to be admitted honorary members.

To commence the undertaking, I should recommend a place being immediately appointed, for names to be entered by those wishing to promote the object; and, after a competent number are obtained, to fix a day for a general meeting, when detailed plans might be produced, and a committee formed, for general management.

I remain, Sir,

One of your constant readers,

AN OLD INDIAN.

London, Jan. 24, 1822.

PASSAGE MONEY TO SUBALTERN OFFICERS RETURNING ON SICK LEAVE FROM INDIA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—It is probable that some of the Subaltern Officers interested in the subject that bears the above title who peruse your Journal, and who came

from India during the period when only 1,000 rupees were allowed for the *passage of Subalterns coming home on sick leave*, may not be aware that

the Hon. Company, with that generous feeling which is ever characteristic of their public administration, upwards of four years since rescinded that regulation, and increased the allowance, making it 1,500 rupees instead of 1,000. If your extensively-read publication should be the means of bringing the circumstance to the observation of any of my brother Subs, who only received the 1,000, it will of course be truly interesting; as on application at the India House, if at home, or to the respective Presidency Paymaster, if re-

turned to "India's torrid clime," the difference (500 rupees) will be granted. I have received the difference in consequence of the Court's order being retrospective; and I trust that all to whom the subject may still have reference may now, through this channel, become acquainted with the favourable circumstance.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A LIEUTENANT OF THE BENGAL ARMY.

London, Jan. 12th, 1822.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE LATE LITERARY CONTROVERSIES IN THE ASIATIC JOURNAL.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—It is with regret that I have seen so many pages of your valuable Journal occupied by the useless controversy of Gulchin, Munsif, and Professor Stewart. Discussions on literary or political subjects, such as are indeed worthy of speculative inquiry, ever tend to the development of truth, the diffusion of knowledge, and the benefit of society; but this petty difference concerning the translation of a little Persian story cannot ultimately prove of any utility, either to the literary world or the Students of the East-India College.

I am ignorant of the views which could have induced Gulchin to commence this paper war; but, as a Briton, I am indignant at his unprovoked attack on an unoffending individual. A spirit of misanthropy, or a fit of the spleen, seems to have stimulated, in his retirement, this self-nominated judge of translation to an unwonted exertion of boldness, under the secure appellation of *Gulchin*. His philosophy assimilates to that which regulates a certain political party, whose system is to grasp at the smallest shadow of error reflected in the conduct of others, and persuade people it is substance when exhibited with their own exag-

gerated colouring. I grant that some of the flaws which Gulchin has been at such pains to pick out in Professor Stewart's translation, appear to me really to be such; yet, as Gulchin confesses, "there is no perfection under the sun;" and as the Major was more diffident of his intellectual strength than his opponent, he never aspired to that unattainable nonentity; and consequently, if his production fell short of it, he cannot, like Gulchin, be laughed at for *failing* in his aspirations, but simply because he failed to make the *attempt*. The fact is, there was no need for the Professor to give himself such unnecessary trouble: the two senior terms, for whose use the book was particularly dedicated, were supposed in the course of a year to have acquired the art of turning out words in the dictionary, and of comprehending the literal signification of each, without the aid of a *verbatim* translation, so admirably calculated to propagate laziness. The Major's object, it seems, was to give them a free translation, that there might be less room for idleness on the part of the more proficient, and still an adequate assistance to the less advanced among the students. Yet Gul-

chin condemns the whole work, without being acquainted with the motives of its publication, the purposes to which it was to be applied, or the effects it was calculated to produce. The object of his intrusion seems to be to edify the world with the very important information that he lives in retirement, "*cum dignitate*," absorbed in the flowery diffuseness and metaphorical illusions of Oriental compositions; during which delightful and *beneficial* speculation, he has discovered, what nobody else ever would have discovered, the indisputable verity (authenticated even by his own authority), that the elegance of Addison, the wit of Swift, the dramatic talents of Sophocles, nay, of the whole galaxy of the *literati* of Greece and Rome, are all identified in the *unflorid*, perfect Husain Waiz. I must say, that Gulchin, although he has studied infinitely more to make a perfectly literal translation, than the Professor did to compile a free one, has nevertheless fallen into mistakes equally egregious as any he may have pointed out in the Major. Even in his last letter there is an instance, where, in attempting to correct Prof. Stuart's translation of a sentence, he has himself erred. The part to which I allude is this تا بسلامت بجهد which Gulchin renders thus: تا in order that بجهد he may put his foot forward (or extricate himself) دراین کار in this business بسلامت with safety چگونہ by any manner of exertion: thus placing نہد quite out of the question, and most ungracefully uniting, بجهد قدم. It should be thus: تا in order that بجهد he may endeavour (or consider) چگونہ in what manner (or how) دراین کار in this affair نہد he may place his foot بسلامت with (or in) safety. Gulchin

reflects upon the silence of Prof. Stuart with regard to "errors and inaccuracies," and intimates an incapacity in the former to state them; this however I am apt to doubt: I think his silence shewed his good sense, and that he considered a controversy on such a frivolous point would only fill the Asiatic Journal, without benefiting the public. It is much easier to find faults in others than be perfect one's-self; of this, however, Gulchin seems to be insensible. Declamation is an art easily acquired; and the mind of Gulchin seems favourable to its cultivation. He has endeavoured to persuade us that the Professor is a smatterer; Munsif a downright fool; that the system of education pursued at the College is absurd; and he wills the subversion of the whole fabric, to be regenerated on principles of his own creation. In my eyes, however, the intellect of the Major and the opinions of Munsif are more entitled to respect than any of the unsolicited sentiments of Gulchin.

There is another subject of controversy which has agitated the minds of Oriental Scholars, and is as useless to literary advancement, as it is calculated to excite malevolence and party spirit. I allude to the discussions relative to the mode of instruction pursued by Dr. Gilchrist and that by the Professors of the East-India College. It has been argued that it is a matter of importance to inquire which channel is the better constructed for communicating Oriental languages with the greatest facility and expedition. I am inclined to dispute the importance of this inquiry: for I am persuaded the question will never be satisfactorily answered; and if indeed it should be, would have a contrary tendency to what is imagined, and would be disadvantageous, rather than beneficial to the object in view. Dr. Gilchrist's method of commencing with the Roman characters is well adapted for colloquial purposes, and is the most

expeditious for the circumstances under which he instructs. The attendance of his pupils is so uncertain, the time they are under his tuition so very limited, that were he to begin with the Persian characters, nearly all the time would be lost in learning to read them, and the student could gain but a very imperfect knowledge of the grammar. In making use of the Roman letters, he not only teaches them the proper pronunciation, but instructs them in the grammar of the language in an incredibly short time. The most useful words he imprints on their memory by anecdotes or easy conversations, and these being perused in the familiar habiliments of the Roman character, when at a future period they become decorated with *Oriental pothooks and hangers*, are easily recognized, and their pronunciation known. At Hertford the system is different, and ought to continue so; they commence with the Persian letters, and having two years in prospect, are not so eager to *speak* as to *understand* the languages; and being early taught to read printed and manuscript books, they acquire a knowledge of the idioms. If they were to learn the Roman-character system, the effect would be the same as that of Dr. Gilchrist beginning with the Persian letters; both would lose time; for the former would in a great measure have to go over the same ground twice. The supposition of Gulchin is totally erroneous with regard to their paying more attention to "quantity than quality" in the examinations at Hertford; for I have heard from students themselves that quantity is considered as nothing in the scale, unless accompanied by a superiority in *elemental knowledge*; and this particularly in *Hindustani*, since Mr. Anderson has had the management of that department. Owing to a prevailing prejudice, disseminated by envy, malice, or views of self-aggrandizement, people have been led to form most unjust and illiberal antipathy to the Institution of

the East-India College. When the spark of prejudice is once kindled, every report of misconduct, every bad account given of it by some *idle* member of the community, is interpreted by these *worthies* to have originated in an ill-organized system, and the spark is gradually fanned into flame, unquenchable by reason or conviction. The friends of an expelled student will cherish its growth; the prejudiced party take it up, and think (or make others think), because two or three *mauvais sujets*, in the course of as many years, have been found among a hundred students, that the whole body must be contaminated. In the same manner Gulchin and others, when endeavouring to ridicule the learning of the college, *must* form their opinions from some idle student they may chance to meet with, who either from incapacity or disinclination cannot, or will not, benefit by the Institution. This is the key to their calumnies; and as there must be always a less proportion of prizemen and distinguished scholars than of the idle and ignorant, the greater part will, in general, be discontented, and do little honor to the establishment. But if these fault-finders would take the pains to inquire about those who have been distinguished in its annals, they will find numbers, whom the Institution has sent forth to rule the East, individuals of the finest talents and information, benefiting, and about to benefit mankind with the fruits of that finished education which was so well cultivated at the East-India College. But to return to the two systems of Oriental Instruction: both, in my opinion, are excellent in their way; but should the obstinacy of party prejudice endeavour to substitute the one on the ruin of the other, each will become nugatory; and the pupils, instead of becoming well grounded and intelligent scholars, will have a smattering of both systems without a knowledge of either. Should the Directors force the College to

adopt Gilchrist's method, the Professors, being convinced of its inutility, and unaccustomed to employ it, would be damped in their present zeal to impart instruction, when prohibited to use a method with which they are best acquainted, and which they know to be pregnant with the most beneficial results to the community. On the other hand, if Dr. Gilchrist were desired to change his plans, he would consider it derogatory to his reputation, as Father of Hindustani, to abandon his old and favourite system for a new one : a system whose first-fruits were propitious ; whose utility has been universally felt, though sometimes unac-

knowledgeed ; and whose consequences must tend to ameliorate the condition of the natives of India, by enabling those who superintend its vicissitudes to communicate with their feelings, and comprehend their manners, through the medium of colloquial intercourse.

I have ventured thus much to trespass on your patience, in hopes there may be a truce to this war of theoretic opinions ; and should these unpolished sentiments at all tend to convince any one of the inutility of such invidious discussions, I shall not have written in vain.

A.Y.Z.

GULCHIN AND THE BOMBAY LITERARY SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—Being a Member of the Literary Society of Bombay, and, of course, feeling an interest in the success which may attend the publication of their Transactions, I read with some surprise the letter from your constant correspondent Gulchin, which is contained in your Journal for April last, and in which he has indulged in a few strictures that are expressed in rather a harsh and uncourteous manner. As, therefore, you have given a place to those strictures, you will not, I trust, in common justice, have any objection to insert in your next number the following remarks.

Gulchin observes, that the Bombay Literary Society have wisely made its Transactions a repository of polite literature, as well as of dry science ; and it would seem, from the general tenor of his letter, that the term polite literature here means translations from the languages of Asia. At the same time he adds, with respect to several translations contained in the second volume of these Transactions : " I should be happy could I speak equally in praise of his (Captain Kennedy's) many translations from the Persian prose writers and poets : but

the few that I have been able to compare with their *originals* are, I am sorry to say, often reprehensibly careless ; and the others may, I apprehend, be found equally deficient." In another place Gulchin says, " Some of his (Capt. Kennedy's) versions are very flat." It will be obvious that, if this opinion be well founded, the Literary Society have acted far from " wisely," in admitting such translations into their Transactions ; and that such misrepresentations of Oriental Literature must detract very considerably from the value of that work. It becomes, therefore, of some importance to ascertain if Gulchin's qualifications are such as to entitle his assertions to any degree of credit : and he has fortunately afforded the means, by publishing the Persian text and his own translation of a tale translated by Captain Kennedy : from these, a judgment may be very fairly formed respecting Gulchin's conversancy, both with the English and the Persian language.

I had, I must acknowledge, conceived that the noble art of doing into English had long ceased, and that translators now followed the rule of Horace :

*Nec verbum verbo curabis reddere fidus
Interpres.*

Gulchin is, however, of a different opinion, and he insists that the translator shall adhere closely to his text. The advantages to be derived from this mode of translating were intended, I presume, to be exemplified by the following choice phrases which he has used; "has been pleased to tell us, saying;" "to take a stroll through the fair;" "peradventure has another guess object;" "road preparation;" "nothing but a fetch;" "turned sharp round upon me;" "neither a rag to cover his head nor, a shoe on his foot;" "knocked me down on the road with the cuffs and kicks of violence;" "a relish for this fancy," &c. &c. But to translate the language of the scholar and the courtier into that of the uneducated and humble cannot be considered in any sense of the term as literal translation; and as Gulchin himself will not deny, that the style of the Nigaristan is in the highest degree elegant, and free from vulgarity, it must follow that it cannot be in any manner represented by a style abounding in colloquial and vulgar phrases. It is at the same time universally admitted, that a literal translation must always be flat, and often unintelligible, and that a free translation has, at least, a chance of escaping from these defects.

I do not, however, mean to defend the style of Captain Kennedy's translations, as the general reader is himself fully capable of determining this point; and I therefore proceed to shew, that the example selected by Gulchin is alone sufficient to prove that the translation of this tale at least is faithful; for on comparing it with that of Gulchin, it will be found that no difference whatever exists between the two, except in the diction, and in a few places where Gulchin has followed a corrupted text. On the elegance of his diction I have already remarked; but though the words of the two translations dif-

fer, the sense, as far as Gulchin's version can be understood, is precisely the same. I am not acquainted with Sir John Kennaway's translation of this tale, but I doubt greatly the correctness of this assertion of Gulchin: "mine differs essentially from both versions" (those of Captain Kennedy and Sir John Kennaway). Were this, however, the case, I should think myself at liberty to conclude, as there are two to one, that this essential difference must prove the incorrectness of Gulchin's version.

Gulchin says, that he took much pains in collating and copying the Persian text, inserted in the Asiatic Journal, so as to render it correct. This is an indispensable task for the proper understanding any Persian author, as the inaccuracy with which Persian works have been transcribed is notorious. But to perform it successfully requires a very considerable knowledge of the language, and some degree of critical taste; I should not, therefore, have been much surprised, if any really difficult passages had escaped the penetration of Gulchin; but I must confess that I was not prepared to find mistakes which would have been easily corrected by the merest tyro; for instance, in l. 2 of the Persian

text, he reads *معلم* which he translates the green distinguishing fillet: but the word means merely a doctor in law or theology, and his turban is always white without any green fillet. Gulchin ought to have hesitated before he thus widely deviated from literal translation, particularly as the turban of a doctor would suit but ill a young lover. The word ought to be *زر بفت* gold-embroidered. In

l. 2, 3, he reads *جلدة كتاب* the first is not a Persian word, but supposing it intended for *جلد*, I am certain that such a combination of the two words was never found in Persian; and even in English to say that a person

had a volume of a book in his pocket, would be thought a rather singular phrase. I am also positive that these two words cannot, by any mode of interpretation, be made to mean "the holy book of the Koran;" and that neither *جلد* nor *کتاب* is ever applied to the Koran, without adding an epithet denoting veneration or excellence. These reasons ought to have led Gulchin to suspect the correctness of his manuscripts, and he would perhaps have discovered that the proper reading was *حلیه کتان* a robe of kitan. This last word Captain Kennedy translates cotton, but Meninski linen. I am not, however, aware that linen has ever been in use amongst the Asiatics. In l. 3, *درفشان* Captain Kennedy's reading, and as it is in a manuscript of Doulet Shah now before me would seem more elegant than *زرفشان*. In line 3, the words *بغداد دزیای کرده در بازار* are evidently an interpolation, which the slightest degree of taste would at once detect, by merely translating them into English: their meaning is literally, "and having put on his feet gold-embroidered shoes, according to the custom of the delicate youths of Bagdad, walked in the market." This prolix and minute style is the very reverse of that of the Nigaristan. Line 4, for what *وصی* is intended I cannot discover; line 8, for *افشاند* read *افشانده* which the sense absolutely demands: line 9, *یا از خانه بازار* is an impertinent interpolation, and the style of the original would alone shew that it has no business here. Line 29, 30, *تا بمکه رسیدم*, I suspect this to be an interpolation, because the scene of the tale is most evidently laid at Bagdad. In the manuscript now before me, the words *تا بمکه* are not inserted, but the word *رسیدم* is, without any

object to which it can relate. Line 39, *چون به واسطه ادم گفتند در میان* these words are evidently an interpolation, as they convey no meaning; and what is curious, though Gulchin has retained them, he has not attempted to translate them. Line 40, Gulchin reads *ارجع یا محبوب* that is, "retire, O beloved!" It is singular that the opposition of these words did not lead him to suspect some error: the proper reading is *از جمع ما محبوب* Line 41, 42, from *کدر* to *غیرتی* most evidently requires some correction, for as it stands at present it can convey no sense. I think that Captain Kennedy has caught the meaning of the author, but the manuscript before me certainly does not authorize his translation; I cannot discover however a glimpse of meaning in this translation of Gulchin, "or as a loved object I am scorched in that thought which has no medium, and put up with that award, that here I am a stranger and an alien." Line 44, *از مزره حجاجم* translated by Gulchin, "am one of the croud of pilgrims or independent," if he found any sense in this, whether literally or mystically, I am sorry that I have not been so fortunate, as it seems to be very much like nonsense. The manuscript before me reads, *از حمله محتاجم* "whether I am in want of every thing or without a single want." Line 45, for *اندوه* read *اندوه* Line 49, *نیت وداع خانه* can possibly mean "in order to return home," it would be difficult to find out; the *وداع* ought to have been omitted. Line 50, *او* ought to have been inserted after *حالت* in order to complete the sense. Line 52, 53: these two verses are not in the manuscript before me, and they certainly do not correspond in sentiment with the last one, nor

with the conciseness for which such replies amongst the Persians are remarkable. Besides these mistakes there are a few omissions of the copulative, and a few errors in the orthography, which may be merely errors of the press.

Thus in a short tale, consisting of only fifty-four small octavo lines, there are so many errors of importance, as must evince how little capable Gulchin is of correcting the text of a Persian author. They must also materially call in question the extent and accuracy of his knowledge of the Persian language: a suspicion which will be increased by an examination of the English translation. I have before

observed that *معلم* signifies a doctor, and not a green distinguishing fillet; that *جلد کتاب* means a volume of a book, and not the holy book of the Koran. But in the first line Gulchin translates the usual invocation *قدس سرّ* "may his secret be sanctified," which must justly appear to the reader to be downright nonsense. The real

meaning of *سرّ* not *سرّ* a secret, is not clearly explained in any dictionary that I have met with, but in this phrase it is always understood to signify a grave, and the invocation merely means, sacred be his grave. In the same line *فرمود* does not authorize this strange phrase, "has been pleased to tell us, saying;" it merely means "said," when speaking of a great or a holy man; and the translating *به* "on a pilgrimage to Mecca I was one day sauntering through the bazar of Bagdad," is scarcely English, and does not convey the meaning of the original.

گذشتن does not mean to saunter. In line 3, the custom of the "gallants" of Bagdad is, in the original of Gulchin's text, applied to the slippers,

and not to the manner of walking. Line 5, 6, these verses are ascribed in the manuscript before me, as well as in Capt. Kennedy's translation, to the young man, and the slightest degree of critical taste would at once shew that, though they would be highly out of character in the mouth of a holy man, they are perfectly in character when repeated by a lover in praise of his mistress. Line 8, *افشاید* does not signify sprinkling: it ought to be the past participle, and, as the other members of the sentence might have pointed out, to be translated sprinkled. Line 10, 11, there is nothing in the original which answers to destinies in the translation. A literal translator ought particularly to avoid introducing words which convey notions perfectly unknown to his author. Line 13, 14, Gulchin translates *به خانه پر پیانه که است خفقی را اواره کرده است* to a house replete with stratagem and chicanery, where mankind are bewildered and stupified; but it means simply "to a house full of deception which has rendered men wanderers. Did Gulchin think by the additional words he gave either grace or elegance to the original? Line 19, *باز کردن* does not signify "to turn sharp round upon."

Line 25, *حرم دلبر* soul-ravishing chamber!! It was not in this manner that Sir W. Jones translated Persian poetry.

31, *قصب* does not mean a rag. Line 35, *مبتلای سازند* these words are singularly translated, "put a lover like me upon his trial by overwhelming him." I was not before aware that the Persian writers sometimes committed bulls: but this bull belongs of right to Gulchin and not to Juini, for the original merely says, render a lover miserable. L. 36, *فریاد از*

آسیب این سبب: these words are extremely simple, and yet Gulchin, the corrector of others for the freedom of their translations, thus does

them in English: "of this withered apple you have an emblem of what has befallen me." Not one of these words except apple are to be found in the original, which merely means "justice against the injury of this apple." Gulchin, from his residence in India, ought to have recollected that *فریاد* is the usual exclamation when one man comes to complain against another for injury which he has suffered.

These remarks, which might have been considerably extended, will perhaps evince that Gulchin does not possess that accurate and critical knowledge of the Persian language, which ought to render his assertions on the subject deserving of much attention. Had he, indeed, entered into a detailed criticism of the translations which he declares to be very flat, and reprehensibly careless, and pointed out where they were defective in style, and where they deviated from the

original, some opinion might have been formed as to how far his strictures were well-founded. But his own version of this tale, in which he has been so deficient in *keeping*, and in which he has not caught in the slightest degree the grace and elegance so remarkable in the original, is sufficient to shew that these strictures proceed from a person who is indifferently skilled in the beauties of the Persian language, and but little acquainted with the principles of correct taste. The censures, therefore, of such a person will not, I may suppose, induce any of your readers to believe that the Literary Society of Bombay have admitted into their Transactions any translations which are reprehensibly careless.

I remain, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
SUKHUNCHIN.

Bombay, 29th Aug. 1821.

ON THE PAST AND PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SYRIAN CHRISTIANS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal. •

SIR: It has long been my wish to reply to certain writers in your Journal, who have manifested a *hostile*, I had almost said a *bitter* spirit, against those who are actively engaged in forwarding the progress of Christianity amongst our Indian subjects. I am sorry to confess, however, that instead of exerting myself, I have hitherto been waiting for the zeal of others. Even now I have nothing original to send you, but am patiently expecting some zealous advocate of our true and holy religion to instruct *Carnaticus*, and several others of your correspondents, on a point on which they seem to be ignorant; *viz.*, that Christianity is *indeed* the *best* religion; and, furthermore, that it is calculated to induce the best morality. If it be true, as stated by *Carnaticus*, that the Hindoos are more moral than ourselves, either

Christianity is *not* the best religion, or a tremendous woe is impending over us. But there are persons of ability, and of real information, who think otherwise than *Carnaticus*; who expect the blessing of Heaven to attend the march of Christianity; and anxiously look abroad for the most effectual means of introducing it.

To atone, in some measure, for my own inactivity, and, I may add, likewise, to fill up the blank occasioned by the backwardness of others, I enclose a very interesting memoir on the past and present condition of the Syrian Christians. This document manifests, on the part of the writer, a spirit of active inquiry, and a liberal and enlightened zeal. It is possible, Sir, that the information it contains may be altogether new to many of your readers; and that even those who are

acquainted with the "Researches" of the amiable and indefatigable Buchanan, will be gratified by the perusal. I am, Sir, &c. &c.

PROCRASTINATUS.

P. S. I am indebted to a Calcutta newspaper for the accompanying OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.

To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.

SIR: The state of Christianity in the territories of Travancore and Cochin, appears to claim the attention of the British Government.

The history of Malabar suggests important reflections regarding the diffusion of foreign religions in India. That country, from the most remote eras, has continued under the government of native Princes, remarkable for their devoted attachment to the Hindoo faith; yet the Mahomedan and Christian religions have prevailed to a great extent in all the provinces of Malabar; and, in some of them, the former religion has nearly supplanted the original creed of the people.

The fact deserves mature attention.

When the Portuguese discovered India, the dominions of the Zamorin, ruled by a superstitious Hindoo Prince, were full of Mahomedans; and that class of the population is now considered to exceed greatly in number all the other descriptions of people in the Company's province of South Malabar. This extraordinary progress of the Mahomedan religion does not appear, with the exception of the short and troubled rule of the Mysore Princes, to have been either assisted by the countenance of the Government, or obstructed by the jealousy of the Hindoos. Its rapid propagation under a series of Hindoo Princes demonstrates the toleration, or rather the marked indifference, manifested by the Hindoos to the quiet and peaceable diffusion of religious opinions and practices different from their own. A change occurred, indeed, during the government of Tippoo Sultan; but its consequences support, rather than invalidate, the conclusion which I have stated. His open attack on the religion of the Hindoos was resisted with the same spirit and firmness, which they displayed in opposing his invasions of their civil and political rights;

and the fierce contests which ensued produced only a temporary animosity between the Mahomedans and the Nairs; for, since the transfer of the government to the English, the mutual enmity of those sects seems to have subsided, and the Mahomedan religion has resumed its progress, without apparently exciting a sentiment of jealousy on the part of the Hindoos. The sovereignty of the Mussulmans in Mysore was established on the ruins of Hindoo States, was maintained, in comparison with the general population of the country, by a handful of Mahomedans, and was exercised in a spirit of avowed proselytism; yet it does not appear that these encroachments on the religious rights of the Hindoos ever encountered any serious opposition.

A survey of the history of all the states in India presents nearly the same result. Every where, the patient apathy of the Hindoos toward the zealous propagation of the Mahomedan religion, by the ordinary means of conversion, has been conspicuous. As in Malabar, the open invasion of the political, civil, and religious rights of the people, has caused resistance; but the peaceful progress of conversion has been regarded with indifference and calmness by the Hindoos; and it seems to be only in cases of open force, in cases particularly wherein political are combined with religious motives, that their attention is attracted to the propagation of foreign religions.

The same inferences are suggested by the History of Christianity in Malabar. Under a race of superstitious and bigoted Hindoo Princes, amidst a people peculiarly attached to the creed of Brahmins, a few Missionaries from Syria established the Christian religion, to an extent that attracts our attention and wonder. La Croze, in his very interesting History of Christianity in India, describes the state of the Syrians, a few years after the first arrival of the Portuguese, in the following language:—"The authority of the Syrian Bishops extends to all temporal and spiritual matters: they are the natural judges of all the civil and ecclesiastical causes within their diocese. In virtue of their privileges, which are never contested, the Pagan Princes and Judges have no concern with them, excepting only in criminal causes. The Syrians, besides the fixed

tribute which they pay to their Princes, are required only to furnish a certain number of troops during their wars, which are neither frequent nor of long duration. The diocese of the Syrian Bishop contains, at present, more than 1,500 churches, and as many towns and villages. This great number must continue to augment, as the priests are not engaged to celibacy, and as there are no monks or nuns among them. The men always walk armed: some with fuses, of which they know perfectly well the use, others with spears; but the greatest number carry only a naked sword in the right hand, and a shield in the left. They are carefully instructed in the use of arms, from their eighth to their twenty-fifth year, and are excellent hunters and warriors. The more Christians a Pagan Prince has in his dominions, the more he is feared and esteemed. It is on this account, as well as on that of their fidelity, and strict attachment to truth in every thing, that the Princes cherish and countenance them so much. In virtue of privileges granted by Sharen Permaul, formerly Emperor of Malabar, the Syrian Christians take precedence of the Nairs, who are the nobility of the country; and they are second in rank only to the Brahmins, for whom the Kings themselves manifest an extraordinary veneration.

"The Christians, pursuant to the laws of the country, are the protectors of the silversmiths, brass-founders, carpenters, and smiths. The Pagans, who cultivate the palm-trees, form a militia under the Christians. If a Pagan of any of these tribes should receive an insult, he has immediately recourse to the Christians, who procure a suitable satisfaction. The Christians depend directly on the Prince or his Minister, and not on the Provincial Governors. If any thing is demanded from them contrary to their privileges, the whole unite immediately for general defence. If a Pagan strike one of the Christians, he is put to death on the spot, or forced, himself, to bear to the church of the places an offering of a gold or silver hand, according to the quality of the person affronted. In order to preserve their nobility, the Christians never touch a person of inferior caste, not even a Nair. In the roads and streets, they cry out from a distance, in order to receive precedence from passengers; and if any one, even a Nair, should refuse this

mark of respect, they are entitled to kill him on the spot. The Nairs, who are the nobility and warriors in Malabar, respect the Syrian Christians very highly, and consider it a great honour to be regarded as their brothers. The privileges of the Syrian Christians are so numerous, that it would be tiresome to describe them all: but a few will be stated, of so important a nature, that they place them, in some measure, on an equality with their sovereigns. It is permitted only to the Brahmins and them to have inclosed porches before their houses. They are authorized to ride and travel on elephants: a distinction accorded only to them and the heirs of the crown. They sit in presence of the king and his ministers, even on the same carpet; a privilege granted to Ambassadors only. The King of Paroor, having wished, during the last century, to extend this privilege to the Nairs, the Christians declared war against him, and obliged him to restore affairs to their former state."

This extraordinary advancement of the Christian and Mahomedan religions, in a country governed and inhabited by Hindoos, furnishes a striking and singular illustration of the insensibility of that people toward any exertions for the introduction of a foreign religion, that are conducted with moderation and temper. Even when these exertions are supported by the Government of the State, as they were in Mysore, they do not seem calculated to rouse the jealousy or opposition of the Hindoos, unless carried to extremes, and combined with attacks on their other rights.

The more the state of society among the natives in India is explored, the more reasons will appear to convince an impartial mind of the disregard felt and manifested by all classes of the people toward the dissemination of religious opinions foreign to their own; a result occasioned by the great variety of religions which have prevailed for ages in that country. The followers of Shiva and Vishnoo display no animosity toward each other; and both appear to regard with unconcern the rites and the progress of the Mahomedan faith; while the believers in the Koran view with silent contempt the idolatrous practices of the Hindoos; and this admixture of various and opposite religious opinions and usages in the same community, has necessarily

familiarized and reconciled the minds of the people to the appearance of systems of divine worship different from their own. In Travancore, Christians, Jews, Mahomedans, and Hindoos, perform their respective religious duties, without molestation from one another; churches, synagogues, mosques, and pagodas, are intermingled; and this system of toleration, so far as the sentiments of the people are concerned, may be discovered in every part of India.

The facts which I have described seem to authorize the conclusion—a conclusion, which, I am convinced, will be further confirmed the more the subject is examined and studied—that whatever impediments may be opposed to the progress of Christianity, will proceed from political and not from religious jealousy. They who cherish sentiments of hostility against the British power, and hopes of its instability, will, of course, decry any measures calculated to unite the interest of a body of the people with its permanency. That power is exposed to greater danger from secret conspiracy, than from open resistance; and this danger must increase with the extension of the British possessions, which augments the disproportion in numbers, already so immense, between the rulers and the subjects. But, in establishing a body of native subjects connected with the mass of the people by a community of language, occupations, and pursuits, and united to the British Government by the stronger ties of religion and mutual safety, ample means would be acquired of procuring information of the proceedings of the people, and of all machinations against the British power. In the course of time, still greater advantages would arise; and the support of a respectable body of Christian subjects would contribute to strengthen the British power, in those junctures of commotion and difficulty, which must be expected to occur in a country like India, that has been in a state of revolution for ages. The introduction of Christianity, in some of the provinces, may be attended with delays; but, in Travancore and Cochin, there is already a numerous body of Christian inhabitants, who, with moderate assistance and encouragement from the British Government, will firmly attach themselves to its interests, and may prove of material service in supporting its power.

The Syrian Christians, from a concurrence of misfortunes, have miserably fallen from their former estate; and very few traces of the high character which they once possessed can be now discovered.

The Portuguese forced them into a junction with the Roman Catholic church: a measure, which, in consequence of the corrupt doctrines and licentious lives of their new associates, occasioned the loss, at the same time, of their religion and morals, and of the privileges and estimation that they enjoyed in the country.

After a union with the Roman Catholics of about sixty years, a portion of the Syrian Christians, no longer able to endure the oppressions of their ecclesiastical superiors, resumed their independence, under the conduct of an archdeacon, named Thomas; amounting to 10,000 persons with 53 churches; they have continued separate from the Roman Catholics, and constitute the body, denominated by us, Syrian, and by the people of the country, *new Christians*.

But the greatest number of the Syrian churches are still attached to the Roman Catholic religion; and, with the converts from other tribes, to that religion, form a population of nearly 150,000 persons, divided under three Ecclesiastical jurisdictions; the Archbishopric of Cranganore, the Bishopric of Cochin and Quilon, and the Bishopric of Verapoly. The two former are suffragans of the Archbishop of Goa, by whom the prelates and inferior clergy are appointed; the other is composed of Carmelite Friars, and receives its bishops and clergy from the Propaganda Society at Rome. After the suppression of the Jesuits, the greatest number of the Roman Catholic churches in Travancore and Cochin were attached to Goa, and were supplied by Portuguese clergy from that place; but the Institution at Verapoly has gradually and unjustly encroached upon the others, and now exercises a more extensive jurisdiction than either of them.

The Dutch, while in possession of Cochin, endeavoured to extend their political influence by affording decided protection to the Roman Catholic Christians, especially to those dependent on Verapoly; and those Christians, in consequence of the friendship of the Dutch, their own numbers, and the presence of European Prelates, enjoyed a certain portion of civil rights.

But their morals were singularly depraved. Their Clergy, corrupt, licentious, and ignorant, kept their flocks in utter darkness; no proper religious instruction was afforded to the people; the circulation of the Bible was resisted; superstitious and idolatrous ceremonies formed the greatest part of their religious worship; converts were eagerly received from the outcasts of society; and in a country notorious for the dissoluteness, immorality, and vices of the people, the Roman Catholics were pre-eminent in crimes. Bartolomeo, who was long attached to Verapoly, affords a strong, though reluctant testimony of the refractory and licentious conduct of the Roman-Catholic Christians in the vicinity of Cochin; and the gang-robberies which frequently occur in the neighbourhood of this town, are almost always found to have been committed by Roman Catholic Christians.

The Roman Catholics are ready to avail themselves of the British protection for the security of their rights; but, according to the best judgment that I have been able to form, are very far from being really attached to the British interests and power.

Many of the Roman Catholics, and particularly of the Syrians attached to them, sensible of the state of ignorance to which they were condemned by the arts of their Priests, have manifested a disposition to join the proper Syrians; and I believe that no great difficulty would be experienced in converting to the Protestant religion the greatest part of the Roman Catholics in Travancore and Cochin: an event extremely desirable on every ground of policy, humanity, and religion.

The real Syrian Christians, on their separation from the Roman Catholics, were exposed to powerful enemies and serious dangers. The Roman Catholics, regarding their secession as an act both of apostasy and rebellion, persecuted them with unrelenting animosity. The Princes of the country, seeing their defenceless state, considered them as fit subjects for plunder and insult: they were destitute of religious books, Pastors, and instruction; they had lost, in their union with the Jesuits, the pure system of religion and morals, and the high spirit by which they were formerly distinguished; and the Dutch, whose policy was marked with

perfidy and meanness, abandoned them to their fate.

The virtuous historian of Christianity in India expresses, in subdued terms, his indignation at the conduct of the Dutch. Even the historian of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire commiserates the misfortunes of the Syrian Christians; and, after describing their emancipation from the power of the Jesuits, states, "The trading companies of Holland and England are the friends of toleration; but if oppression be less mortifying than contempt, the Christians of St. Thomas have reason to complain of the cold and silent indifference of their brethren of Europe."

The Syrians were exposed to still greater calamities, in the conquest of their country by the Rajah of Travancore. The blighting influence of that despotic and merciless government was felt by them in the most aggravated degree; and they were reduced to the lowest state of poverty and depression.

Notwithstanding the misfortunes which they have suffered, and the disadvantages of their situation, they still retain, however, some of the virtues by which they were formerly distinguished. They are remarkable for mildness, rude simplicity of character, honesty, and industry; their pursuits are confined to agriculture and trade; and, although they have lost the high station and elevated sentiments which they once possessed, yet they are still respected on account of their integrity and rectitude of conduct.

I have afforded, since my first arrival in Travancore, the most decided protection to all classes of the Christians, and in particular to the Syrians. I experienced, however, some difficulty for a time in improving the condition of the Syrian Christians, in consequence of internal dissensions among themselves. Their Bishop, consecrated in an irregular manner, and rather unqualified for his office, was opposed by a large party among the Clergy and the people; and this division prevented them from co-operating in the execution of any plan for the good of the whole. I was able, however, with the aid of the Ramban, Joseph, a man eminent for piety and zeal, to make arrangements for erecting a College at Cotym, a central situation, for the education of the Clergy and Syrian

youths in general. The death of the Bishop, and the elevation of the Ramban to his office, removed some of the impediments that had opposed the measures which appeared to be requisite for the general amelioration of the Syrian community.

But the assistance of intermediate agents was essentially necessary to the success of those measures; for the Syrians themselves were lamentably deficient in knowledge, energy, and ability. The arrival of two respectable Missionaries, Messrs. Bailey and Norton, supplied the want to which I have alluded; and Mr. Bailey was attached to the College, with the fullest approbation of the Bishop and the whole of the Syrians.

The Bishop Joseph, worn out with age and abstinence, lived long enough only to afford the warmest testimonies of satisfaction and joy at the improvement of his church: and he has been succeeded in office by two Bishops, Mar Philoxenus and Mar George, the former being too infirm to discharge alone the duties of his office.

Mr. Bailey, in strict and most confidential union with the Bishop, has proceeded to carry into gradual effect some of the arrangements requisite for the improvement of the Syrian Church. The Scriptures have been nearly translated from the Syrian into the Malayalim language, principally at the expense of the Calcutta Bible Society. A plan for the education of the Clergy, and the course of discipline and instruction to be observed at the College, has been established. The Syrian Clergy have been encouraged to marry; and three have availed themselves of the offer. Information of the errors and abuses, the remnants of Popery still existing in the several churches, has been gradually acquired, with a view to the progressive reformation of those evils at a proper season; and a mutual solicitude is displayed in the most cordial and affectionate manner by Mr. Bailey and the principal Syrian Clergy to advance the re-establishment of Divine Worship among them, in strict conformity to the Scriptures.

In several conferences which I had with the Bishop and Syrian Clergy, during a visit which I made to Cotym in December last, they expressed with warmth their satisfaction and gratitude, at the course of

measures adopted to enlighten and restore the Syrian Church.

The temporal situation of the Syrians has also been materially improved. I have frequently taken occasion to bring them to the notice of her Highness the Rannee of Travancore; and her intelligent, liberal, and ingenious mind has always appeared to feel a deep interest in their history, misfortunes, and character. She is aware of the attention excited to their situation in Europe; and her anxiety to manifest the sincerity of her attachment to the British nation has formed, I believe, an additional motive for the kindness and generosity which she has uniformly displayed toward the Syrians. She has appointed a considerable number of them to public offices; and lately presented the sum of 20,000 rupees to the College of Cotym, as an endowment for its support. The Syrians are most grateful for her goodness; and cherish, in no ordinary degree, the sentiments of affection and respect towards her person, that are entertained by every class of her subjects.

But the liberal protection and support of the British Government is essentially requisite, for the restoration and prosperity of the Syrian Church and Community. The donation of her Highness the Rannee, when vested in the purchase of land, will provide for the maintenance of the College; but a separate provision is indispensably necessary for the support of the Parochial Clergy officiating at the several churches. They derive, at present, a precarious and inadequate support from contributions, in themselves exceedingly objectionable, and paid with considerable difficulty by the people. The abolition of these contributions, a measure indispensable to the reformation of the Church, would deprive the Clergy of subsistence, and there are no other local means of providing for their maintenance. A Report of Mr. Bailey's describes the present mode of supporting the Syrian Clergy; and shews that a separate allowance of fifteen or twenty rupees per month for each church would be fully sufficient for the maintenance of its Ministers, and would admit of the discontinuance of the system of contributions, which is, in many points of view, a Roman Catholic usage. A more approved and legitimate mode of maintaining the Clergy by their parishioners might

certainly be devised; but the poverty of the Syrians disables them from bearing the expense of a direct assessment for that purpose.

If the liberality of the British Government should supply an allowance of twenty rupees per month for every Syrian Church, the expense would little exceed 1,000 rupees, a sum considerably less than the salaries of two Military Chaplains; and an important benefit would be thereby derived to the public interest, from the prosperity, gratitude, and permanent attachment of a respectable body of people.

That allowance, or at most a very small increase of it, would also admit of the maintenance of a Parish School, for the instruction of children at every church: an arrangement of the utmost utility to the general improvement of the Syrians; and, combined with the college, sufficient to provide for the complete education both of the Clergy and Laity. These measures would soon restore the Syrians to the high station which they formerly occupied. Education and knowledge would advance their industry and exertions; and the British Government would receive, in their grateful and devoted attachment on every emergency, the reward due to its benevolence and wisdom. Other advantages would also accrue. The Roman Catholics, and especially the Syrian Communities still united to them, would be induced, by the great melioration of the religious and temporal state of the Syrians, to join them; and in the course of a few years, the conversion to the Protestant Religion of the greatest portion of the Roman Catholics on this coast would take place.

It may be useful to direct the attention of the Resident to these views; and to authorize the mild exercise of his influence in persuading the Syrian congregations, still connected with the Roman Catholic Church, to rejoin their ancient brethren, the proper Syrians.

The English Missionaries, recently arrived in Travancore, have behaved with prudence, and are respected and loved by the people; and the further resort of respectable missionaries to that country will be productive of eminent advantage.

A careful observation of the people of India leads me to expect, that the Protestant Religion will make a rapid progress among them. No rational man will change his religion, excepting from forcible reasons; and the pagantry, idolatrous ap-

pearances, and extraordinary mysteries of the Roman Catholic Faith, are calculated to revolt a mind, already disgusted and disposed to change by the idolatries and incongruities of the Hindoo Worship.

The natives of India still retain an admiration of excellence, and a high veneration for virtue and sanctity; and the purity of morals, sublimity of doctrine, and extraordinary adaptation to the condition of mankind, of the Protestant Religion, are eminently calculated, when understood and when their effects are seen, to engage converts.

The small Protestant Community founded by Mr. Ringlotaube in the south of Travancore, although still in a state of infancy, is extremely respected. Its neophytes are called the Vadalahs, or persons of the Look; and it receives more proselytes than all the other sects of Christianity in Travancore.

The British nation possesses, in the facility of diffusing knowledge, important means of extending the Protestant Religion; and a moderate degree of encouragement, by the Government, will essentially contribute to the furtherance of that end. In Travancore, the means are already prepared; and little difficulty will be found in directing their application to the most salutary and important purposes. Nor are those endeavours likely to encounter opposition from the people. Some learned Brahmins, with whom I have conversed on religious topics, have repeated verses from the Védas and Shasters, inculcating the most absolute toleration of all religions, and have affirmed that the free exercise of any religion whatever can be impeded only by the jealousy and passions of Princes; and I quote their opinions, because they correspond with all the result of my own observations.

I forward herewith Reports which I received in 1813, from the principal ecclesiastical authorities in Travancore, in answer to queries circulated to them. I regret that the translations of them, made by native writers, are extremely inaccurate; and that I have been prevented, by an earlier departure from Travancore than I had anticipated, from correcting and enlarging the documents.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient humble servant,

JOHN MUNRO, Resident

Quilon, March 30, 1818,

VOL. XIII. 2 I

STATEMENT OF THE LITERARY LABOURS OF THE LATE COLONEL MACKENZIE, C. B.

(Originally communicated to the Asiatic Journal.)

Letter from Colonel Mackenzie, addressed to the Hon. Sir Alex. Johnstone, Knt., &c. &c. Ceylon, dated Madras, Feb. 1. 1817.

MY DEAR SIR ALEXANDER:—No one can have a fairer claim than yourself to expect some account, however concise, of the nature of those inquiries, in which you are aware my curiosity, if not my attachment to useful research, has induced me to embark, for much of the term of a continued residence in India of several years. On the chief predisposing causes of a course, so foreign to the general habits of military men, and for which I was so little prepared by early instruction, it were unnecessary to you to enlarge: I must, however, attribute some part to the early seeds of passion for discovery and acquisition of knowledge, and to ideas first implanted in my native isle. To these I may add a further stimulus, in the contemplation of the opportunities too often neglected, or passed over in doubt, for want of conviction of the utility of efforts, that, if steadily directed, might in many instances acquire and preserve a body of information, useful to the more regular process of investigation, conducted on more permanent principles.

That in the midst of camps and the bustle of war, and of travel and voyages, the human mind may be exercised to advantage, has been long known and acknowledged; and although all "that a Cæsar wrote, or a Camoens sung," may not be reached by every military adventurer, it is nevertheless universally acknowledged, as a celebrated sage of antiquity writes, "*that the human mind can expand to the occasion.*"* That science may derive helps, and knowledge be diffused in the leisure moments of

camp and voyages, is no new discovery; but in complying with your wish, I am also desirous of proving, that in the vacant moments of an Indian sojourn and campaign (for what is the life of an Indian adventurer but one continued campaign on a more extensive scale?) the collected observations of leisure time, and vacant moments, may be found useful; at least, in directing the observation of those more fortunately gifted to matters of utility, if not to record facts important to philosophy and science.

The first thirteen years of my life in India, from 1783 to 1796, may be fairly considered as of little moment to the objects pursued latterly, in collecting observations and notices of Hindoo manners, of geography and of history. With every attachment to this pursuit, to which my attention was engaged before I left England, and not devoid of opportunities in India; yet the circumscribed means of a subaltern officer, a limited knowledge of men in power or office, and the necessity of prompt attention to military and professional duties, would not admit of that undeviating attention which is so necessary to the success of any pursuit at all times, much more so to what must be extracted from the various languages, dialects, and characters of the peninsula of India.

In particular, a knowledge of the native languages, so essentially requisite, could never be regularly cultivated, in consequence of the frequent changes and removals from province to province, from garrison to camp, and from one desultory duty to another. Proper encouragements to study the languages of the vast countries that have come under our domination since my arrival in India, were reserved for more happy times, and for those who might be more for-

* This sentiment is in Tacitus: I think (from collection) in a speech of Tiberius.

fortunate in having leisure for their cultivation; from the evils of famine, penury, and war, the land was then slowly emerging; and long struggling under miseries of bad management, before the immediate administration of the South came under the benign influence of the British Government.

In the whole of this period, in which I have marched or wandered over most of the provinces south of the Kistna, I look back with regret to objects now known to exist, that might have been then examined; and to traits of customs and of institutions that might have been explained, had time or means admitted of the inquiry.

It was only after my return from the expedition to Ceylon in 1796, that accident, rather than design (though ever searching for lights that were denied to my situation) threw in my way those means that I have since unceasingly pursued (not without some success I hope), of penetrating beyond the common surface of the antiquities, the history, and the institutions of the South of India.

The connection then formed with one person, a native and a Bramin,* was the first step of my introduction into the portal of Indian knowledge. Devoid of any knowledge of the languages myself, I owe to the happy genius of this individual the encouragement, and the means of obtaining what I had so long sought. In the 10th page of the enclosed papers you will observe that fifteen different dialects, and twenty-one characters, were necessary for this purpose. On the reduction of Seringapatam, in 1799, not one of our people could translate from

the Canarese alone; at present we have these translations made, not only from the modern characters, but the more obscure, I had almost said obsolete characters of the Sassanums (or inscriptions) in Canarese and in Tامل; beside what have been made from the Sanscrit, of which, in my first years in India, I could scarcely obtain any information. From the moment the talents of the lamented Boria were applied, a new avenue to Hindoo knowledge was opened; and though I was deprived of him at an early age, his example and instructions were so happily followed up by his brethren and disciples, that an establishment was gradually formed, by which the whole of our provinces might be analyzed, on the method thus fortuitously begun and successfully followed so far. Of the claims of these individuals, and the superior merits of some, a special representation has lain before this Government since the 26th September last, yet unanswered: how they are to be disposed of, on my departure for Bengal, is still in doubt. The attachment existing, and increased during the space of from eighteen to twenty years, leaves me no room to doubt that some will adhere to my fortune; but it is to be confessed that there will be some hazard in exchanging a state of moderate comfort with their families for a state of dependence in a distant country; and this uncertainty of an adequate provision for these useful people renders my situation at present more uncomfortable than I wish to say.

For these thirteen years, therefore, there is little to shew beyond the journals and notes of an officer employed in all the campaigns of the time; first, towards the close of the war of 1783, in the provinces of Coimbatore and of Dindigul; afterwards on professional duties in the provinces of Madras, Nellore, and Goontoor, throughout the whole of the war from 1790 to 1792, in Mysore, and in the

* The lamented C. V. Boria, a Bramin, then almost a youth, of the quickest genius and disposition, possessing that conciliatory turn of mind that soon reconciled all sects and all tribes to the course of inquiry followed in these surveys. After seven years' service, he was suddenly taken off from these labours, but not before he had formed his younger brothers, and several other useful persons of all castes, Bramins, Jains and Malabars, to the investigations that have since been satisfactorily followed.

countries ceded to the Nizam by the peace of 1792; and from that period engaged in the first attempts to methodize and embody the geography of the Deckan; attempts that were unfortunately thwarted or impeded by measures not necessary to be here detailed. The voyage and campaign in Ceylon (1795-6) may be noticed as introductory to part of what followed, on my return to resume the geography of the Deckan, in 1797.

Some voluntary efforts for these purposes at last excited the notice of a few friends in the field, in the campaigns in Mysore, too partial perhaps to my slender talents, and my ardour for the pursuit; and in 1792, after the peace of Seringapatam, I was sent a subaltern from the army in Mysore, by the desire of the late revered Lord Cornwallis, with the small detachment at first employed in the Nizam's dominions, for the purpose of acquiring some information of the geography of these countries, and of the relative boundaries of the several states, then assuming a new form and new limits.

From 1792 to 1799, it were tedious to relate the difficulties, the accidents, and the discouragements that impeded the progress of this design; the slender means allotted, from the necessity of a rigid (no doubt a just) economy; the doubts and the hindrances ever attendant on new attempts; difficulties arising from the nature of the climate, of the country, and of the government; from conflicting interests, passions, and prejudices difficult to contend with, and unpleasant to recollect.

In the year 1796, a general map of the Nizam's dominions was submitted to Government for the first time, compiled and digested from various materials, and from various authorities, described in a memoir that accompanied it, and chiefly designed as a specimen for future correction, and to shew what was wanting, as well as what was done. It had however the

use of bringing the subject into one point of view. Further inquiry improved its supplements in 1798-9, and some encouragement was then held forth that induced perseverance, though little effectual assistance was given. My removal from any share in the direction of the Deckan surveys, in 1806, put a stop to the further improvement of this map; yet the subject has not been neglected, and it is hoped that it will one day be resumed, on the revival of the materials since collected, though on a more circumscribed scale than was at first intended.

On returning to Hyderabad in 1798, for the *third time*, to resume the investigations of Deckan Geography, measures were proposed, and in part methodized, for describing the whole Deckan; and before 1799 considerable help was attained by obtaining a copy of the regular official *Dufter of the Deckan*, in its provincial and even minuter divisions; this document has been since translated from the Persian, as well as certain MSS. of authority, which were proposed as the bases of the plan to be followed in the inquiry and description. The Deckan was, in fact, then a *Terra incognita*, of which no authentic evidence existed, excepting in some uncertain notices and mutilated sketches of the marches of Bussy, and in the Travels of Tavernier and Thevenot, which convey but little satisfaction to the philosophical accuracy of modern times.

This plan, in its bud, was nearly overset by the new war with Tippoo in 1799. It may be satisfactory, however, to know, that the attempts then made were not without use, both in a military light (as described more fully in official reports), and in anticipating measures that have since, or may be still advantageously followed, in arranging the history, antiquities, and statistics of that interesting country.

After the reduction of Mysore in

1799, and in the arrangements that followed, I was employed in assisting the Commissioners with geographical information, as well as in the general arrangement, and in the acquisition of a correct knowledge of the subject of partition. On my return to Madras, the Governor-General, the Earl of Mornington, being justly of opinion that a more complete knowledge of these countries was indispensably necessary for the information of Government, was pleased, in the handsomest manner, without solicitation or any personal knowledge, to appoint me to survey Mysore. I was provided, however, with an establishment suited rather to an economical scale of expenditure, than to so extensive an undertaking, to be carried through a country as yet so little known, that the positions of some of the provinces, ceded by the treaty of partition, could not be ascertained,* till this survey was advanced, under peculiar circumstances of embarrassment.

Consonant to my original ideas, I considered this occasion favourable for arranging a scheme of survey, embracing the statistics and history of the country as well as its geography; and submitted a plan for this purpose, which was approved by this Government. Three Assistants and a Naturalist† were then for the first time attached to me; yet this moderate establishment was immediately after disapproved in England, and a design that had originated in the most enlightened principles, was nearly crushed by the rigorous application of orders too hastily issued, received in India about the end of the year 1801, when I had, at very considerable hazard to

my health, just completed the survey of the northern and eastern frontier of Mysore.

How far the idea suggested was fulfilled, it is not for me to say. From adverse circumstances, one part was nearly defeated, and the natural history was never analyzed in the manner I proposed and expected, in concert with the survey. The sumptuous I was placed in from the reduction of the slender stipend allotted to myself, both for my salary, and to provide for increasing contingencies, was not only sufficiently mortifying, but involved the overthrow of the establishment first arranged for the work. The effects of these measures on the public mind, and on the energies of my assistants, contributed to paralyze every effort for the completion of my undertaking. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the success attending the first researches, and a conviction of the utility of the work, induced me to persevere till 1807, in investigating the geography of the provinces of Mysore in the minutest degree, over 40,000 square miles of territory. Considerable materials were also acquired illustrative of statistics, and of the history of that country; and the basis was laid for obtaining a general knowledge of the whole peninsula, on a plan undeviatingly followed up ever since.*

Much of the materials collected on this occasion were transmitted home in seven folio volumes, with general and provincial maps; but it is proper to observe, that still more considerable materials for the history of the South are in reserve, not literally belonging to the Mysore survey, though springing from the same.†

It is also proper to notice, that in the course of these investigations, and notwithstanding the embarrassments of the work, the first lights were thrown

* For instance, Hottalikaira ceded to the Maharattas, Goodicatt to the N.W. of Chittledroog, mistaken for a small port north of Colar, in the east of Mysore, and many other instances, whence some knowledge of the country rendered a survey indispensable.

† Mr. Maiber, Lieuts. Warren, and Arthur, Assistant-Surveyors; and Dr. Heyne, Surgeon and Naturalist.

* See the opinion of the Court of Directors on the completion of the work (Letter B. annexed).—Vide our next number.

† Notice of some of these is in the accompanying sheets.—Vide our next number.

on the history of the country below the Ghauts, which have been since enlarged by materials constantly increasing, and confirming the information acquired in the upper country. Among various interesting subjects may be mentioned,

1. The discovery of the Jain religion and philosophy, and its distinction from that of Boudh.

2. The ancient different sects of religion in this country, and their subdivisions: the Lingavunt, the Saivam and Pandarum Mutts, &c. &c. .

3. The nature and use of the *Sassanums*, or inscriptions on stone and copper, and their utility in throwing light on the important subject of Hindoo tenures; confirmed by upwards of 3,000 authentic inscriptions, collected since 1800; always hitherto overlooked.

4. The design and nature of the monumental stones and trophies found in various parts of the country, from Cape Comorin to Delhi, called *Verrucull* and *Maastec-cull*; which illustrate the ancient customs of the early inhabitants, and perhaps of the early western nations.

5. The sepulchral tumuli, mounds, and barrows of the early tribes, similar to those found throughout the continent of Asia and of Europe, illustrated by drawings, and various other notices of antiquities and institutions.

On the conclusion of the field-duties of the Mysore survey, the compilations resulting from it have, at different times, occupied much attention since. An office was conferred on me in Mysore, which was afterwards confirmed by the Court of Directors' favourable opinion, for the purpose of following up the investigations, and digesting and improving these materials in some tranquillity; but, on a reform of some branches of the military establishment in 1810, that department was entirely new-mo-

delled, and my appointment ceased, without any compensation in salary or otherwise for what I then lost. The Hon. Court in that order had signified their approbation of what had been done, and even issued orders encouraging the further pursuit.

About the end of 1810 the Government of Madras, on a review of the sudden increase of the expense of surveys in the last five years, and of the unconnected, confused manner in which these works were executed, without any general fixed system, found it necessary to create an office of Surveyor-General, as already established at the other Presidencies; and were pleased to appoint me (without any previous communication with me) to this charge, for reasons that I had in vain attempted to shew the advantage of for fourteen years previously. In consequence of the little countenance given to these propositions in Europe, I had, on the completion of the Mysore survey, relinquished all view of conducting what would have been gratifying to early habits, and more appropriate to my health and time of life some years before; and I only undertook the charge at this time, in the hope of being able to assist in giving shape and order to what I had long considered might be useful to the public, and beneficial in an economical view to the East-India Company.

In March, 1811, I became employed in arranging this office, proposed fourteen years before, for carrying on these duties in future, and for combining the execution and results of the several works on one general systematic plan; with measures for preserving and digesting the various materials resulting from the labours of several years back, in concert with a very considerable reduction* of expences; when, from the exigencies of the military service, my professional atten-

* In the very first year, ending 1st December, 1810, the annual expence was reduced from 85,

dance on the expedition to Java was required by the concurring authorities of Government; and I had only time to deposit the materials then collected into office, and to submit the mode of its direction during my absence, my attention being called as above-stated to the pressing calls of the expedition. Of that service, wherein I embarked with all alacrity, in submissive obedience to the wishes and orders of my superiors, several detailed reports were submitted to the Government in India, to which my friends need have no scruple in referring; although a copy, which was sent to this Presidency in† June 1813, appears not to have been brought on record, as, in justice to me, I conceive it should have been long ago.

It may not be improper here to observe, that the plan proposed for the Surveyor-General's department in 1810, besides the very considerable reduction of the expense incurred of late years for various widely unconnected, and I may add inefficient establishments of survey, embraced (at the same time with a gradual extension on one regular system, together with the usual objects of geographical delineation) a body of statistical and historical materials, added to the mass of geographical and military surveys then collected and deposited by me in one office for the first time before my departure. Among these is a copy of the Memoirs of the Statistical and Geographical Survey of the Mysore country, with the original sections, charts, and maps constructed from them on various scales, from one to twenty-four miles, which were among the first of the official documents de-

livered into the office of the Surveyor-General, under the inspection of a special Committee, early in 1811.

Of the Mysore Survey the detailed reports stand on the records of the Government at Fort St. George, and copies are sent home to England. Respecting the opinions of the authorities at home, on the close of that work, the annexed extract is referred to (Letter B)*. On its final completion, in March 1809, the remaining establishment of native surveyors was sent, on my special representation, to the Ceded Districts, which have been since surveyed: thereby almost completing an entire survey of all the dominions of the late sovereignty of Mysore, as it existed a few years ago, in the plenitude of its power and territory. This work adds 30,000 square miles to the 40,000 formerly reported on (mentioned in B.); being altogether 70,000 square miles minutely analyzed. The direction of this survey of the Ceded Districts was voluntarily conducted in Oct. 1808, without any particular compensation, until it fell into the general superintendence of the Surveyor-General's office in Dec. 1810, which arrangement is now again reversed, and the duty transferred to the Surveyor-General of India.

While these works were in progress, the collection of materials on the History, Antiquities, and Statistics of the country was extended throughout the whole of the provinces under the Presidency of Fort St. George, formed on the basis of the lights originally obtained on the Mysore Survey, by natives trained and instructed by me for this purpose; and with the only burthen to Government of the postage being franked, and the aid of some of the native writers; but all the purchases have been entirely at my private expense, as well as the collection of MSS. throughout the Carnatic, Malabar, the Southern Provinces, the Circars, and the Deccan. The papers annexed (C) explain the progress of this branch during the period of my

or rather 100,000 pages per annum, to 55,000 pages, by the operation of the plan submitted, and this with more effect than in the former unconnected system, as appears from a table of five years' expense, presented to Government on 30th April, 1816.

† One copy of the report was transmitted to, and it is known received by Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Abercromby, Commander-in-Chief at Madras; a duplicate was sent to Sir S. Auchmuty, in England.

* Vide, as before, our next number.

absence in Java. I regret that I cannot at present recur to other documents, more fully explanatory of the extent and nature of these researches into the ancient history and present state of the South of India, as the greatest part of the collection has been sent on to Calcutta, to wait my arrival at that Presidency.

A detailed view of the origin and progress of that work alone (the Historical Investigations) would more properly be the subject of a separate memoir. A concise view of a similar attempt made in Java is annexed (A), effected under limitations of time and means, regulated by local circumstances; but under a liberal degree of encouragement and protection, both from the Local Government there, and from two successive Governors General of British India, and without any expense to Government on that account, the success of these investigations justify the hope, that considerable advantage may be derived from following up the same plan of research, wherever the influence of the British Government affords the same facilities, in the intervals of military occupations.

On my return to this Presidency in 1815, I found the office of Surveyor General at Madras was ordered to be abolished; and before I could well go into the revisal and completion of the review of the Survey Department commenced in 1811, and which had been discontinued in consequence of my being sent on foreign service, I was honoured with the appointment of the office of Surveyor General of India, on a new system, which requires residence at Calcutta or Fort William. My attention has in consequence been chiefly turned to that object ever since, with the view of fulfilling the Hon. Court's intentions in an appointment, which I must ever consider an honourable mark of their distinction, that justly demands effects that I had no longer in contemplation.

In this place it would be foreign,

perhaps, to make any remarks on this particular subject, or the cause of my detention hitherto here, particularly since Oct. last. Viewing it on public grounds, if the East-India Company are benefited, the consequences, though very detrimental to my personal convenience and interests, may be less matter of regret; and I may be permitted to hope that the continued close application of my time, at this period of life, and its effects on my health, will be ultimately viewed with more consideration than I have hitherto found in the present administration at Madras.

I will only further notice the effect of this removal on the inquiries and collection here described. The individuals reared by me for several years, being natives of the coast, or the Southern Provinces, and almost as great strangers to Bengal and Hindostan as Europeans, their removal to Calcutta is either impracticable, or where a few, from personal and long attachment, (as my Head Brahmin, Jain Translator, and others) are willing to give this last proof of their fidelity; yet still it is attended with considerable expense; and without that assistance, most of what I had proposed to condense and translate from the originals in the languages of this country, could not be conveniently, or at all, effected at Calcutta.

I mean, however, to attempt it; and I hope in this last stage, preparatory to my return to Europe, to effect a condensed view of the whole collection, and a *catalogue raisonnée* of the native manuscripts and books, &c., and to give the translated materials such form as may at least facilitate the production of some parts, should they ever appear to the public, by persons better qualified, if the grateful task be not permitted to my years or to my state of health.

I regret exceedingly that the pressure of this moment will not permit of my adding further to this hasty sketch. It would require an actual inspec-

tion of and reference to the originals themselves to give you any tolerable idea of their nature, and of the interest my partiality may attach to them. I hope, however, that it will appear to all considerate men, that some leisure and tranquil exclusive application to an arrangement of these would be at least necessary to one, who has now resided thirty-four years in this climate, without the benefit of once going to Europe, or even to any of our other Presidencies, on account of health or private affairs.

I remain, my dear Sir Alexander,

Most sincerely yours,

COLIN MACALNIZIE.

Madras, Feb. 1, 1817.

We could have wished to have given entire the very interesting article to which the foregoing letter forms only an introduction; but the space it would have occupied would have been too extensive for a periodical magazine. We are obliged, therefore, to refer our readers to our next number for the documents which are occasionally mentioned above. The actual discoveries of Colonel Mackenzie, and the groundwork he has laid for the industry of others, will form an epoch in the history of India, and bespeak the acknowledgments of future ages.—*Ed.*

PERSECUTION OF THE CHRISTIANS AT PEKING.

On the 2d of September 1820, the late Emperor of China, Kia-king, who showed, after he came to the throne, the utmost aversion to the Christian religion, as exhibited by the Roman Church (the only form in which he knew any thing of it), was suddenly summoned, by death, to tender an account of the use he had made of the vast power on earth, which heaven had committed to him, during a period of twenty-five years.

On the 1st of October, the following paper was laid before his son and successor to the Imperial dignity, who has assumed, as the title of reign, the epithet 'Taoukwang "Reason Illustrious."

"Ying-ho, Commander in Chief of the national infantry, kneels to present to his Majesty a case, on which he requests the Emperor's decision.

"The metropolis, which lies immediately below the wheels of the Imperial Car, being a most important region, should at all times be searched with the greatest strictness. I, your Majesty's slave, and those associated with me, therefore have given the most positive orders to the officers and men under the several Tartar banners, to make a very full and careful search in all those districts which pertain to them, and not to allow any person, whose circumstances and character were not perfectly plain, to lurk about. A scout, named Too-ming-jeang, in consequence, found

out a culprit of suspicious appearance, called Chin-leen-ching. It was discovered that this man practised the religion of the western ocean (or Europe), and consequently he, and three others of the same religion, were seized, together with a cross, &c. which were brought before us.

"We, your Majesty's slaves, subjected them to a strict examination. Chin-leen-ching gave the following account of himself.

"I am a native of the province Ganhway, and am now in my forty-first year. In the third year of Kea-king (twenty-two years ago) I came to Peking, and lived behind the western four-faced turret, on the bank, getting a livelihood by carrying burdens and having heads, or by being a travelling barber. I now live in a barber's shop, situated in Paou-tze street the barber's name is Ching-kwel-kang.

"During the first moon of the eleventh year of the late Emperor fourteen years ago) an acquaintance, whom I had known some time, whose name was Ho, induced me to enter with him the European religion, and I then went to the church and read prayers.

"In the sixth or seventh moon of that year the European church was declared illegal, and put a stop to, and officers of government watched it, and would not let me enter, I therefore remained in the shop and read prayers. The other three persons

connected with the shop are all of the European religion. Wang-sze-urh came to the shop to procure hair, which was given him, and he carried it to the Fow-ching gate of the city. I went after him, but could not find him; and, waiting till it was very late, could not get back into the city. I therefore sat down on the west side, and was there till the fourth watch, when I was seized by people connected with government; and when I confessed that I was of the European religion, they carried me to the shop, and apprehended the three other men, and seized a cross, and a catechism, called Yaou-le-wan-ta; and finally they brought us all here. It was I who induced Wang-kew to enter the European religion. The man called Ho, who induced me to adopt that religion, died long since. I really have no desire to quit that religion, but only beg for mercy.

"Two of the other men, it was found, on examination, belonged also to Gan-hway province, and they received their religion from their fathers. Wang-sze-urh belongs to Peking, and he followed his father, Wang-kew, in the profession of the European religion. They all declared they did not desire to quit the religion; but Wang-kew, when examined, said he had already forsaken it.

"Now the European religion is, by law most rigorously forbidden; yet here, Chin-leen-ching has audaciously presumed to keep by him a cross and a catechism, and to read prayers with these three other men: which shews a decided disregard of the laws. We apprehend that this culprit may have propagated the religion, and deceived the multitude; or, perhaps, done something else which is criminal: it is therefore incumbent on us to lay these circumstances before your Majesty, and request your will, commanding, that all these four culprits, the cross, and the catechism, be together delivered to the penal tribunal; and that the men be there subjected to a severe trial, and have their sentence determined."

Reply, in the Emperor's name.—"Your Report is recorded and announced."

The phrase employed, in the above paper, for the Christian religion or the religion of Rome, viz. *Se-yang-keou*, is one which has been of late adopted by the enemies of that religion in China, instead of the phrase employed by the Catholic Mis-

sionaries, viz. *Tai-cho-keou*, which means the Religion of Heaven's Lord, a designation which imports great dignity; and, even to a Chinese reader, appears venerable.

It would seem that the Tartar rulers of China dread the introduction of, what they chuse to call, the "European religion;" not because it differs from the ancient usages of China, nor yet because they think it false, but lest it should be connected with European politics and government, in such a way as to enable them to effect their domination over the Chinese.

No form of Christianity is more dissimilar to the ancient opinions of China than the Buddhism of India, the Tartar Shamanism, and the religion of the "yellow cap," i. e. the Thibetian Lamanism.

The *shaved head*, of which the above statement reminds one, and the long tail of modern times in China, are all anti-chinese, unknown to their forefathers, and imposed upon them by their Tartar conquerors on pain of death; which alternative was preferred by many of the old sons of Han, the Dynasty in which the Chinese glory, and from which they take their national name.

If the writer of this is not mistaken, Ying-ho, the Commander in Chief, has long manifested himself as an officious enemy of the Christians. And if he has not some other sinister end, the bringing forward this (even according to his own shewing) trivial case, indicates how anxious he is that Taou-kwang, the new Emperor, should confirm the edicts of his father.

The polytheism of ancient China—the worship of hills, rivers, deceased men, women, &c.; the worship of living human beings; Buddhism, Shamanism, and Lamanism, as well as Atheism, are all tolerated in China. The Monotheism of the Arabian Prophet is also tolerated. Why then their hatred to the name of Jesus?

The two nations, professing Christianity, at this day most respected by the Chinese, are the Russians on the north; and the English on the south and west of their Empire.

The Tartar rulers know least of the English, and dread most the Russians. From this circumstance it is that the Russians are permitted to learn the Chinese language in the capital of the *Ta-tsing*

Empire; whilst the English have to learn it, by stealth, a thousand miles away from the capital, at the Port of Canton, or at the Chinese-Portuguese Islet, called Macao.

If the kings and queens are expected to be nursing fathers and mothers to the church, is it incongruous that they should become, as the ancient fathers did, apologists for the church? If it could be hoped that a good purpose would be answered, it is not perhaps, unsuitable that the great Emperor Alexander should explain to the new Emperor of China, the claims and the scope of Christianity; and request for its peaceable professors, in that country, the free exercise of their religion.

However this may be, it might be useful to the Court of St. Petersburg to know, that, according to the reports of the

Missionaries of the Latin Church, who have been resident in Peking, the students of the Greek Church, who live in the Chinese capital, by no means exhibit a decorous and orderly behaviour, but often disgrace themselves and their country by drunkenness, &c.

"And when they entered unto the heathen they profaned my holy name; when it was said of them, 'These are the people of the Lord!'"

"And I had pity for my holy name—and I will sanctify my great name—and the heathen shall know that I am the Lord." (Ezek. xxxvi.)

What answer his Imperial Majesty, Taou-kwang, may be pleased to give to the above communication, from the Commander-in-chief, is not yet known.—*Indo-Chinese Gazetteer*.

COASTING TRADE OF WESTERN INDIA.

(Continued from Vol. XII. page 351.)

COMMENCING from the north, we must include Scind, though it was not taken into consideration in our original plan, must still be contemplated as a foreign branch of our Coasting Trade, a good deal however connected with that of Kutch. The merchants are chiefly Ramans, who wear the pointed turban. From Scind, *i.e.* from Crotchy and Lunbunder, they bring us ghee, oil, pulse, and cloths in their own dingees, and sometimes extend their voyage to Mangalore and Cochin for rice, hemp, and timber, and on their return touch at Bombay, for Europe and China articles.

The balance of trade is considerably in favour of Bombay, and amounts to several lacs of rupees annually.

The pilots or navigators of Kutch are the most sought after, and are found not only in their own dingees, but in most of the Arab dows, and in many of their ships. They claim the merit of having first taught the Arabs, not only navigation, but the art of ship-building: and this is likely enough, for the number of Arab navigators is small, and those few have English charts and instruments; whereas the Kutch pilot uses his cross staff, and keeps his dead reckoning as in the days of Vasco de Gama, if not in those of Solo mon.

We now come to the description of the dingee, the vessel peculiar to Scind and Kutch, and bearing no resemblance whatever to any of the other Indian vessels, if we except the large Latteen sail so universal on the western side of India; yet coinciding with them so far in general principles, as to carry the greatest part of their lading in the after body, to the total exclusion of all European science.

The stem of the dingee has a considerable projection, is strait, yet approaches more to the bow formation than to that of the gurah; the keel is strait, and the stern-post is nearly upright; the broadest part is considerably nearer the stern, perhaps about one-third of the length from the stern. These vessels are rarely decked, and on some occasions enter our harbour with their round bales, *durais*, of cotton from Kutch, piled half way up the main-mast, and yet stiff enough to carry their large sail in a fresh breeze. The poop is kept for accommodation, and in the larger dingees consists of two and three decks, where they carry as many guns of a side, on each deck; the large ones resembling our round stern seventy-fours as near as possible; the tiller is generally fixed out side, and the ropes come in over the quarter.

The crews are chiefly Hindoo, with a few Mahomedan soldiers as a guard.

The mainmast is a little inclined forward, and they carry a spar for a kind of sliding bowsprit (to haul down the main tack to), that serves them for a jury-mast; the sail is made of the sailcloth of India, known by the name of dungaree and ka-

dee, and is made very full, contrary to the practice of their more southern neighbours, whose sails are usually as flat as can be.

Largest dingee 220 tons.

Smallest, 25

(Bom. Gaz.)

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF PADRE JOSEPH VAZ.

(Continued from Vol. XII. p. 424.)

Second Mission of Padre Joseph Vaz along the Sea-coast of Ceylon.—Numerous Conversions.—The Padre's miraculous Escape from the Heretics.—Exemplary Punishment of the Desave of Saffragam, for the Disrespect he meditated towards a Chapel.

PADRE Joseph Vaz, leaving Padre Joseph Carvello in the church of Candy, undertook a second time to visit the Christians in the maritime parts of Ceylon, which were subject to the Dutch Company. He accordingly proceeded to Colombo, but did not enter the city, because Padre Joseph de Menezes had been there, and had ministered with great success; having not only administered the sacraments to the Catholics, but also converted to the faith about three thousand souls, both heretics and pagans. Padre Joseph Vaz remained thirteen days at Gurubable, a place at a short distance from the city, and converted and baptised about a thousand pagans of the Cingalese nations, and the greater part of the nobility. The number of converts would have been greater if the Governor had not impeded the progress of the mission: but he being informed that Padre was at Gurubable, sent a party of armed men to take him prisoner. The soldiers came to the house in which he was, and searched every chamber; the Padre, however, was miraculously concealed from their view, although he stood before them.

Not being able, therefore, to find him, they left the house. Padre Joseph Vaz was unwilling to tempt God for miracles, but nevertheless became

shortly exposed to a new danger from which he could not have escaped without another miracle. After this he retreated further off, reserving the souls which he found disposed at Gurubable for a future cast of the net. In his retreat he administered the sacraments to various Christians who lived dispersed about that quarter. Soon afterwards he proceeded to Siturvaca, a place in the dominions of the King of Candy; and as an act of thanksgiving to God for having delivered him out of the hands of the Dutch, he visited four chapels which had been built since the last mission. In these he administered the sacraments to the Dutch catholics, and christened some pagans whom, by his preaching, he had converted to the knowledge of the true God.

While thus occupied, he was informed that Padre Joseph Carvello had been driven out of the church at Candy by order of the King: an event which grieved his heart more than all his past adversities, and induced him to return immediately to the city. While on his way the Lord comforted him with the tidings of another event, in which he manifested the great providence and love with which he protected Christianity in Ceylon.

In a village called Candagame, within the jurisdiction of Saffragam, and in the dominions of the same King, the Christians had built a chapel which they had dedicated to Saint Anthony. In this chapel they assembled on Sundays and other holy days to hear mass, whenever the Missionary visited them; and in his absence they met to

catechize, to pray the rosary, and to perform other acts of devotion, generally observed in the mission, agreeably to a custom introduced by its founder. On the spot where this chapel was built there had formerly stood granaries, of which at this period there were no other remains than tradition. The Dessave of Saffragam determined to rebuild these granaries, and consequently gave notice to the Christians to demolish the chapel, and take away the images. The first order was not obeyed by the Christians, and before the Dessave could issue a second he was deposed from his office. It was immediately rumoured that the King had been inspired by the God of the Christians to depose the Dessave, as a punishment for the disrespect he had manifested towards the church; the latter, therefore, became still more furious; and, in order to accomplish his malicious intentions, obtained by bribes and intercession, a reinstatement in his former dignity. As soon, therefore, as he became reinvested in his former power, he went to the chapel, ordered his chair to be placed in the porch, gave audience, and took his meals: moreover, he ordered materials for rebuilding the granaries, and engaged workmen to demolish the chapel.

The Christians, observing the disposition of the Dessave, with tears in their eyes removed the sacred images before they were polluted. God may connive for a time at such offences, but he knows how to punish them at the proper season; and in the present instance he did not allow twenty-four hours to pass over without inflicting on the Dessave a severe chastisement, for no sooner had he reached his own house, than he lost the use of his feet and hands entirely. He tried as many remedies as the knowledge and skill of his physicians could prescribe; he offered sacrifices, and performed many superstitious ceremonies, according to the customs of the pagan religion: but

nothing proved of any avail, and he daily grew worse.

At length the rigour of the scourge opened his eyes, and he perceived that the paralytic stroke was not simply a disease of the body, but a punishment inflicted by Heaven for his offence; and that he could be cured only by the same hand which had inflicted it. He publicly confessed his crime, and assured the Christians, whom he called into his presence, that he would no longer interrupt them in their chapel, and that they might replace the images they had taken out of it. He requested of them also to pray to God to pardon the offence he had committed, and to rid him of the pain which afflicted him in all his limbs. Moreover, he gave them candles for the use of the chapel, and authorized them to distribute alms in his name, having heard that the wrath of their God would be greatly appeased thereby.

The Christians immediately assembled in the chapel, and having replaced the sacred images, offered up prayers to God, that, for the glory of his holy name, and that the pagans might understand that the punishment had been inflicted by his divine hand, he would restore health to the miserable person who now acknowledged his fault, and supplicated for pardon. The Lord hearkened to the prayers of his faithful people, and the Dessave immediately recovered his former health, to the surprise of all who observed the miracle. As soon as he was restored to health, he testified his gratitude by building a commodious church on a spot where there was no danger of its being demolished, and acknowledged that the God whom the Christians worshipped was the true and only God. For worldly reasons, however, he declined embracing their religion.

The adversaries of the Christians prefer several complaints against the venerable Padre;—they exterminate the Padre Joseph Carvello, and demo-

ish the Church of Candy.—The venerable Padre returns to the Capital; obtains full liberty, and builds a new Church and Hospital.

Whilst the Christians along the sea-coast were thus successful, it pleased God, to permit the common enemy to raise in the capital a tempest against Padre Joseph Vaz and his church, during his absence, that being the only opportunity for his adversaries to triumph. Had he been present, their efforts, as it afterwards appeared, would certainly have failed. They met together under divers pretences, but all for the single object of driving the servant of God from the capital. In the district where the church stood there lived a Cingalese nobleman of great consideration at Court, who was much annoyed that the Padre should lodge the sick in the four houses already mentioned, lest the contagion should extend to his own family. In the absence, therefore, of Padre Joseph Vaz, he sent to request Padre Joseph Carvellio to pull down the houses; and on the Padre informing him that they were not his own property, he obtained the consent of the actual owners, and levelled the houses with the ground; moreover, he purchased the ground itself, in order that no new houses might be built on the same spot. The Dessave, whose duty it was to pay to Padre Joseph Vaz the portion which the King had assigned him (which portion the Padre had often been unwillingly obliged to accept, wishing to subsist himself on alms), grew fearful lest the King should lay to his charge the absence of the Priest, who, it might be supposed, in default of punctuality in the payment of his stipend, was seeking elsewhere for sustenance; he often urged him, therefore, that he should content himself with what the King allowed him, and not go and mendicate in the villages. Added to these sources of dissatisfaction, the Sangatares or Priests of the Idols, complained that Christianity

increased, and consequently that their profits arising from the sacrifices diminished; and many also of the principal inhabitants of the town were offended with the Padre for baptizing their servants and slaves.

All these parties united with the above-mentioned Cingalese, who lived in the neighbourhood of the Church, at their head, and strongly urged the King to order Padre Joseph Carvellio to quit the Church, and retire to more remote places; alleging that the favour of the King encouraged the Christian Priest to despise the religion of Budhoo, and even to preach against it, declaring that the religion of Christ was the only true one; that the servants and slaves of the King, and of the principal persons of his Court, no longer obeyed their masters; refusing to perform any services in honour of Budhoo, on the plea of being Christians. That it was of consequence, as regarded the tranquillity of the kingdom, that the King and his subjects should not disagree on the subject of religion; as shewn by the examples of two of his Majesty's predecessors, who, through embracing the religion of the Portuguese, excited rebellion amongst their subjects, in consequence of which the elder was driven to end his days at Goa, and the younger in Portugal. That such evils would be yet more likely to ensue, if the people should embrace that religion, for Christian subjects have a greater abhorrence of a pagan King, than pagans of a Christian Sovereign. That the anxiety of Padre Joseph Vaz to visit the Dutch territories rendered his character very suspicious. At Colombo, to which place he had gone on several occasion, Portuguese vessels occasionally touched; and it was not unlikely that he furnished them with information as to the condition and resources of the kingdom. That the distribution of alms amongst the poor might be used by the Padre as a means of instigating his Majesty's subjects to

revolt. That many persons assembled in the church, and held continual conferences; and that the Padre frequently went to see them in their houses. What was therefore more likely to result from so many assemblies and conferences, than that, when his Majesty should least expect it, an army would arrive from Goa, and, combining with the Christians, whom the Padres were daily preparing (for doubtless these latter would chuse their party according to their religious faith), would depose his Majesty from his kingdom, or at least render his situation very precarious: that his Majesty, therefore, ought prudently to call to mind, that since his father, united with the Dutch, had formerly expelled the Portuguese from the maritime parts of Ceylon, that it was not improbable that his Christian subjects, united with the Portuguese, might shortly retaliate upon himself and his Dutch neighbours; and that this would not be the first occasion on which the capital of Candy had witnessed the clashing of the Lusitanian arms. The ringleader concluded his speech by observing, that the Christian Priests might be characterized as fire, and his Majesty's subjects as butterflies; if, therefore, his Majesty did not endeavour to extinguish what was at present, happily, a mere spark, it would shortly be fanned into a great flame in the heart of his dominions. It was, therefore, advisable that, without the least delay, he should exterminate the Padre Joseph Vaz, whom he had already sufficiently favoured, by having so long maintained him; and that the church should be demolished, in order to prevent its becoming a depository for arms, it being already a council-house against his Majesty's Government.

The King, being a man of a well-meaning and peaceable disposition, and one who never wished to injure any person, and being moreover greatly prepossessed in favour of Padre Joseph Vaz, was much displeased by these remonstrances; but as the

charges brought against the Padre were of a very important and delicate nature, affecting equally the established religion and the interests of the state; and since there was no one who stepped forward to defend him, he found himself bound to yield to the prayers of his adversaries. Without uttering, therefore, a single offensive word against the servant of God, whom he greatly esteemed, he issued orders that the Padre Joseph Carvellio should be directed to quit the church, and permitted him to take with him all his property, without injury from any one.

The adversaries of the Christian priests interpreted this order of the King, as granting them full authority to give free vent to their hostility: in a great haste, therefore, they proceeded to exterminate the said Padre, who, depositing the apparatus of the church in the house of one Antonio de Horta, retreated to a village not far distant from the city, and beyond the river that surrounds it. After the priest Joseph Carvellio had been absent twenty-five days, the church was demolished under the orders of the above-mentioned Cingalese who lived in the neighbourhood.

Shortly, however, he was visited with a severe chastisement, and experienced from head to foot the rigour of divine justice, being afflicted with such an extraordinary disease, that he felt in each part of his body a different distemper, so that his body resembled a hospital. On the tongue, with which he had uttered so many calumnies against the Padre, there came a sore, as a just retribution for the venom of his malevolence; on his breast there was an abscess, which caused him to feel an excessive degree of suffocation, and almost the pangs of death; from the middle downwards he resembled an immoveable carcase, which had feeling and nothing else. Throughout his whole body he experienced a burning sensation, as if he stood in the midst of flames. Human medicines were of no avail to afford him

the least relief. Christians and pagans of every rank were equally convinced that the sufferings of this wicked man were a judgment upon him for the crimes he had committed in persecuting the Church of Christ.

The news of this persecution was very distressing to Padre Joseph Vaz, on account of the consequences likely to attend it. The demolition of the church, and the extermination of the missionary, was not only prejudicial to the Christians in Candy, but also to those in the Low Countries under the dominion of the Dutch : for the Missionaries being no longer safe, either in the dominions of the Dutch or in those of the King of Candy, were likely to be compelled to quit the Island; in which case, Christianity, which had been cultivated with so much care, would sink into insignificance. This consideration afflicted him so very much that it drew many tears from his eyes, and induced him to be urgent in his prayers and supplications to God, who alone could help him in this emergency, and who, he confidently trusted, would calm so great a tempest.

It was during the period of Lent, when Padre Joseph Vaz, proceeding on his way to Candy, arrived at a habitation of Christians not far from the city; and there he was first informed that the Church had been demolished. He wished, notwithstanding, to pass the river, and to enter the city: but they told him that the ferrymen would not convey him over, as they had been ordered to refuse the passage to Padre Joseph Carvellio, and that the royal mandate strictly prohibited that any Padre should enter the capital; that this order therefore must be considered as applicable to both, they being associated for the same object. As it was considered that the transgression of this order would be an act both dangerous and imprudent, the Padre consulted Antonio de Horta, who lived in the city, upon this subject, and was advised by him, in re-

ply, to remain quietly for the present with Padre Joseph Carvellio, leaving the matter for future consideration.

Padre Joseph Vaz having inquired of Padre Joseph Carvellio respecting the details of what had happened, they both spent a long time in fervent prayer, supplicating God to instruct them, in their present difficulties, as to the best means of furthering his own glory and the general welfare of the Christians. After this, they came to a resolution that Padre Joseph Vaz should go into the city, and not suffer himself to be driven out except by an express order of the King; since the act of absenting himself from the city, without being so ordered, might be construed into signs of guilt, and as a tacit admission of the justice of the charges which his adversaries had brought against him. With this resolution, Padre Joseph Vaz took the road to the city, leaving Padre Joseph Carvellio behind. When he came to the river, the ferryman conveyed him over without recognizing him. He entered the city, and went immediately to the house of Antonio de Horta, where he learnt that several of the principal pagans were far from approving of the demolition of the church, and the extermination of Padre Joseph Carvellio, observing that if Padre Joseph Vaz were present they would plead his cause with the King, and arrest the future projects of his adversaries; but that they were unwilling to be called the procurators or agents of the absent. Padre Joseph Vaz immediately waited upon these persons, who shewed themselves so well-disposed towards him; but as he never undertook any thing without previous prayer, he assembled together some Christians, who came to see him at the house of Antonio de Horta, celebrated the holy mass, and urged them all to pray fervently to God that he would efficaciously turn the hearts of those Cingalese to assist them with their good offices.

Whilst the faithful in Christ were at

prayers, a Pagan physician of the King came to visit Antonjo de Horta: he was a man with whom Joseph Vaz was totally unacquainted; nevertheless, having been informed of the arrival of the Padre, without being solicited, he offered to disperse the cloud which the adversaries of the Christians had spread around them. Thus, when God thinks fit to favour, nothing can oppose. As the physician was a domestic, he obtained an immediate audience of the King, and remonstrated with him on the subject of the late persecution, manifesting at the same time the innocence of the Padre, and the malevolence of his adversaries. As the King was well-disposed towards Padre Joseph Vaz, he immediately granted him permission to live in the city, to build a new church, to mission wherever he thought proper, to associate with Padre Joseph Carvellio, and to preach freely the religion of Jesus Christ to all who might wish to embrace it. Padre Joseph Vaz therefore obtained in the course of one hour what he had been labouring to acquire during the space of six years. Moreover, Padre Joseph Vaz falling sick about this time, the King sent the same physician to attend him, made repeated inquiries after his health, and shewed great satisfaction whenever the report was favourable.

Padre Joseph Vaz having now such ample liberty, commenced the erection

of a new church as soon as his health would permit. Antonio de Horta, an excellent man and good Christian, had likewise a great share in this undertaking, giving the piece of ground on which the church was to be built, and affording all his assistance to accelerate the work. As the building was to be of some magnitude, many hands were employed, and it was finished at the end of five months, on the 8th of September, the birth-day of the Holy mother of God. The first mass was celebrated in the new church with all possible solemnity, and the public attendance of an innumerable concourse of the Christians of the city and its neighbourhood, as well as with Royal approbation, and the good-will of many others. A public hospital was likewise built on the sides of the said church, for all the poor sick who might wish for its accommodations; and it was remarkable, that so long as Padre Joseph Vaz lived, sick were never wanting in this hospital: in fact, it often happened that no sooner was one sick person sufficiently recovered to be discharged the hospital, than another immediately occupied his place. Many indeed believed it to be a special providence of God, that his servant might be provided with opportunities to exercise his charity, his greatest delight being to attend and assist the sick.

(To be concluded in our next.)

FOUL ISLAND.

THE following particulars respecting Foul Island, on the Coast of Arracau (communicated to the Calcutta Journal by a gentleman who visited it lately in his passage up the Bay of Bengal), may prove both useful and interesting to our Nautical Readers.

"Having experienced very high and baffling airs in my passage from Rangoon, and being short of wood and water when near Foul Island, I was induced to go there to procure a supply, and accordingly

Asiatic Journ.—No. 75.

anchored with the centre of the island bearing west. I found the latitude and longitude of it as laid down by Horsburgh (18° 7' N., 93° 56' E.) perfectly correct. We anchored in 17 fathoms sand and mud. We found the well, which a passenger on board remembered to have seen ten years before, dry, but on digging a little deeper, water was procured; and I have no doubt but that abundance of this necessary may be at all times obtained by digging; wood was plentiful, not only of the description

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proper for burning, but for more important purposes; the whole island is covered with trees, and towards the coast the greater part of these are fine pines, from many of which topmasts for moderate-sized ships, say from 3 to 400 tons, may be obtained. The common barn-door fowl were running about here in abundance, most probably left here by the Burmahs, who yearly visit the island to catch turtle, and apparently had very recently left it, as the beach to the northward was strewn with shell of turtle, and with small dried fish. On the rocks on the S.E. point, we saw part of the wreck of a vessel, but as only her top-sides remained, we could form no idea of her size; we concluded, however, that she must have been an European, at least not a native vessel, as we picked up pieces of her pine studding sail-booms on the beach; the bulwarks were painted green. To the northward of the wreck we found a fine catamaran in perfect order, and a gun-carriage piece. From what I saw, I should strongly recommend this island in preference to Chedroba, which is commonly resorted to. As it is uninhabited, you have no one to interfere with and retard you in procuring wood and water, to obtain which is in general the principal inducement to visit the former; and these

necessaries can be procured here with equal or greater facility. If provisions are required, indeed, I would advise going to Chedroba, as they may be obtained in abundance (bullocks excepted, the killing of which is contrary to the religion of the Burmahs), and at reasonable rates. Perfect confidence may be placed in the natives, but it will be found advantageous here, as in many other countries, to keep in favour with the Governor. To return, however, to the subject of Foul Island. The island is perfectly safe to approach, except on the N.E. side of it, in nearly mid-channel, where there is a reef, on which, even in a calm, the sea broke so high, that when we first saw it we took it for a boat's sail; there is, however, neither harbour nor roadstead; near the watering place are three fine tamarind trees, and wild fruits and vegetables abound. It may be proper further to observe, for the information of those not acquainted with the Arracan coast, that by going to Foul Island instead of Chedroba, they will avoid the disagreeable ceremony of the Burman visit or examination of the vessel, at which every thing on board, whether it be the cargo or the private property of the master, is tossed about at the mercy of those who come on board to perform this duty."

SOME OBSERVATIONS MADE ON A LATE CIRCUIT OF THE PENINSULA OF SIERRA LEONE.

WE left Freetown in the Governor's barge at ten o'clock in the morning of the 8th Sept. 1821, and in consequence of a strong head wind and a heavy swell from the S. S. W. did not reach the village of Funkier till four o'clock in the afternoon. Funkier is a small native village, with about 150 inhabitants, and situated in the bay immediately to the northward of False Cape, being nearly seven miles distant from Cape Sierra Leone. The head-man of this village is called William Douglass, a descendant of a Poorah family in the Sherbro country, who are well known by the name of Seracambia. His grandfather emigrated from the Sherbro, and brought along with him a number of people to settle in the village of Funkier, from whence they have divided themselves, in the course of time, into small communities, which are

now found scattered in hamlets along the sea-shore, leading towards Cape Shilling. Douglass's father died in the Sherbro, but his grandfather died, and was buried in the village of Funkier; the spot where his body was deposited is marked by one or two orange trees, which have since grown up to a considerable size. The whole of the people in this village, and in the hamlets along the sea-shore, are in a state of paganism: they have, however, adopted very generally the dress, and many of the customs of the inhabitants of this colony, with whom they have, of late years, very freely intermixed. The whole of these people were formerly under the immediate direction of the family of Seracambia, and as the male members of that family belonged to the horrid institution called "Poorah," these poor people lived in per-

petual superstitious fear and dread of the secret machinations of this frightful inquisition. When asked, if they now feared their poorahmen? they answered with a smile of indifference. It is certainly pleasing to know, that the influence of this horrid institution has, for some years past, been gradually diminishing in every direction in our neighbourhood. The inhabitants of Funkier have cultivated a great deal of rice this season; some fields have already been cut, and in less than two months the harvest will be over. Douglass sells a tub and a half of red rice for one bar, which is worth three cut-monies, or 3s. 9d.: he makes canoes and oars; and for a canoe sufficiently large to carry four tons (including oars and masts complete), he charges 120 dollars: for a single oar he charges 1s. 3d.

On the right bank of the Whale River, about eight miles to the northward of Cape Shilling, is situated the village of York, inhabited by disbanded soldiers of the late 4th West-India regiment. The village has a very pretty appearance from the sea; the streets are wide and regular, and the houses of the inhabitants are apparently neat and commodious. The people have extensive fields of cassada, cocoa, and yams: they have not more than ten acres of rice growing, but the towering Indian corn is seen in abundance in every lot. Many of the inhabitants are employed as sawyers, and the boards which they bring for sale are very good; on the whole, they manifest considerable industry.

We reached Cape Shilling at one o'clock in the morning of the 9th, when, with deep sorrow, we heard of the death of the Rev. M. Renner, of the Church Missionary Society, and rector of the parish of Kent. This most worthy and exemplary character had devoted himself, for the last twenty years, to the instruction and civilization of the children of Africa; and, in his much lamented death, they have lost one of their best and most sincere promoters of their good, and his disconsolate widow a most tender and affectionate husband.

The village of Kent is much improved, and the liberated negroes have made considerable progress as mechanics; but it is to be regretted, that they have not attended to the cultivation of the soil so much as could have been wished. The

large stone house will be finished in the course of the ensuing dry season.

Visited the Bannana Island, and found the people contented and happy. This island is chiefly cultivated by Mr. George Caulker and his people: rice, cassada, yams and Indian corn, are raised on this island in perfection. The soil is composed of clay, and a thick vegetable mould, and is well adapted for every agricultural purpose. This island is likely to prove a valuable acquisition to Sierra Leone. It is gratifying to hear, that Mr. George Caulker has translated the first three books of Moses, and the whole of the Litany into the Sherbro-Bullom language; in which language he performs divine service every Sunday, either at the Plantains, or at the othersettlement in the Camaranca. Schools for the instruction of the children in the English language have also been instituted at both these settlements; and we have been assured, that the singing of the children on a Sunday is particularly gratifying.

On the 13th, at twenty minutes before six o'clock in the morning, left Cape Shilling, and arrived at the mouth of the creek leading to the village of Calmunt at twenty-five minutes after nine A.M.; the tide and wind being favourable to us. The distance from Cape Shilling to the mouth of this creek, which is called "Tay Creek" by the natives, is estimated at eighteen or twenty miles; and from the mouth of the creek to the village of Calmunt, in consequence of its numerous windings, the distance cannot be less than sixteen or eighteen miles. To the southward of Cape Shilling an immense bay is formed; for about seven miles the granitic mountains of Sierra Leone rise abruptly from the sea-shore, and not a village is to be seen until the mountainous range diverges in a line to the eastward, where the village of Tumbo is situated. This village belongs to one of the Caulkers, the inhabitants of which are chiefly from the Sherbro. From Tumbo the country is low and marshy, and only three small hamlets were observed as we proceeded along, parallel with the shore to Tay Creek. Within a few miles of this creek, two of these small hamlets are situated; one is called Baba, the chief of which is named Kangrey Mahoy, and the other Karba, inhabited by Mandingoes. The chief employment of the people in these small villages is burning shells to procure

lime; they likewise cultivate rice and cassada.

Tay Creek is marked by some tall and bushy trees to the northward of its entrance, and about three or four miles from the bottom of the bay, where Kates's river opens. This last mentioned river is called by the natives "Reeby," but is better known to Europeans by the name of Kates's, from a noted slave-dealer of that name, who lived there a great many years. About half-way up the Tay Creek is a very retired and romantic spot on the left bank, on which some natives, who are employed in burning lime, have now erected two decent looking huts. This place is the most convenient to land at, and has generally been called by tourists the "landing place." We were nearly five hours pulling up against the stream from the mouth of the creek to the village of Calmunt, situated at the head of one of its small branches. The distance overland from Calmunt to Waterloo, does not exceed four and a half miles: in the dry season the path is good, but in the rains it is exceedingly difficult to pass along, on account of numerous rivulets, broken trees, thick bush, and the extensive mangrove swamp in which the Bunch river loses itself immediately above Waterloo.*

* It was at one time supposed, that the Bunch river communicated with Tay Creek, or Kates's river: but it has been clearly ascertained, more than two years ago, that no such communication exists. The distance, however, between one of the principal branches of Tay creek and the head of the swamp into which the Bunch river rises, at flood tide, is not great. It is to be hoped, that this most important part of the peninsula will soon be scientifically surveyed.

It appears, from a chart attached to the work of "Wadstrom on Colonization," that this part of the colony had been partially explored by two gentlemen in the Company's service, in the year, I believe, 1794: they walked across the peninsula to the south of Tay creek, and reaching the sea-shore, afterwards explored part of Kates's river, from thence passing by land to the Camaranka, which they crossed, continued their journey into the Sherbro country; they returned by a different route to the place from whence they start—the head of the Bunch river. The Rev. W. Johnson and another gentleman walked from Cape Shilling, by the path which leads along the base the southern range of mountains, to the native of village where Waterloo is now situated; from thence they proceeded to Kiskey. A year after this journey was performed, Dr. Nicoll and M. Castille walked from Waterloo to Calmunt, where they met with much opposition and inhospitality from the natives: these gentlemen, after some hours' hard walking, found a path close to the right bank of Tay creek, which led to a small village on the sea-shore, about three or four miles

Nothing, during our tour, gave us greater pleasure than the improved appearance of this last village, which was established by his Excellency Sir Charles MacCarthy, very little more than two years ago: the extent of cleared country in a state of cultivation is almost incredible. The town is well laid out; the houses are rather superior to any in the other villages on the peninsula, and the rector's house, and the girls' and boys' school-houses are neat and commodious. The greatest credit is due to the worthy rector, the Rev. J. G. Wilhelm, and not less credit is due to Mrs. Wilhelm for her constant care and assiduity in the general instruction of the girls placed under her protection. It is but a short time ago since these promising girls were relieved from the galling chains of slavery, and put under her guidance; and now to behold them reading their lessons, saying their prayers, or busily employed at their needle-work, excites the most lively and gratifying reflections which can be created in the mind, and produces a thorough conviction of the unbounded blessing—which can be bestowed by a strict attention and constant assiduity to the education and civilization of the most superstitious and barbarous tribes.

Cultivation has, perhaps, been more attended to by the inhabitants of Waterloo than at any of the other lately formed villages. It is worthy of notice, that Peter Grant, private soldier in the late Royal African Corps, has set an example of particular industry, in cultivating nearly thirty acres of rice: he cut a ton of excellent rice a few days before we arrived there, and at our departure we purchased some quantity of

to the northward of the mouth of that creek. In this journey they crossed, with some difficulty, a branch of Tay creek; visited several villages and farms, at one of which they found some negro-boys who had run away from Regent. Observed a path along a valley, which was said to lead to the latter town, and by which path the boys declared they came. It was afterwards satisfactorily ascertained, that communication in that way did exist. About a year and a half ago, the late Dr. Bell and a few gentlemen of the colony went from Waterloo to Calmunt, where they hired a canoe, and were the first who traced the course of Tay creek to the sea; they then passed along the shore to Cape Shilling. The latter is the quickest and most easy course of making the circuit; that by land is long, winding, and extremely difficult, from thick jungle and numerous swamps. Dr. Nicoll and M. Castille were fourteen and a half hours in going from Waterloo to Kent, (Cape Shilling) while from thence to Freetown the journey occupied less than twelve hours.

him. This industrious and well-behaved individual has besides several fields of cassada, yams, and cocoa. It is likewise worthy of notice that the Cossoos, twenty-three in number, who were sent to Waterloo about two years ago, have been very industrious in cultivating rice and cassada. On the morning of our departure we measured, with the chain, no less than seventy-

six square acres of rice, some of which was ready to cut, in the immediate vicinity of the town.

We left Waterloo, grateful for the kind attention which the worthy rector and his lady paid us; and, passing Hastings, Wellington, and Kissey, arrived at Freetown in about five hours afterwards.—*Sierra Leone Gaz.*

Poetry.

GUNGOTREE.*

Oh! 'tis a lovely wilderness and vast,
 Whose circling mountains, awfully sublime,
 Rise crown'd with glitt'ring snows of early time,
 A scene of beauty! worth, in ages past,
 To be regarded as the proud abode
 Of India's ancient, venerated God.†

And still o'erarch'd by trees, his temple stands,
 A low and gloomy shrine, too poorly rude
 For his great name, or the wild solitude,
 Although perchance uprear'd by holiest hands
 Of zealous Brahmins, with the lofty spot
 According ill, and him befitting not.

'Twas here, the Goddess‡ of the sacred stream,
 Adoring with celestial homage stood,
 Its waters turning to a golden flood,
 By her reflected; as the summer dream
 Of loving youth, beyond expression fair,
 And breathing vows divine in purest pray'r.

And here the Ganges' noble birth-place lies,
 'Midst Alpine grandeur. Its long hidden source
 Sends forth its waters with a torrent's force,
 O'er craggy rocks and steep declivities.
 Joyous they flow, a thousand streams attend,
 And blessing half the East, in Ocean end.

Oh, shame! that such magnificence as this,
 Which should enlarge the sense, divinely giv'n,
 And fix the mind's enlighten'd view on heav'n;
 A country even which transcends the Swiss
 In Nature's majesty, should yield controul
 To superstitious darkness of the soul.

Oh! all unlike the hardy mountaineer,
 In Europe's brighter and far happier clime,
 Whose bosom throbs with Liberty sublime,
 Stranger to aught but true religious fear!
 The servile race who own these mountains high
 Are prostrate bow'd to gross Idolatry.

* From the Calcutta Journal.

† Mahadeo.

‡ Bhagiruttee.

Yet o'er this land, by Nature so belov'd,
 Thy voice, O, Truth ! shall pour its sounds divine
 With bright conviction ; and the future time
 Shall see the veil of prejudice remov'd,
 Whilst Hope shall burst the clouds of mental gloom
 And shine all radiant over days to come.

January 24, 1821.

EVENING.

' When it is evening, ye say, it will be fair weather, for the sky is red.'

Matt. 16. v.

1.

When solemnly the day
 Fades on the gazing sight,
 And the last blushing, lingering ray,
 Dies on the clouds of night ;

2.

Hope sees a fairer day
 Kindling to purer light,
 Of more magnificent display,
 Rise o'er the gloom of night.

3.

Come quickly, blessed day,
 Thou source of calm delight !
 My sorrowing soul would rise and say,
 " Hope triumphs, though 'tis night !

Calcutta.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

PROJECT FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH ASIATIC SOCIETY.

§ 1.

Object of the Society.

Article 1.

The Society is instituted to encourage the study of the languages of Asia.

The languages of which it intends principally, but not exclusively, to encourage the study, are,

1. The different branches, whether Asiatic or African, of the Semitic languages.
2. The Armenian and Georgian.
3. The Persian, and the ancient idioms of Persia, which are now dead.
4. The Sanscrit, and the living dialects derived from that language.
5. The Malayan, and the languages of the Ultra Ganges Peninsula, and the Eastern Archipelago.
6. The Tartarian and Tibetan languages.
7. The Chinese.

Article 2.

will procure Asiatic Manuscripts.

circulate them by means of the press, and have extracts or translations of them made.

It will also particularly encourage the publication of grammars, dictionaries, and other works necessary to the knowledge of these various languages.

Article 3.

It will maintain connections and a correspondence with Societies having the same objects, and with learned Asiatics and Europeans who devote themselves to the languages and literature of Asia. For this purpose it will nominate corresponding associates.

§ 2.

Organization of the Society.

Article 1.

The number of the members of the Society is unlimited. Persons become members on being presented by two members, and being accepted by a plurality of voices, either by the Council or the General Assembly.

Article 2.

Independently of the donations which may be bestowed on the Society, each

member pays an annual subscription of thirty francs.

Article 3.

The members of the Society appoint a Council, and are assembled at least once a year, to hear a report on the Society's labours, and the employment of its funds, and to nominate the members of the Council.

§ 3.

Organization of the Council.

Article 1.

The Council shall consist of
An Honorary President,
A President,
Two Vice-Presidents,
A Secretary,
An Assistant Secretary and Librarian,
A Treasurer,
Three Trustees,
Twenty-four Ordinary Members.

Article 2.

The Honorary President and the Secretary are elected for five years. The President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Trustees, are appointed annually, and all these members may be re-elected; the twenty-four other members go out in rotation, one-third each year. They also may be re-elected. Those who are to go out the two first years will be ascertained by lot.

Article 3.

The election of the members of the Council will be by the relative majority of the suffrages.

Article 4.

The General Assembly will each year appoint from the Members of the Council, which continue in office, two auditors, to examine the accounts, and report on them.

Article 5.

The Council is charged with the direction of the literary labours which form part of the plan of the Society, and with the collection and disbursement of the funds. It will order the printing of works which it deems useful; it will have extracts or translations of them made; examine works relating to the object of the Society; encourage the publication of grammars, dictionaries, &c.; nominate the Corresponding Associates, and obtain Asiatic manuscripts and works, at its discretion.

Article 6.

The Secretary of the Society will make a report annually of the labours of the Council and the expenditure of the Funds. This report will be printed, with a list of subscribers; the amount of pecuniary donations, presents of books, manuscripts, works of art, &c., made to the Society, with the names of the donors.

Article 7.

The Council will hold an ordinary sitting at least once a month.

Article 8.

The Council will occupy itself, as soon as possible, with devising means for compiling a literary collection, under the title *Journal Asiatique*, of which the subscription price to members of the Society will be included in the above-mentioned subscription.

Article 9.

Each member of the Society may purchase a copy of the works which it will publish, at the current price.

* * The Subscribers resident in Paris, will hold a General Meeting in the course of January, for the examination of the Rules, and the election of the members of the Council.

Subscriptions are received by M. Boucard, Notary, Rue des Petits Augustins; and by M. de Lacroix, No. 13, Rue de Mail, à Paris.

CEYLON LITERARY SOCIETY.

The following papers were presented to the Ceylon Literary Society by Lieut. Col. Wright, commanding the Royal Engineers in this Colony.

Observations on the dangerous Rock usually called the "Drunken Sailor," lying off the Flag-Staff-Point, Colombo, Island of Ceylon.

The above rock, usually called by the English the "Drunken Sailor," and by the Dutch "De Dronke Matroos," lies in a direction by compass about W.S.W. from the Flag-Staff of Colombo, and distant from a bold projecting rock, usually named the Portuguese Rock, on the seashore, directly in front of the Flag Staff, about three quarters of a mile. Its situation is in a most dangerous position, being exactly in the track that a ship would make in trying to reach the anchorage in the roads of Colombo, during the N.E. monsoon, and at which time it may be considered as most dangerous from the circumstance of the sea not making any break upon it, which is the case during the S.W. monsoon, when breakers are distinctly seen at intervals, and which in general sufficiently mark its position; but even then it is not always visible, as at times only a small white surge, scarcely discernible, can be perceived to rise over it, once in seven or eight minutes.

Upon the summit of the rock the greatest depth of water which has yet been ascertained is about six feet, and the smallest about three feet and a half, that being the usual difference of the tides on this coast, or rather the difference of the level in the sea, caused by strong southerly

winds, than by the tides, which at Colombo do not reach two feet. The summit of the rock is very small, and appears to be of an oval shape, of about twenty or thirty feet in circumference, and the sides of the rock exceedingly steep and abrupt; the depth of water, at a few yards' distance, from nine feet to twenty-five, and a little farther off to about nine fathoms, which is the greatest depth of water between the rock and the shore. The rock itself appears to be of a sharp and hard kind, much indented, and full of crevices, as small anchors or grapplings, which have been made use of by boats to anchor on it, as well as the leads used in sounding the depth, have in general been extricated therefrom with much difficulty; and from the circumstances of the rock not appearing to increase in magnitude, it is most probably not of the description of coral rock so frequent in the Indian seas.

Although alluded to and taken notice of in some old Dutch manuscript charts and surveys, this rock appears to be but very little known in general, and few, if any, of the English charts take notice of it at all. One of the latest editions of the valuable work of Captain Horsburgh, Hydrographer to the Hon. East-India Company, mentions it; but as the same is contained in an appendix to the second volume of the work, the circumstance there is no doubt often escapes observation. A transport with troops, making the roads of Colombo in the year 1819, passed within a short distance of it, not aware of the danger; and some years since a large and valuable East-Indiaman stood close in shore, and tacked several times close to it, and passed between it and the shore, without being aware that such a rock existed.

Observations on the Barometer as applicable to the Island of Ceylon.

The scale of variation in the barometer being of a very limited nature between the tropics, compared with that of latitudes at a greater distance from the Equator, makes that valuable instrument in general be considered, especially by superficial observers, as of little service in the former case. Yet there is no doubt that by an attentive and careful observation it may be made subservient to many useful purposes, and become, in the hands of the agriculturist and navigator, an equally valuable instrument even in low latitudes. It is only necessary to know its scale and its language. A sudden fall of two or three tenths of an inch of the mercury in the tube, is probably the prognostic of as great a change in the atmosphere, as the fall of as many inches in some other parts of the world; and as the observation is as readily made in one case as the other, it becomes of importance to be noted.

The following remarks and observations,

made during a period of several years in Ceylon, are offered, not with a view of establishing any fixed principle with regard to the above instrument, and of the laws by which its movements are regulated, but more to serve as general hints in any future observations that may be made, and to afford the opportunity of forming comparisons therein, with any observations made in other parts of India, and between the tropics.

At Colombo, which lies in latitude 6° 56' north, and close on the sea-shore, the barometer appears decidedly to undergo four periodical changes or revolutions in the course of twenty-hours, amounting in general about to one-tenth of an inch, being highest about nine o'clock in the morning, sinking towards three in the afternoon, rising again towards nine at night, and sinking again towards three in the morning, and at night. There does not appear to be any sensible difference between the position of the mercury in the tube in the morning and at night: the point at which it stands in the morning being generally the same as at night.

Heavy rains do not affect the barometer in an equal degree proportionally with that in high latitudes, nor do hard squalls of a sudden nature, or short duration, affect it any more than in other parts of the world, but a smart gale of wind, of any strength and continuance, will sink the mercury to the extent of about three-tenths of an inch; and though that change may not take place to so great a period of time previous to the gale commencing as in other latitudes, yet still by a careful and attentive observation, it will give a sufficient warning of the approach of a gale, so as to prove of very great utility to ships at anchor in the roads of Colombo, or off the coast. In the month of November, 1819, previous to the commencement of a smart gale of wind from the N.W., the mercury which had been at 22.9. inches fell to 29.7., with the thermometer at 76° of Fahrenheit, and remained low during the continuance of the gale, and gradually continued rising previous to the gale abating, and in several similar instances it has never been known to fail.

The variations in the rise and fall of the mercury do not appear to be affected in any remarkable manner, or influenced by heat or cold, or to undergo any changes with the thermometer in similar cases, but it appears to stand highest in steady, fixed, settled weather. The different monsoons do not appear to affect it, though at the changes thereof a variation takes place in its rise and fall.

The average height of the mercury throughout the year may be considered as about 29.9. inches; the highest range 30.1. nearly, and the lowest about 29.7, making the greatest range somewhat near

half an inch; and this observation may be considered as applying to barometers on board the ships in the roads and off the coast, as the difference probably is very trifling between those and barometers on shore, and near the sea-coast on a low elevation.

No sensible difference has hitherto been observed in the barometer on the western and eastern sides of the island, or if at the time of a gale of wind on the western side, during the S. W. monsoon, the same changes occur in the rise and fall of the mercury on the eastern side, and *vice versa*.

In the city of Kandy, situated at the distance of about eighty miles inland, and at a computed elevation of about 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, during the month of October, the maximum of the barometer, while the thermometer was at 76° of Fahrenheit, was 28.452 inches, and the minimum while the thermometer was 70°, was 28.272. Sufficient observations have not as yet been made to determine with accuracy the general average height, but it may be considered as about 28.3 inches, and similar to what occurs at Colombo; it is always higher in the morning about nine o'clock, and at night, than at the hour of three. In fact, this periodical rise and fall of the mercury appears of so fixed and established a nature, that, there is no doubt, an attentive observer of the barometer may thereby mark the above hours, and intervals of time with very tolerable accuracy, where the state of the atmosphere and the weather has not, during the times of observation, undergone any very material change.

The following additional remarks and observations on the barometer, though not applicable to this Island, may notwithstanding be deemed not unworthy of a place in the transactions of the Ceylon Literary Society.

At the Mauritius or Isle of France, in the month of January 1819, the mercury in the barometer falling to 29.10 inches, was followed by a very violent hurricane, and, as the gale abated, the mercury again gradually rose, and continued rising till it reached 29.80 inches, the thermometer of Fahrenheit during the time of the gale varying from 75° to 81° degrees. At the town of Port Louis, in the month of Feb., being the middle of summer, while the average height of Fahrenheit thermometer was 86°, that of the barometer was 27.73 in French inches and lines; the English foot being to the French as 12 is to 12.816.

At Madras, in the month of October, 1818, the mercury in the barometer fell to 28.78 inches, which was considered as unprecedented at that place, and was followed by a very violent gale of wind, which gradually abated as the mercury continued to rise, until it reached the

height of 29.8 inches, which it had been at the previous part of the day; the thermometer, during the time of the gale, was in general about 74 degrees; and at the same place, in the month of May 1820, the mercury fell eight-tenths of an inch below the height which usually indicated a gale of wind, and was accompanied by a very heavy gale, and an unusual fall of rain.

Off the Cape of Good Hope, the mercury in the barometer falling down to 29.60 inches, is almost invariably the prognostic of a storm. The usual average height is that of about 30 inches, and to which height it again gradually rises as the gale abates, and continues at that elevation while the weather is serene and fair. A good marine barometer is there of absolute and essential service, as these gales often come on suddenly, without any remarkable change in the appearance of the heavens or atmosphere, but are invariably foretold by the barometer; it is, however, to be observed, that the steady strong breezes almost approaching to a gale, and which blow there from the S. E. in the summer season, have a tendency to raise, instead of sinking, the mercury. In that latitude it is not ascertained if the periodical changes already alluded to, take place the same as at Ceylon, though probably not, as that very extraordinary and unaccountable circumstance appears to be confined to the Tropics and Equatorial region; the mercury there has been observed, during the month of May, to rise to the height of 30.4 inches nearly, but the average height may be considered as above stated, 30 inches in general.—*Ceylon Govt. Gaz.*

NATURAL HISTORY OF CEYLON.

(From Dr. Day's Ceylon.)

The Pimberah, or Poisonous Snake.—

"This snake is the largest species in Ceylon, and the only one that grows to a great size. I have seen a specimen of it about seventeen feet long, and proportionally thick. It is said by the natives to attain a much greater magnitude, and to be found occasionally twenty-five and thirty feet long, and of the thickness of a common-sized man. The colour of different specimens that I have seen has varied a little: it is generally a mixture of brown and yellow; the back and sides are strongly and rather handsomely marked with irregular patches of dark brown, with dark margins. The jaws are powerful, and capable of great dilatation; and they are armed with large strong sharp teeth reclining backwards. As the muscular strength of this snake is immense, and its activity and courage considerable, it may be credited that it will occasionally attack man; there can be no doubt that it overpowers deer, and swallows them entire.

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The natives have many ridiculous stories respecting this snake. They say, that when young, it is a polonga, and provided with poisonous fangs; and that when of a certain age and size, it loses these fangs, acquires spurs, and becomes a pumberah. They suppose its spurs are poisonous, and that the animal uses them in striking and killing its prey. They imagine that parturition is always fatal to the female, owing to the abdomen bursting on the occasion; and that the males, aware of this circumstance, out of regard for the females of their species, avoid them, and choose for their mates female noyas."

The Leech.—"This animal varies much in its dimensions; the largest are seldom more than half an inch long, in a state of rest; the smallest are minute indeed. It is broadest behind, and tapers towards the forepart; above, it is roundish; below, flat. Its colour varies from brown to light brown; it is more generally the latter, and rarely dark brown. It is marked with three longitudinal light yellow lines, extending from one extremity to the other; one dorsal and central, two other, lateral. The substance of the animal is nearly semi-transparent, and, in consequence, its internal structure may be seen pretty distinctly. A canal appears to extend centrally the whole length of the body, arising from a crucial mouth at the smaller extremity, and terminating in a small circular anus at the broader extremity, on each side of which are two light spots.

This leech is a very active animal; it moves with considerable rapidity; and it is said occasionally to spring. Its powers of contraction and extension are very great; when fully extended, it is like a fine cord, and its point is so sharp that it readily makes its way through very small openings. It is supposed to have an acute sense of smelling; for no sooner does a person stop where leeches abound, than they appear to crowd eagerly to the spot from all quarters.

This animal is peculiar to those parts of Ceylon which are subject to frequent showers; and, consequently, it is unknown in those districts that have a long dry season. It is most abundant among the mountains: not on the highest ranges, where the temperature appears to be too low for it, but on those not exceeding two or three thousand feet above the level of the sea. It delights in shady damp places, and is to be seen on moist leaves and stones more frequently than in water. In dry weather it retires into the close damp jungle, and only in rainy weather quits its cover, and infests the pathways and roads and open parts of the country.

Whether it is found in any other country than Ceylon is not quite certain; perhaps the leech of the mountainous parts of Sumatra, noticed in Mr. Marsden's History of that island, is similar to it; and it is

not unlikely that it occurs amongst the damp and wooded hills of the south of India. Those who have had no experience of these animals, of their immense number in their favourite haunts, of their activity, keen appetite, and love of blood, can have no idea of the kind and extent of annoyance they are of to travellers in the interior, of which they may be truly said to be the plague. In rainy weather, it is almost shocking to see the legs of men on a long march, thickly beset with them gorged with blood, and the blood trickling down in streams. It might be supposed that there would be little difficulty in keeping them off: this is a very mistaken notion, for they crowd to the attack, and fasten on, quicker than they can be removed. I do not exaggerate when I say that I have occasionally seen at least fifty on a person at a time. Their bites, too, are much more troublesome than could be imagined, being very apt to fester and become sores; and, in persons of a bad habit of body, to degenerate into extensive ulcers, that in too many instances have occasioned the loss of limb, and even of life."

SKELTON OF THE DUGONG.

An Account of the Skeleton of the Dugong, sent to England by Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, Governor of Bencoolen. By Sir Everard Home, Bart., V. P. R. S.

"The bones of the skeleton, when mounted, give us a form very different from what is met with in the whale tribe. It may be compared to a boat without a keel, with the bottom uppermost; so that in the sea, the middle part of the back is the highest point in the water; and as the lungs are extended to great length on the two sides, close to the spine, they furnish the means of the animal becoming buoyant; and when no muscular exertion is made, the body will naturally float in a horizontal posture.

When we consider that this animal is the only one yet known that grazes at the bottom of the sea (if the expression may be allowed), and is not supported on four legs, we must admit that it will require a particular mode of balancing its body over the weeds upon which it feeds.

The hippopotamus, an animal that uses the same kind of food, from the strength of its limbs, supports itself under water; and the dugong, as a compensation for not being able to support its body on the ground, has this means of steadily suspending itself in the sea peculiar to itself, the centre of the back forming the point of suspension, similar to the fulcrum of a pair of scales. This peculiarity of position explains the form of the jaws, which are bent down at an angle with the skull, unlike the jaws of other animals. This new mode of floating, when compared with that of other sea animals, makes a

beautiful variety. The balæna mysticetus, that goes to the bottom of unfathomable depths, to catch in its whalebone net the shrimps that live in that situation, is surrounded by blubber not unlike a cork jacket.

The enormous spermaceti whale, whose prey is not so far removed from the surface, has the mass of spermaceti in a bony concavity upon the skull.

The shark tribe have the liver loaded with oil, placed in nearly the same situation as the lungs of the dugong.

As there are no vegetables, I believe, growing at the bottom of the sea in very deep water, the nice adjustment of the body of the dugong is confined to the shallows in the creeks near the land."—*Phil. Trans.*, 1821.

ON THE SPURS OF THE ORNITHORHYNCHUS.

Dr. Traill, of Liverpool, has lately had an opportunity of examining the skins of a male and female Ornithorhynchus from New South Wales. The spurs of the male were remarkably strong and sharp, and the perforation in them so extremely minute, that it is not surprising that they escaped the notice of the first naturalists who examined them. The tubes were so fine, that they would not receive a horse hair, though they admitted a human one.—*Edin. Phil. Jour.*

COMETS.

It appears that the late Mr. Cusac has left some unpublished papers on comets. He supposes them to be globes of water; that, on return to perihelion, the solar rays (after sunset) strike on the mass of water, enter converging to the centre, where, after decussation, they emerge from the liquid globe diverging, and form the phenomenon in the heavens called the comet's tail. As to the use of these watery bodies, he thinks they were formed by nature to assist in giving a due temperature to our system.—*Annals of Phil.*

THERMOMETER ON THE NILGHERRY MOUNTAINS.

According to a register published in the Madras Gazette, the greatest height of the thermometer on the Nilgherry Mountains, during July, was 73, and the least 56, the mean at noon during the month having been 68.

ANALYSIS OF BLACK AND GREEN TEA.

Mr. Brande has lately made a comparative analysis of black and green tea, from which he finds that "the quantity of astringent matter precipitable by gelatine is somewhat greater in green than in black tea, though the excess is by no means so great as the comparative flavours of the two would lead one to expect. It also appears that the entire quantity of soluble

matter is greater in green than in black tea, and that the proportion of extractive matter not precipitable by gelatine, is greatest in the latter."

"Sulphuric, muriatic, and acetic acids, but especially the first, occasion precipitates in infusions both of black and green tea, which have the properties of combinations of those acids with tan. Both infusions also yield, as might be expected, abundant black precipitates, with solutions of iron; and when mixed with acetate, or more especially with subacetate of lead, a bulky buff-coloured matter is separated, leaving the remaining fluid entirely tasteless and colourless. This precipitate was diffused through water, and decomposed by sulphuretted hydrogen; it afforded a solution of tan and extract, but not any traces of any peculiar principle to which certain medical effects of tea, especially of green tea, could be attributed."

Mr. Brande observes, that there is one property of strong infusions of tea, belonging especially to black and green, which seems to announce the presence of a distinct vegetable principle; namely, that they deposit, as they cool, a brown pulverulent precipitate, which passes through ordinary filters, and can only be collected by deposition and decantation. This precipitate is very slightly soluble in cold water of the temperature of from 50° downwards, but it dissolves with the utmost facility in water of 100° and upwards, forming a pale-brown transparent liquid, which furnished abundant precipitate in solutions of isinglass, of sulphate of iron, of muriate of tin, and of acetate of lead; whence it may be inferred to consist of tannin, gallic acid, and extractive matter.

The following table is given by Mr. Brande as showing the respective quantities of soluble matter in water and alcohol, the weight of the precipitate by isinglass, and the proportion of heart woody fibre on green and black tea, of various prices.

One hundred parts of tea.	Soluble water	Soluble alcohol	Precipit with jel	Heart fibre
Green hyson, 14s. per lb.	41	45	31	56
Ditto, 12s.	34	37	20	57
Ditto, 10s.	36	37	26	57
Ditto, 8s.	36	42	25	58
Ditto, 7s.	31	41	24	59
Black souchong, 12s.	35	36	28	64
Ditto, 10s.	34	37	28	63
Ditto, 7s.	35	35	24	64
Ditto, 6s.	35	31	23	65

[Royal Institution Journal.]

METHODS OF KINDLING FIRE ON THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

There are various methods of producing fire. In the Caroline Islands, a piece of wood being held fast on the ground, ano-

ther short piece, about a foot and a half long, of the thickness of a thumb, even, as if turned, and with the end bluntly rounded off, is held perpendicularly over it, and put in motion between the palm of the hand, like the mill used for making chocolate. The motion is at first slow, but is accumulated, and the pressure increased, when the dust produced by the friction collects round the bores, and begins to be ignited. This dust is the tinder which takes fire; the women of Eap are said to be uncommonly clever at this process. In Radack and the Sandwich Islands, they hold on the under piece of wood another piece a span long, with a blunt point, at an angle of about 30 degrees, the point of the angle being turned from the person employed. They hold the piece of wood with both hands, the thumbs below, the fingers above, so that it may press firmly and equally, and thus move it backwards and forwards in a straight line, about two or three inches long. When the dust that collects in the groove, produced by the point of the stick, begins to be heated, the pressure and rapidity of the motion are increased. It is to be observed, that in both methods two pieces of the same kind of wood are used; for which purpose, some of equally fine grains, not too hard and not too soft, are the best. Both methods require practice, dexterity, and patience. The process of the Aleutians is the first of these methods, improved by mechanism. They manage the upright stick in the same manner as the gimlet or borer which they employ in their work. They hold and draw the string, which is twice wound round it with both hands, the upper end turning in a piece of wood, which they hold with their mouth. In this way I have seen a piece of fir turned on another piece of fir, produce fire in a few seconds; whereas, in general, a much longer time is required. The Aleutians also make fire by taking two stones with sulphur rubbed on them, which they strike together over dry moss strewed with sulphur.—*Kotzebue's Voyage*, iii. 259.

TRANSLATION OF THE SCRIPTURES INTO THE
LANGUAGES OF ABYSSINIA.

The preparation of the Scriptures for this country is in great progress. Instead of printing the Gospel of St. John, both in Ethiopic and Amharic, which was first proposed by the British and Foreign Bible Society, the four gospels, in those languages, are on the point of being put to press, the types having been all prepared.

Into the Tigre Dialect, the late Mr. Pearce had translated, at the time of his death, the Gospels of St. Mark and St. John.

In the preparation of the Amharic Gospels for the press, progress is making towards a new grammar and dictionary of

that language; all words and idioms not found in Ludolf being carefully noticed.

By the dispersion of these books among the scholars of France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Greece, a general interest, it may be hoped, will be excited in behalf of the ancient church of Abyssinia: and it is by the union of feeling, and talent, and piety, that we may expect the Christians of Europe to contribute, under the Divine Blessing, to the revival of the full influence of the Gospel on the Eastern Coast of Africa.—*Mission. Reg.*

THE WELLINGTON SHIELD.

This magnificent trophy, executed in silver, richly gilt, together with two ornamental columns of the same costly material, has been completed, under the superintendence of Messrs. Green, Ward, and Co., of Ludgate-street. It was ordered in 1814, by the Committee of Merchants and Bankers of London, as a splendid record of the Duke of Wellington's high achievements; but the time which has since elapsed has not been thrown away: the subject has undergone the fullest study and reflection, the first artists have been employed, the designs and models have been made with the greatest taste, the workmanship has been directed with the utmost care and ability, and the result is undoubtedly one of the finest productions of art ever executed in the precious metals.

We shall attempt a short description both of the shield and of the columns, which are meant as ornamental accessions to it, when placed among the other splendid memorials of the illustrious General's victories.

1.

The *Shield* is circular; its diameter is about three feet eight inches. At the first glance of the eye three concentric divisions strike the spectator, namely, a convex broad border of deadened gold richly ornamented in basso relievo, an inner circle of burnished gold radiating from the centre and slightly convex, and a bold group of figures in alto relievo, executed in deadened gold, occupying the centre of the Shield.

The central group, nobly prominent, and beautifully relieved by the radiant ground on which it is placed, consists of fourteen equestrian figures, besides an allegorical representation of Fame, crowning the illustrious Commander; and there are three prostrate figures under his feet, descriptive of the violence, the devastation, and the despotism to which his victories so happily put an end. The Duke of Wellington himself appears on horseback in the middle, and he is surrounded by officers who held important commands under him in the Peninsula. The grouping is most admirable. The Duke, without ap-

peering detached from his associates, is sufficiently distinct and striking; whilst the other officers fill the surrounding space, without producing any effect of crowd or confusion. Some of the countenances struck us as remarkable likenesses, especially those of Lord Beresford and Sir L. Cole, which are both finished with a precision and sharpness truly surprising in this sort of workmanship.

The outer border is divided into ten compartments, representing the principal features of the Duke's military life, up to the general peace of 1814, when the plan of this costly work was first adopted. Of course, the unparalleled triumph of Waterloo does not enter into the series of events here recorded; but it must remain indelibly engraved on every British heart to the latest posterity. The subjects of the different compartments are as follow:—

1. *The Victory of Assaye* (Sept. 23, 1803).—The British cavalry and infantry, having left the artillery, whose progress (being drawn by bullocks) was too slow, advance, and overcome all opposition; and the charge made by the 19th regiment of Dragoons overthrows the Mahrattas, and decides the day.
2. *The Battle of Vimiera* (August 21, 1808).—This victory led to the delivery of Lisbon. The charge of the 71st Highland regiment, which mainly contributed to the defeat of the French, is here introduced.
3. *The Passage of the Douro* (May 12, 1809).—The City of Oporto is here personified, surrounded by women and children, who receive Wellington as their deliverer. The French are seen flying at his approach.
4. *Torres Vedras* (March 6, 1811).—The Allied troops advancing from the lines and pursuing the enemy, whose flight is marked by conflagration and famine.
5. *Badajos taken by Assault* (April 6, 1812).—This subject may be said to represent the conquest of the many strong holds on the frontiers of Portugal.
6. *The Battle of Salamanca* (July 22, 1812).—The British army, having entered Spain, defeat the French under Marmont, at Salamanca. Marmont wounded.
7. *The Battle of Vittoria* (June 21, 1813).—Where the Emperor Joseph is defeated in person, the females of his suite, baggage waggons, &c., taken, and the French eagles captured.
8. *The Battle of the Pyrenees* (1813).—An Officer is seen planting the British colours on the heights, before which the Imperial standard is overthrown. The city of Bourdeaux is personified, rising to welcome the British army, and hoisting the ancient colours of France.
9. *The Entrance of Wellington into Toulouse* (April 10, 1814).—Where all sexes and ages hail him as their deliverer; an old Knight of St. Louis is seen grasping his hand, and welcoming him as the restorer of the Bourbon Dynasty, &c.
10. *The Dukedom of Wellington conferred* (1814).—The Duke, with the "Bâton de Maréchal" in his hand, kneeling before the Prince Regent to receive the Ducal Coronet.

2.

The Columns are intended to represent the fruits of the victories depicted on the shield. They are each about four feet three or four inches in height, including the figures of Fame and Victory, by which they are respectively surmounted. The body of each column is formed by the trunk of a palm-tree, with a capital of leaves: it stands on a triangular base, and

is surrounded in each instance by three characteristic figures.

• Around the column, sustaining the figure of Victory, are resting, in attitudes of repose, three Soldiers of the United Kingdom, namely, a *British Grenadier*, a *Highlander*, and an *Irish Light Infantryman*; each supporting the flag of his country, distinguished by the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock. The subjects described in basso relievo on the base are—*Britannia* awarding the laurel-wreath alike to the *Army* and *Navy*;—*A Return to the full occupation of the useful and ingenious Arts*;—and *The Old and Young joining in the festive Dance*.—Groups of military trophies and weapons are heaped up at the angles, as if no longer required.

Around the column surmounted by the figure of Fame, are placed in quiescent attitudes three soldiers, emblematical of three of the nations whose troops the Duke commanded; namely, a *Portuguese*, a *Sepoy*, and a *Guerilla*, who are supposed to have bound a medallion of the Duke among the folds of their respective flags. Under each figure is a bas-relief, describing the peaceful occupations of the several countries released from their enemies; thus, under the *Guerilla* are Spanish peasants dancing, while the vine and the oxen denote the return of agriculture and the vintage. Under the *Portuguese*, the long neglected vineyard appears restored to its productive harvest; and beneath the *Sepoy*, a Hindoostanee family reposes in peace, under the protection of the British Government, while a Warrior is relating an account of the Battle of Assaye, by which the country was freed from the ravages of the Mahrattas. The guardians of the scene are, *A Soldier of the 19th Dragoons* and a *Sepoy*, with a Mahratta captive. Groups of military trophies and weapons ornament the corners of the base, as in the first column.—*New Times*.

QUADRATURE OF THE CIRCLE.

M. Scamarella, a Venetian g. metricalian, announces in the Gazette of Venice of 23d Nov. 1821, that he has solved the problem of the quadrature of the circle, and that he is ready to demonstrate it incontrovertibly to all the mathematicians in the world. According to M. Scamarella, the superficies of a circle is equal to the square of the proportional between the diameter of the circle and a line equal to three-fourths of the same diameter. It is also equal to the square of the circumference multiplied by half the radius, estimating their ratio as 7 to 21, and not as 7 to 22, as Archimedes taught. M. Scamarella further engages to solve all the most difficult problems of this nature, in *faccia a qualunque Matematico*.—*New Monthly Magazine*.

Asiatic Intelligence.

BRITISH INDIA.

PROMOTIONS, &c. IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

LIGHT DRAGOONS.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be made known :

8th Regt. July 23. Cornet A. C. Macmurdo to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Hewett, who resigns, 17th July 1821.

REGIMENTS OF FOOT.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

1st Foot. July 21. Ensign Colin Campbell to be Lieut. without purchase, vice William Wetherall, deceased, 23d June 1821.

Aug. 14. John Campbell, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice A.A. Duff, deceased, 21st July 1821.

17th Foot. July 21. Assist. Surg. St. George Ardley, to be Surgeon, vice W. Maxton, deceased, 13th July 1821.

Supernum. Assist. Surg. J. Mouat, M.D., to be Assist. Surg., vice Ardley, promoted, ditto.

Aug. 6. Assist. Surg. J. O'Beirne, from half-pay of the 14th Foot, to be Assist. Surg., vice J. Mouat, whose appointment has not taken place, 6th August 1821.

30th Foot. Aug. 14. Supernum. Assist. Surg. Francis Seivwright, to be Assist. Surg., vice Evans, deceased, 17th July 1821.

65th Foot. July 21. William B. Nenoe, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice O'Donnell, promoted, 5th May 1821.

87th Foot. Aug. 6. Dennis A. Courtney, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Shipp, promoted, 4th May 1821.

NIZAM'S SERVICE.

July 21. Lieut. Kennedy, 67th Foot, is allowed to accept of a situation in the service of His Highness the Nizam.

28. Lieut. Kelso, 11th Light Dragoons, to accept an employment with the Troops of His Highness the Nizam.

FURLOUGHS.

July 21. Major Johnstone, 14th Foot, to make a voyage to China, for his health, nine months.

28. The leave granted to Lieut. Garvey, 30th Foot, in October last, to proceed to Europe on his private affairs, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Paymaster Darby, 8th Dragoons, to Missinilla, for twelve months, on his private affairs.

Lieut. Franklin, 69th Foot, to Europe, for twelve months, on ditto.

Aug. 3. The leave granted to Lieut. J. Roe, 30th Foot, in February last, to proceed to Europe, on his private affairs, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Franklin, 14th Foot, to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of his health, for two years.

The leave granted to Lieut. Campbell, 59th Foot, to return to Europe for the recovery of his health, is cancelled at the request of that officer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRANQUILLITY OF CENTRAL INDIA.

Nemaur, on the North bank of the Nerbudda.—"This spot, which a short period since annually witnessed the presence of twenty or thirty thousand assembled Pindarries, is now occupied by a detachment of sepoy, whose numerical strength amounts not to one hundred men. With this inconsiderable force, the tranquillity of an extensive tract of country is now preserved entire, and scarcely an individual of its former plunderers is any where discoverable. The last of the marauding chiefs, Shaik Daulloo, is occasionally heard of in the neighbourhood of Charwa and Muckrae, where his sudden appearance, with half a dozen ragged and hungry followers, throws the inhabitants into a state of momentary alarm. This man, however, is certainly incapable of any extensive mischief; he seems, indeed, more intent on procuring a scanty supply of food, to satisfy the pressing calls of hunger, than desirous of pursuing a regular system of plunder. The Shaik's name, notwithstanding, is not wholly destitute of terror, as the following method of obtaining provisions, not unfrequently practised by him, will abundantly testify. He dispatches a message to the "Puttel," or head-man of a village, desiring him to cause a quantity of food for the chief, and provender for his horse, to be placed beneath a tree, which is pointed out on the skirts of the jungle, where he lies concealed: in the event of failure in performance of these injunctions, a threat is thrown out of destruction to the place, and inhabitants, by fire and sword! This stratagem, I am assured, seldom proves unsuccessful. A letter from the Ameel at Hurda, or rather the Charge d'Affaires, as that personage is at this time absent, brings information that Shaik Daulloo

had been surprised in one of his haunts, by a party of police from Charwa, but contrived to effect his escape, leaving his horse and spear behind him. As these trophies are secured, I shall probably receive further particulars in the course of to-morrow, when, if they prove of sufficient interest, you shall be made acquainted with the substance of them."—*Cal. Jour.*, Sept. 12, 1821.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Aug. 31. Mr. Lawrence Kennaway, to be Assistant to the Magistrate of Allahabad.

Sept. 14. Mr. R. Brown, Judge and Magistrate of Jessore.

Mr. James Curtis, Judge and Magistrate of Rungpore.

Mr. W. A. Pringle, Register of Dinapore, and joint Magistrate, stationed at Malda.

Territorial Department.

Aug. 17. Mr. H. Batson, to be Collector of Etawah.

Mr. A. N. Forde, Collector of Moradabad.

Mr. R. J. Taylor, Assistant to the Collector of Jounpore.

General Department.

July 21. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. W. Price, 5th regt. N. I., and Lieut. D. Ruddell, H. C. European Regiment, to be Examiners in the College of Fort William.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

July 14. Major-General Robert Sewell having been appointed to the Staff of the Indian Army, that officer is nominated to the Staff of the Presidency of Fort St. George.

Lieut. W. H. Terraneau, 8th regt. N. I., to be Barrack-Master of 18th or Dacca Division of the Barrack Department.

Aug. 7. Capt. E. B. Higgins, 25th regt. N. I., to officiate as Fort Adjutant of Fort William, during the absence of Capt. Wilkinson.

11. Capt. Stephen, of Engineers, to be Garrison Engineer and Executive Officer at Allahabad, vice Tickell.

Lieut. G. M. Cooke, 15th regt. N. I., to be an Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of His Exc. the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief, from 11th May 1821, vice Dickson, deceased.

Capt. Robert Rich, 3d regt. N. I., to be Second Assist. Secretary, and First

Assistant in the Department of Accounts to the Military Board, from 14th July 1821, vice Dawes.

17. Lieut. and Interp. and Quart. Mast. Wiggins, 1st bat. 15th regt. N. I., to act as Garrison Engineer and Executive Officer at Allyghur.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Cornets permanently posted.

July 20. The undermentioned Cornets are permanently posted to regiments as follows, and directed to join, with the exception of Cornet Phillips, who is appointed to do duty with 8th regt. Light Cavalry at Pertabgurh, until further orders.

Windsor Parker, to 6th regt. Light Cavalry at Mhow.

R. F. Dongan, to 4th ditto, at Neemuch.

C. E. T. Oldfield, 5th ditto, at Nusseerabad.

J. Mackenzie, 8th ditto, at Pertabgurh, Oude.

II. Clayton, 4th ditto, at Neemuch.

W. Benson, 3d ditto, at Muttra.

B. T. Phillips, 7th ditto, at Kurnaul.

F. Coventry, 1st ditto, at Hussingabad.

K. P. Pennefather, 3d ditto, at Muttra.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

July 14. Sen. Major William Logie to be Lieut. Col., from 14th July 1821, vice Gibbs, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Aug. 18. Brev. Col. and Lieut. Col. John W. Adams, C. B., to be Colonel of a regiment, from 20th Feb. 1821, vice Morris, transferred to the senior list.

Major T. Garner to be Lieut. Col. vice Adams, promoted, with rank from 14th July 1821, vice Gibbs, invalided.

Major R. Pitman to be Lieut. Colonel from 9th August 1821, vice Bradshaw, deceased.

2d B. g. July 9. Lieut. G. Templer is posted to 1st bat.

6th Regt. Aug. 18. Capt. and Brev. Maj. S. Fraser to be Major, from 9th August 1821, in succession to Pitman, promoted.

7th Regt. July 31. Ensign W. M. N. Sturt is appointed Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat, vice MacDonald.

9th Regt. July 14. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. James Wilkie to be Captain of a company, from 1st July 1821, in succession to Thomas, deceased.

Ensign James Patrick Macdougall to be Lieut, ditto ditto.

16. Lieut. J. P. Macdougall is posted to 1st bat.

Capt. J. Wilkie, and Lieut. H. B. Henderson are posted to 2d bat.

14th Regt. July 9. Lieut. J. W. J. Ouseley is posted to 1st bat.

Lieut. J. Aitchison is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

16th Regt. July 16. Lieut. Colonel T. Penon is posted to 2d bat.

Aug. 4. Major Durant is posted to 2d bat., and Major Manners to 1st bat.

17th Regt. July 9. Lieut. W. Dalzell is posted to 1st bat.

19th Regt. July 14. Capt. R. J. Dawes to be Major, from the 14th July 1821, in succession to Logie, promoted.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Ledlie to be Capt. of a company, ditto ditto.

Ensign George Burney to be Lieut., ditto ditto.

16. Major R. J. Dawes, Capt. W. Ledlie, and Lieut. W. H. Earle, are posted to 1st bat.

Lieut. G. Burney is posted to 2d bat.

Lieut. Col. W. Logie is posted to 1st bat.

22d Regt. July 23. Ensign R. R. Margrave is removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Ensign P. Middleton from latter to former corps.

Aug. 18. Capt. C. T. Higgins to be Major.

Brev. Capt. and Lieut. John Tulloch to be Capt. of a company.

Ensign C. Farmer to be Lieut. from 14th July 1821, in succession to Garner, promoted.

28th Regt. July 14. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Samuel Watson to be a Capt. of a company, from 30th June 1821, in succession to Dunsterville, deceased.

Ensign H. W. Bellow to be Lieut., ditto ditto

16. Capt. S. Watson and Lieut. W. P. Welland are posted to 1st bat.

Capt. W. S. Webb and Lieut. H. W. Bellow are posted to 2d bat.

30th Regt. Aug. 1. Lieut. Aire is removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Lieut. Hugh Wilson from 1st to 2d bat.

Local Corps. July 14. Lieut. Colonel John Gibbs, of Invalid Establishment, to command the Cawnpore Provincial bat.

Capt. Russel Martin, 7th regt. N. I., to command the Goruckpore Light Infantry Bat., vice Dickson, deceased.

Ensigns recently admitted and promoted, appointed to do duty.

July 4. Ensigns J. Butler and H. R. Addison, to do duty with European regt.

28. Ensigns Richard and Fred. Bich, with 1st bat. 20th regt at Barrackpore

20. Ensign J. Woodburn, with European regt.

Ensign J. Wyllie, with 1st bat. 10th regt.

Aug. 6. Ensign E. Rushworth, with European regt. at Ghazeepore.

18. Ensign T. Cooke and O. Lomer are permitted to exchange corps. The former is accordingly posted to 26th regt. N. I., and the latter to European regt.

RANK ASSIGNED TO CORNETS AND ENSIGNS.

July 21. The Gov. General in Council is pleased to assign rank to the undermentioned Cornets and Ensigns from the dates expressed opposite their names respectively.

Cavalry.

Cornet W. Parker, 24th Nov. 1820.

Cornet R. F. Dougan, 7th Jan. 1821.

Cornet C. E. T. Oldfield, 13th ditto.

Cornet James Mackenzie, 13th ditto.

Cornet H. Clayton 16th ditto.

Cornet W. Benson, 16th ditto.

Cornet B. T. Phillips, 16th ditto.

Cornet F. Coventry, 2d Feb. ditto.

Cornet R. P. Pennesfather, 4th ditto.

Infantry.

Ensign H. Mackintosh, 9th Oct. 1820.

Ensign John Foley, 9th ditto.

Ensign A. K. Agnew, 15th Dec. ditto.

Ensign J. G. Gordon, 22d ditto.

Ensign John Wyllie, 7th Jan. 1821.

Ensign R. J. H. Bich, 7th ditto.

Ensign F. W. Buch, 7th ditto.

Ensign John Woodburn, 7th ditto.

Ensign H. R. Addison, 15th ditto

Ensign J. L. Dawes, 12th ditto.

Ensign John Butler, 12th ditto.

Ensign H. B. Smith, 13th ditto.

Ensign A. Watt, 13th ditto.

Ensign W. Palmer, 13th ditto.

Ensign A. Clarke, 13th ditto.

Ensign T. P. Ellis, 13th ditto.

Ensign H. C. Boileau, 13th ditto.

Ensign F. Beatty, 13th ditto.

Ensign D. Balderston, 13th ditto.

Ensign J. Clark, 13th ditto.

Ensign C. Chester, 13th ditto.

Ensign J. B. D. Gahan, 13th ditto.

Ensign O. W. Span, 13th ditto.

Ensign Robert McNaughton, 13th ditto.

Ensign A. E. McMurdo, 13th ditto.

Ensign J. Gresham, 16th ditto.

Ensign A. Lee Durie, 16th ditto.

Ensign A. Charlton, 16th ditto.

Ensign H. Baseley, 16th ditto.

Ensign W. Hamner (deceased) 16th ditto.

Ensign G. Wilson, 16th ditto.

Ensign S. Long, 16th ditto.

Ensign E. E. Ludlow, 16th ditto.

Ensign J. Maclean, 16th ditto.

Ensign B. Bygrave, 16th ditto.

Ensign C. H. Cobbe, 16th ditto.

Ensign R. Stewart, 16th ditto.

Ensign John Russell, 16th ditto.

Ensign J. O. Oldham, 16th ditto.

Ensign W. A. Smith, 16th ditto.

Ensign E. Carte, 16th ditto.

Ensign E. J. Bett, 16th ditto.

Ensign J. Welchman, 16th ditto.

Ensign J. T. Lowe, 16th ditto.

Ensign A. M. L. Maclean, 16th ditto.

Ensign B. Scott, 16th ditto.

MOVEMENT OF ARTILLERY.

July 27. 2d-Lieut. Chas. H. Wiggins is posted to 5th comp. 3d bat.

Aug. 11. The following postings and removals of officers are directed to take place:

Lieut. W. R. Maidman to the 5th troop Horse Artillery.

Lieut. W. Geddes from 2d to 3d troop.

Lieut. J. Johnson from 1st to 2d troop.

Lieut. T. B. Bingley from 3d to 1st troop.

Capt. D. Macalister to 5th comp. 4th bat.

Lieut. W. Counsell, from 4th comp. 1st bat. to 7th comp. 2d bat.

Lieut. S. W. Bennett to 4th comp. 1st bat.

ENGINEERS.

July 18. Capt. R. Tickell, of Engineers, to be Superintendent of Canals in the Delhi Territory and adjoining districts, vice Blanc, deceased.

Aug. 18. Lieut. George Hutchinson to be Captain, from 20th July 1821, in succession to Hyde, deceased.

Ensign Henry De Bude to be Lieut., from ditto ditto.

ORDNANCE.

Aug. 4. Major M. W. Browne, Deputy Principal Commissary of Ordnance, to be Principal Commissary, vice Sherwood, proceeding to Europe.

Major George Swiney, of Artillery, to be Deputy Principal Commissary of Ordnance, vice Browne.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

July 16. Assist. Surg. T. L. Dempster is appointed to the Medical charge of the left wing 2d bat. 7th regt. N.I. at Cawnpore.

Assist. Surg. W. Glass is appointed to do duty in the General Hospital at the Presidency.

27. Medical Staff are posted to Corps as follows:

Surg. J. Shoolbred, 8th regt. N.I.

Surg. S. Durham, 9th ditto.

Surg. J. McDowell, 12th ditto.

Surg. W. L. Grant, 14th ditto.

Surg. R. Limond, 15th ditto.

Surg. G. Campbell, 16th ditto.

Surg. J. Hare, 18th ditto.

Surg. G. Skipton, 22d ditto.

Surg. J. H. McKenzie, 24th ditto.

Surg. W. Adamson, 25th ditto.

Surg. W. C. Scott, 26th ditto.

Surg. G. King, 27th ditto.

Assist. Surgs. G. Lawson, 1st bat. 5th; G. Webb, 1st bat. 10th; and C. Bellamy, 2d bat. 14th regt. N.I., being Supernumerary, are to be struck off the strength of those battalions, and are posted to the 2d bat. 3d, 1st bat. 6th, and 2d bat. 18th Native Infantry respectively.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 75.

Aug. 2. Assist. Surg. John Henderson is posted to 1st bat. 19th N.I. from 26th June 1821.

Assist. Surg. G. Angus, 10th regt. N.I., to the Medical charge of the Salt Agency Division at Barriopore.

11. Assist. Surg. G. N. Cheek, attached to the Civil Station of Gyah, is appointed to the Medical charge of that of Bancoorah, vice Assistant Surgeon C. Stuart, who exchanges for that of Gyah.

INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.

July 14. Lieut. Col. J. Gibbs, 16th regt. N.I., is transferred at his own request to the Invalid Establishment.

Aug. 11. Ensign R. W. Beatson, 1st bat 11th regt., is appointed to officiate as Adjutant of European Invalids at Chunar during Lieut. Weston's absence on special duty, in the room of Lieut. Wood, who will rejoin his corps.

FURLOUGHS.

July 14. Capt. H. W. Wilkinson, 9th regt. N.I., Fort Adj. of Fort William, is permitted to proceed to China, for the benefit of his health, for ten months.

Aug. 11. Lieut. Col. J. D. Sherwood, of Artillery, and Principal Commissary of Ordnance, to proceed to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

Assist. Surg. A. R. Jackson, 1st Assist. Surg. of the Garrison of Fort William, to proceed to China, and eventually to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health, for twelve months.

Ensign S. Corbett, 20th regt. N.I., to make a voyage to Prince of Wales's Island, and eventually to China, for the benefit of his health, for six months.

18. Lieut. Col. T. M. Weguelin, 1st regt. N.I., to proceed to Europe, on account of his private affairs.

Lieut. W. Sargent, 29th regt. N.I., to make a voyage to New South Wales, for the benefit of his health, for twelve months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court, June 28.

A case of very considerable importance came before the Court, involving a legal question deeply concerning the Public, on which we believe a decision had not before been pronounced. The late R. Gould, last surviving partner of the firm of Gould and Campbell, died on the 9th instant, having by his last will and testament appointed John Palmer, Esq., of the house of Palmer and Co., Agents, Calcutta, his executor. Mr. Palmer, before leaving Calcutta on the 10th of Jan. last, executed a power of attorney in favour of his partner Mr. Brownrigg, au-

authorising him to apply for letters of administration, and to undertake the management of the estates of persons to whom Mr. Palmer was or might be appointed executor. It was doubted whether or not this general power of attorney gave Mr. Brownrigg a right to administer, in the absence of the executor, to the estates of persons dying in his absence, and subsequent to the date of the power of attorney; and application was made on behalf of certain creditors to the estate of Messrs. Gould and Campbell, for letters of administration of the estate. The Advocate General opened the case on the part of the registrar, and argued it at great length, on the general ground that the right of the executor does not attach until the testator's death, and that no person can delegate a power to another which he is not possessed of himself, and also on the constructions of the acts passed on this particular point. Mr. Compton followed on the same side; after which the Lord Chief Justice, without waiting for the arguments of the counsel on the other side, delivered his opinion on the case to the following effect: If not restricted by law, they might put all the creditors on an equal footing, and ordain them to receive payment *paripassu*, but the law has decided that debts on bond shall have a preference; and also that the executor shall have a preferable claim to the rest of the creditors for payment of his own debts. The Act of Parliament referring to this case applies to persons being appointed executors who are not within the jurisdiction of the Court; and therefore these persons must be supposed to have a right to grant powers of attorney, without being previously clothed with the character of executors; and as the Act says, "such persons as are or may be appointed executors," it is evidently prospective. If in the case of the executor being absent, an attorney could not be appointed to act for him immediately on the death of the testator, the Court must necessarily appoint some person to administer in the mean time, which would, in a great degree, defeat the very object of the Act. The object of the Act was to secure the administration to the executor appointed by the will, in opposition to the registrar and all other persons, by enabling him to appoint an attorney to act for him in his absence; and if it were necessary that he, placed at a distance, should know of his having become executor, before he could grant a power of attorney, a delay must necessarily take place, and a change of the property from one hand to another; whereas by the executor having power to appoint an attorney to act immediately on the death of the testator, the property being in the power of the executor, or of his attorney for whom he is responsible, continues all along in

the hands of the person appointed by the will. The case was therefore determined in favour of Mr. Brownrigg; and the costs on both sides were ordered to be paid from the estate.—*Cal. Jour.*

FESTIVAL AT JUGGURNAUTH.

We have been obligingly favoured, by a correspondent at Cuttack, with the following statement respecting the native religious festival at Juggurnauth:

"On account of the lateness of the Rath Jathia this year, it was not expected that the assemblage of pilgrims would be great; but nothing like the falling off that took place (I believe) was anticipated. Monsieur Jug in fact was almost deserted; and Messrs. Bramin, Pundit, and Co., threaten to remove his worship to a more central situation in India (the neighbourhood of Moradabad). We congratulate our friends in those parts on their good luck in the prospects of such a visit. We are sorry to state that, from the epidemic, want, and exposure, the mortality amongst the few deluded wretches (comparatively) that did come was awful. We hope that from the signs of the times, the reign of Jug is drawing to a close, or is at least upon the decline. The pilgrims at this festival either would not or could not drag the Rath and the priests of this vile superstition were obliged to call in other assistance. If the natives are not as yet becoming Christians, we believe they are becoming less willing dupes to the Bramins. No devotee was found this season to pave the way with his blood for Moloch. The sight, at the opening of the gates for the admission of pilgrims, would have melted the heart of a savage. Numbers of expiring wretches were carried in, that they might die at the polluted and horrid shrine, instead of enjoying their domestic comforts in their native villages. Who that witnesses or hears of such scenes but must long for the time when these vile, degrading, and worthless rituals will pass away, and the pure, simple, exalting, and peace-giving religion of Jesus bless the benighted plains of Hindoostan."—*John Bull in the East*, July, 1821.

INSTALLATION OF THE RAJAH OF TIPPERAH.

(From a letter addressed to the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.)

Dacca Dir. July 19, 1821.—"Upon the representation of Ramgunga Manik, the present Rajah of the Tipperah, Koonkees, and a few other tribes, the Supreme Government were pleased to examine his claim and pretensions to the Rajee, and being satisfied upon these points, directed the Judge and Magistrate of Zillah Tipperah to proceed with the installation of the Rajah. The

Council of Bramins having declared that any moment between ten minutes after ten o'clock A. M. and five minutes after one o'clock P. M. upon Thursday the 30th of Assaur, 1228, Bengala, corresponding with the 12th instant, would be auspicious for ascending the Singhashun, the necessary preparations were made; and those invited to witness the ceremony prepared about the 8th to set out for Ageertollah, the residence of the Rajah, where convenient temporary bungalows, built entirely with the hill bamboo, upon floors raised about three feet from the ground, and elegantly furnished, were found ready for the party.

Early in the morning of the 12th instant a very considerable bustle was created by the numbers of indigent Bramins, who had collected from all parts of the country; about half past ten o'clock A. M. a few miserably armed men, mis-called sepoy, a considerable number of Burkandaz, Peodahs, Chobdars, and every species of Chakor lok, surrounded the bungalow in which the party had congregated, and in due form our equipages were announced as being in attendance. No sooner had the Judge taken his seat than a band of concealed minstrels, headed by a tattered disbanded drummer and sifer, formed into line, and commenced the most discordant attack upon our ears that imagination can conceive. About twenty paces distant from the line of bungalows, about thirty elephants, bearing flags with various devices, together with kettle-drums, formed into two lines, and led the way to the Rajbarry.

Upon reaching the Rajbarry, the cavalcade halted, and the Judge's party advanced through two lines to the foot of the steps leading into the verandah, where they were met by the Rajah's officers of state and ceremony, who conducted them into the hall of audience, where we were hardly seated, before the Rajah was announced.

Shortly after our mutual compliments had passed, the Nazir came forward, bearing upon a silver salver the Khilaut which the Most Noble the Governor General had been pleased to confer upon the Rajah; upon which the Judge advanced to the west end of the Singhashun, or throne, and having addressed him in a concise speech, presented the Khilaut to him, which was immediately handed over to the Vizier by the Rajah, and they retired to a withdrawing room, where we shall leave the Rajah to his meditations and the trouble of robing himself, whilst we describe the hall of state and the Singhashun.

The hall is about 25 feet high, 21 broad, and 33 long, having a blank wall to the northward, and two doors, each to the east and west, leading into side rooms; the south side is open to the verandah, having two pillars supporting the outward beam. The room was well furnished

with a beautiful carpet, covering one-half of the floor, a mahogany table decked with flowers, and the usual apparatus for pawn, utt'r, and gulab, &c.; abundance of fashionable chairs, wall shudee, and chandeliers. The Singhashun occupied the south east corner of the room, from whence it can on no account whatsoever be removed, during the life of the present Rajah; it is composed of ivory, brass and wood, gilt and ornamented with various painted figures, the upper part an octagon, each side measuring about three feet, and sloping outwards, and having to the north and south, openings for ascent. It was covered with a richly gold-worked velvet carpet, having three kincob covered pillows, and was supported upon an octagon railed frame, by eight ill-looking griffins suspended by the four corners from the beams of the hall, and immediately over the Singhashun was a very richly cut awning, from the centre of which hung a small white cow's tail. The *tout ensemble* conveying ideas of "simple elegance."

Our remarks had reached thus far when a flourish upon the Nukara declared the entrance of Maha Rajah Ramgunga Manik, wearing the Khilaut which but a few moments previously had been presented to him, having ornamented the turan with a few feathers of the bird of paradise, and his waist belt with a diamond-luted dirk. His appearance was truly elegant and majestic; he was preceded by his council of Bramins (nine), who led the way to the north side of the Singhashun, and was followed by his train-bearers and Officers of State. A portion of the Shasters having been here repeated, a little of the water of the Ganges was thrown upon the feet of the Rajah, upon which a Bramin commenced unrolling and spreading upon the ground a piece of baftac exactly one cubit wide, upon which the Rajah stepped and commenced his circuit of the Singhashun, repeating various portions of the Shasters. As fast as the Rajah advanced, another Bramin followed, carefully folding up the cloth which the Rajah had trod upon; the other Bramin accompanied the Rajah during three circuits of the Singhashun, prompting him in his lesson. This ceremony over, the Rajah commenced ascending the Singhashun, when his train was supported by all the Bramins. Having left his slippers upon the uppermost step, he boldly stepped into the Singhashun, and with great dignity seated himself, upon which the Bramins collected themselves in front of him, repeating the portions of Shasters, and occasionally sprinkling the Rajah with the holy water.

The Bramins having hurried through their work, the Rajah made his salam to the Judge, and directed his officers to bring forward the robes prepared for the Jubraj and the Burra Thakoor.

Shortly after, Conseechunder, the brother of the Rajah, was summoned and presented by the Subba of the Rajah with the Khilaut of Jubraj or Successor; the same ceremony was observed towards Kishen Kishon, the son of the Rajah, who was declared the Burra Thakoor, or heir presumptive.

These persons having retired for the purpose of robing, we were conducted into the verandah to witness the coming of a few gold mohurs and rupces, which was conducted as follows, *viz.* A piece of mangoe tree, about four feet in length, was half buried in the ground, in the middle of which was inserted a die, having the representation of a figure somewhat similar to our sign of the zodiac Sagittarius, and the Pippah year, upon this was placed a circular piece of gold, of the value of 14 rupces, and upon this another die, containing the names of the Rajah and his Ranees. A man with a sledge then struck the upper die, when the mohur dropped on one side complete. A similar process was observed in making the rupces.

During the stamping of the money, we were entertained with eleven discharges from two small dismounted guns, and which, to prevent accident, were only half charged and surrounded with a mud-wall, and three discharges of musquetry, after the manner of a running fire. At this moment the Jubraj and Burra Thakoor made their appearance, when we returned to our seats. The Jubraj then presented his nuzr to the Rajah and retired to the front of the Singhasan and seated himself upon a piece of unhemmed bafta two cubits square, upon an old carpet, which, owing to the dampness of the terrace being but newly made, was out of compliment allowed. The Burra Thakoor went through a similar ceremony, with this exception, that the Rajah did not return his salam. Afterwards followed the presentation of nuzrs to the Rajah from all his establishment, the Sirdars of his hills, his Amils, and all who hold farms or lands under him.

The Rajah having then turned toward the Judge's party, made his salam, which we returned and took our departure, as we came, highly pleased and gratified at what we had seen, and the dignity, grace, elegance, and regularity with which the whole scene was conducted.

After our departure, the usual proclamations were made, forbidding any persons to address the Rajah the Jubraj, or Burra Thakoor, in any other than their newly acquired titles. Alms, honour, and designations were then conferred upon all the Rajah's household, and orders were given for leaving the poor.

In the evening the Rajah waited upon his European guests and presented to each of us two or three of his own gold mohurs,

some of which are probably at their apex at the present moment to the Secretary of the Asiatic Society. We were afterwards regaled with a splendid dinner, fire-works, and a nautch Thursday following we passed Shikar, and viewed the Rajah's country, after which we prepared for our separation, happy to meet, unwilling to part, and hoping to meet again."

FIRE IN THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S DISPENSARY.

Calcutta, Sept 7, 1821—A most destructive fire took place last night between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, at the H C Dispensary, it was occasioned by the bursting of a bottle of spirits of nitre, which subsequently took fire by accident. The entire building occupied as godowns and shop, and the assistants' apartments, also nearly the whole of the medicines, and the surgical instruments, are destroyed.

The value of the stores alone thus consumed is at least two lacs of rupces, but this is the least part of the injury sustained. The loss irreparable to the public a greater misfortune could hardly have occurred.

The houses on each side of the dispensary were unimpaired and the fire quite got under, when we left the spot at two o'clock this morning.—*Hurl*

Sept 8—We are sorry to acquaint our readers, that the short statement we gave in our paper of yesterday of the fire at the Hon Company's Dispensary, proves correct in every particular, except that the loss sustained is supposed to be considerably more heavy than we mentioned. Very few of the surgical instruments, and only three or four cases, containing barks and salts, have been preserved from complete demolition, of the building itself, nothing remains but the bare walls. The houses on each side and in the rear of the Dispensary, are unimpaired though it was more than doubtful if about 11 o'clock whether Dr Macwhirter's dwelling could be saved. Mr Lushington's house and the post-office were also in great danger about the same time. The Governor-General's stables, which almost join the dispensary on the other side, were threatened more than once, but timely assistance from the engines saved them and Mr. Smoult's premises from destruction, for had the former caught fire, it would have been very difficult, perhaps impossible, to have preserved the latter.

The fire was occasioned by the bursting of one or more bottles of spirits of nitre. The detonation this circumstance occasioned brought the assistants into the godown, where articles of this description were deposited, to examine into the cause, when, it is supposed, a drop from one of the shelves, or more probably the vapour of the liquid (which had no opportunity of es-

...the ... being ... caught ... the ... and caused an ... explosion. Water was immediately sought for to quench the flame which followed the explosion; but in the short space taken to go into the adjoining room and return, the devouring element had gained such strength, that all hope of extinguishing it, unassisted, was abandoned. Had an engine been on the spot, and immediately used, it is likely it might have had the desired effect; but in the time taken to bring one, and to get hands to work it, the flames had assumed so terrific an ascendancy, that no reasonable hope could be entertained of saving that part of the premises. The arrival of a large party of H.M. 87th, with engines and water buckets, gave additional hopes, and most undoubtedly, but for this circumstance and the astonishing exertions of the officers and magistrates, the houses mentioned as having escaped uninjured would have been heaps of ruins.

We cannot help saying we regret delicacy forbids us to mention names, but all who witnessed the scene, as we did, from eight o'clock until two, must have observed Staff officers and officers of H.M.'s 87th working as hard at the engines, and in securing water and properly disposing of it, as any of the soldiers of the 87th, though they exerted themselves very much. Several magistrates were conspicuous among the crowd in exerting themselves. —*Ibid.*

LONGEVITY OF VETERAN SOLDIERS.

A very curious instance of longevity in this country has just been brought to our notice, in the person of Serjeant Robert Ross, of the Pension Establishment, who began his military career in the reign of George II. Ross, it appears, enlisted into the King's Army in the year 1752, as a private in the Highland Regiment, commanded by Col. Simon Fraser, and proceeded to America, and continued on service there from that period till the year 1762. He was engaged at the taking of Quebec, and was present at the death of the immortal Wolfe, on the heights of Abraham. On his return to England in 1763, he enlisted into the Company's Army, and arrived in India in the beginning of 1764, where he has continued since that period to the present, without any furlough to Europe. He was actively engaged in all the perilous campaigns of the eastern parts of our territory; has lost one eye, and has received eleven wounds, in different parts of his body. He was pensioned in 1798, in acknowledgment of a period of actual service of thirty-five years, and is now the oldest soldier in the dominions of the Company. He is 81 years of age. Ross is at present in Calcutta, and has lately petitioned the Most

Notie the Marquis of Hastings to relieve his difficulties by some additional bounty, and his Lordship has, under the very peculiar circumstances of the case, generously granted this remarkable veteran's prayer. —*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

As a companion to the above, we may place the following account of a veteran, who died lately at Madras at the advanced age of 79.

Serjeant Thomas Shell, of the Hon. Company's Pension Establishment: he was one of the few survivors of the detachment under Col. Baillie, when it was cut off by Hyder. In various engagements he had received 23 wounds, some of these in the battle with Hyder's army. His wife, who followed the detachment, and was then far advanced in pregnancy, was killed by a cannon-ball on that disastrous day. His eldest son was destroyed in the massacre at Kandy; his second son had not been heard of many years, and is supposed to have perished at sea: of thirteen children only the two youngest survive him. This hardy veteran never spoke of the battles and services in which he had been engaged but when urged to it; this, with his modest and inoffensive manners, obtained for him the respect of his acquaintance and associates. He would boast that he was never in debt, and that in his old age he was independent. He had the highest respect for his hon. employers, whose bounty conferred this independence upon him; and by whose paternal care those valuable institutions were upheld, which fostered and educated his children, as well as those of his companions in arms. —*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*

SUTTEE NEAR CALCUTTA.

"On Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1821, Tarra-nee Churn Bonnerjee, a man of considerable wealth and respectability, died at Sulkea, about one o'clock, after a long illness of nearly a year's duration, apparently much regretted by the native population. This melancholy event gave occasion to another human sacrifice, in the person of the wife, or rather widow of this Baboo.

The victim was an uncommonly pretty woman, of 17 or 18 years of age, and in appearance and aspect so interesting, that her unhappy and untimely fate created an unusual degree of sympathizing pity in a surrounding mob of thousands, who, on other similar occasions, by the bye, I must remark, I have not noticed to be much given to the "melting mood." But the high rank of the deceased, and the great personal beauty of the victim, gave unusual interest and importance to this Sutte, and rendered the tragical spectacle very imposing. The devotee was the only daughter of a man of caste equally high with her deceased husband, and of greater

fortune: so that that fear, which too often embitters a widowed life, the fear of unknown privations and distresses, and all the whips and arrows of poverty, scorn and neglect, could have had no influence in leading to this self-offering of a life, which might have been protracted many years in the comfortable enjoyment of affluence. But such, alas! is the unaccountable delusion of those female votaries of superstition, that nothing on earth appears capable of arresting the mad design of destruction when once taken. The blandishments of fortune, the sight of sorrowing friends, the potency of maternal affection, the prospect of the most excruciating death, all, all seem lost and dead in their estimation. It is lamentable, however, to observe, that in this instance, as in most instances of the kind, I fear, the unhappy woman was hurried to her doom in the first paroxysms of her grief. I have stated that her husband's demise occurred about one o'clock; and at five, the widow was called to the awful pile. Such indeed was the zeal and anxiety of the surrounding relatives (I mean those on the side of the deceased, for I did not find that any other were present at the ceremony) to close the abominable rite with the setting sun, that in despite of the Tannah's interference, they would not wait the arrival of the usual orders from the magistrates. In fact, it is probable that she was committed to the flames even before any report reached him of the circumstances at all; and at six o'clock the glowing ashes of this interesting individual were all that could be seen.

I need not describe the ceremonies of the melancholy occasion; they have been become trite, and can afford no pleasure in the perusal. Suffice it therefore to say, that this fair victim met her doom with unanimous fortitude. After distributing alms, to the amount of 15 or 16,000 rupees, she performed the usual *Poojahs*, and went into the pile with so much steadiness and composure, as to attract general admiration, which was accordingly expressed in loud shouting of *Hurray ho!* Her sufferings must have been short. No noise was heard. no strugglings seen."—*John Bull in the East.*

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AGRICULTURAL REPORT AND STATEMENT OF
THE WEATHER, &c. IN LOWER BENGAL,
FOR JUNE 1821.

The Weather.—From the 1st to the 10th of the month the weather has been chiefly clear, with hot scorching southerly winds; from the 11th to the 27th the weather has been mostly cloudy and pleasant; from the 28th to the 30th the atmosphere has been close and sultry, particularly during the night, and in some districts showers have been frequent, and often heavy, with variable S. W. winds.

The Waters of the Ganges and Bhagiratty.—The average rise, from the commencement to the 18th of the month, has been from one and three-quarters to two inches per 24 hours; from the 19th to the 30th inst., the rivers have risen to about three feet: altogether the entire rise during the month has been about six feet. The larger pinnaces and the heavier boats of burden have succeeded up and down the Bhagiratty since the 20th inst.

The Indigo Plant.—In general the indigo plants have thriven subsequent to the 11th of the month, in most quarters. Several planters in the Kishnagur and Moorshadabad districts have commenced manufacturing on the 21st instant, and some planters as early as on the 16th. The planters in the districts of Nattoor, Maldah, and the southern boundaries of Bunglepoor, may also begin to manufacture in the earlier part of July. The crops were far from being promising, as to appearance, at the end of the month, owing to the greater part of the March cultivation having failed. The fields having undergone three and four sowings in most districts, and the greater part of the plant of each sowing also having mostly failed, most of the planters chiefly now depend on the moderate rise of the rivers, and favourable weather, to bring forward the Bysack and Jet'h plant, which on the 20th inst. were chiefly small, and about a month backward to that of last year; and should the expectations of most planters even take place, the greater portion of the Jet'h plants will at least require from 15 to 10 days longer growth (to 10th Aug.) before they can be in a ripe state, and fit for manufacturing; which circumstance, according to the late average of years, is not very likely to occur, particularly the latter sowings of Jet'h, on the Lower Diarree lands.

The Grain and other Seed Crops.—These are also about a month back, when compared to those of last year, chiefly to the districts of Nattoor, Maldah, and the southern boundaries of Bunglepoor district, where the Ryots have been rather unfortunate lately from want of rain, notwithstanding the latter mentioned districts had shared of the copious showers of March. But the showers were greatly deficient in the months of April, May and June, which have been the cause of the failure of the greater part of the indigo and grain crops. The periodical rains of this season commenced about the 13th of the month, and have set in very moderate in most districts, and in a great measure revived the indigo, as well as the Choit and Bysack grain crops, which latter were greatly parched; the weeding of these fields having been completed during the month, and also the business of weeding the Jet'h grain-fields is now in progress.

The Mulberry (Tree) still continues to prosper in its growth.

The Roads between the Presidency and Rajmahal.—Owing to the rains having set in, very few travellers have been observed to have travelled by dawk, up to the end of the month; and the roads have been also injured in a slight degree, owing to the traverse of village hackeries.

DISEASE OF LOO, OR STROK OF THE WIND.

The following account of an extraordinary and formidable disease, prevalent in Bundelkund, is taken from a letter, addressed to the editor of the Calcutta Journal.

“In addition to the cholera, which has been doing much mischief all around us, the natives have been afflicted with an equally terrible and unaccountable malady, which they call *Loo*. I never heard of it till I came to Bundelkund; but I have learnt that it commits great havoc here, in all unusually hot seasons (which this has been.) I am not prepared from personal observation to give a minute, or very accurate account of this disease, as I have not seen a case, though hundreds are attacked daily; for they are either killed or cured before one can see them. A very intelligent native of this place mentioned to me, on my arrival here, that such a disease was very common in hot seasons, and from his description of it I thought it must be what is called a *Stroke of the Sun*; in its mode of attack it very much resembles that for example, five or six people walking along the road close to each other, will be all knocked down at the same instant, whilst others, fifty yards behind or before them, feel nothing unusual; they pass with impunity the spot where the former have been struck, but are very apt to be overtaken by a pestilential blast of a similar kind, before they proceed far; if immediately soused with cold water, they feel scarcely any bad effect from it, but if not, they die. To produce the disease, it is not necessary that they be exposed to the sun: for yesterday six or seven people sitting together in a comfortable cloth-shop in the bazar, were all attacked at the same instant. The natives, with an appearance of truth, attribute it to a hot puff of wind getting in at their mouth and nostrils. It attacks only during the heat of the day, and no native of Bundelkund moves abroad at this season without his stuffed cold-weather jerkin, and a similar covering for his head and face; and this they tell you is to prevent the *Loo*. I am not linguist enough to know what they mean by *Loo*, but I am inclined to think it is the same word as the Scotch *Low*, and a Persian word pronounced exactly in the same way, and both bearing the same signification, a *blaze* or

flame. If the person seized is slow in recovering his senses, a powerful emetic has wonderful effect. The Judge mentions an instance which occurred last year, of several Company's kulasees walking together along the road, being all instantly killed by the same cause.”

Such is the interesting description with which I have been favoured by my correspondent, and it is just full enough to excite a wish to know more concerning the nature and origin of this formidable disease. It would appear to depend upon some peculiarity in the climate of the districts where it prevails; and the puff of heated wind which have been assigned as the cause, I should, *a priori*, expect to be more frequent in Bundelkund than perhaps in any other part of India. Though not intimately acquainted myself with the climate of that province, I have more than once passed through it, and had occasion to observe the influence on the general state of the atmosphere of the rocky eminences which are there numerous scattered over the surface. Those piles of granite, rising abruptly from the plain, like bold islets out of the ocean wave, become intensely heated by the sun's rays, and the materials of which they are composed (viz. hornblende, mica, felspar and quartz), possessing great powers both of radiation and reflection, the air, in passing over them, may be supposed to acquire a very elevated temperature, sufficient to destroy both animal and vegetable life, and even to injure the organic structure. The heated currents so formed will be but partial, however, and meet the traveller only in particular directions, depending on the figure of the hill, its various angles, and the general course of the wind at the time. It is impossible to say, too, what influence may be exerted by the resplendent surface of some of the rocks and their different aspects, concentrating the heated rays, and forming them into a focus at particular points, like what we observe in the beautiful experiments of Picket and Leslie; all this is matter of conjecture, but if it serve as a hint to those who have more opportunities of observation, and leisure to prosecute their inquiries, I shall not consider it as thrown out in vain. To your medical and philosophical readers, at least, the subject must be one of interest, and with them for the present I shall leave it.”

WEATHER.—HOTTERA, &c.

Delhi, Aug. 13, 1821.—“This morning early it commenced raining here very heavily with a strong wind from the east, and, what is very unusual in this part of India, it continued night and day for nearly 60 hours, at the end of which time several hundred houses were washed down

in the city and the environs, and at least 50 people, from the first to the last were killed by the falling in of the roofs and walls; the dry season had been unusually hot, and the rains did not set in before the 6th of July, but we had only a scanty supply until to-day."—*Domb. Gaz.*

Ghazerpore, Aug. 22, 1821.—"It is with great pleasure we observe that the cholera morbus and other diseases so fatal in India, have entirely left this station: there are but few bad cases in the regimental hospital."—*Cal. Jour.*

Napaul.—Letters from this quarter mention that Dr. Wallich was then at Catmandoo, enjoying the delightful climate of that valley, which, at this season even, is seldom hotter than 76°, and usually ranging from 73° to 76° during the day. The season had been, however, comparatively much hotter than usual in these mountainous regions, for many peaks and ridges that were usually covered with snow all the year round, were bare in June and July this season, and shewed their summits of black granite.—*Ibid.*

Moorshedabad, Sept. 6, 1821.—"We have had such succession of heavy rain, that the country is completely inundated; many of the old houses in the city have come down, and a poor old sepoy, who was cooking his victuals in a mud-wall building near Nashaul-Bang, was killed by the falling of the wall. It is repeated by the natives, that the inhabitants of several villages have been compelled to quit them and take refuge in higher parts of the country."—*Ibid.*

Cuttack District, Sept. 1, 1821.—"Since the commencement of the rains, on the 22d of June, we have enjoyed a cool and refreshing atmosphere, in comparison with what we had endured previous to their setting in. The season altogether was considered the hottest that had been experienced for a great number of years. So insufferable was the heat during the month of May, and part of June, that even the natives were scarcely able to bear its excessive oppression.

"Sickness prevailed in some degree, but not more so than is usually the case during the hot season of the year. At Balasore, that scourge, the cholera, raged for some time with its accustomed violence, and numbers of unfortunate beings daily fell victims to its destructive influence there, as well as at most places where it makes its appearance; it confined itself principally to the poorest class of natives, who, from their being more numerous, as well as destitute of the comforts, and often the common necessities of life, are generally the greatest sufferers. At Cuttack, Pooree, and the outposts, a few solitary instances of cholera have occurred; some have proved fatal, whilst others, where

timely medical aid could be resorted to, have speedily yielded to the administration of medicine. The rains have as yet been moderate, but plentiful for all the purposes of cultivation, and the Ryots are in consequence looking forward to the pleasing prospect of an abundant harvest, which they expect will amply repay them for their toil, and at the same time, it is to be hoped, have the effect of lowering the price of grain, which has been rapidly advancing, although far from being scarce."—*Ibid.*

We regret to learn, by letters from the interior, that the cholera has been very destructive at Rampoor, Futehghur, Mynpooree and Saugur.—*Ibid.*

RAJAH ODWINT SING, MINISTER TO THE NAZIM OF BENGAL, INVESTED WITH THE KELLAUT OF CONGRATULATION.

Moorshedabad, Aug. 6, 1821.—"On Thursday, 2d inst. the agent of the Most Noble the Governor-gen. at Moorshedabad held a public durbar, for the purpose of investing Rajah Odwint Sing with the kellauf of congratulation, conferred by the British Government, on his being appointed Dewan, or Minister, to his Highness the Nazim of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. At 12 o'clock the Rajah arrived, and was invested with the customary dress of honour in due form, and received at the same time a horse, handsomely caparisoned, in the presence of all the natives of rank and family in the city; after which he proceeded to wait on his Highness the Nazim.

None of the gentlemen of the station were present, which I believe was in consequence of a very serious indisposition of his Highness the Nawaub Nazim.—*Cal. Jour.*

FUNERAL OF SHOJAH OOL MOOLKH, LATE SOUBAH OF BENGAL.

Moorshedabad, Aug. 9, 1821.—"On the morning of the 7th inst. took place the funeral of his late Highness Shojah-ool Moolkh, Maubauruck ood Dowlah, Ali Jah, Syed Zein ood Deen, Ali Khan, Bahadoor, Feroze, Jung, Soubah of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. Very early in the morning two companies of H. M. 17th foot, and five companies of native infantry, with two six-pounders, under the command of Major Beck, rendezvoused in the choke, during the period the ceremonial of bathing the corpse was performing. At eight, the procession commenced, preceded by the guns and troops, with reversed arms, the band of his Majesty's 17th playing a solemn march, after which came the body on a kind of bier covered with green velvet, over which was carried a canopy of the same material. Then followed the elephants, state horses, and troops of the de-

The procession moved at a slow pace towards Jaffer Cunge, the burial place of the Nazim, about two miles distant from the city; and was attended, during the whole distance, by the Agent of the Governor General and the Civil Surgeon of the station, on foot. On the arrival of the corpse at the place of interment, three volleys were fired by the troops, after which, 29 minute guns, corresponding with the age of his Highness. The whole of the ceremonial was conducted with the utmost precision, through excellent arrangements made by Major Beck. The conduct of the troops was exemplary, and the regularity of their movements, after having previously performed a fatiguing march of nearly nine miles, was highly creditable to their officers.

His late Highness ascended the musnud in 1810; his reign affords but a small field for the biographer, and, I regret to say, much less for panegyric. Had his Highness been more select in the choice of his companions, it is probable that he would have obtained the esteem and respect of the inhabitants of the city; avarice his ruling passion, weak and undecided in his judgments, given up to every kind of debauchery, and guided by the councils of a set of interested and designing individuals of the lowest class, their pernicious advice was highly prejudicial to his interests; his temper, naturally bad, was so worked upon by the machinations of these unprincipled characters, that he was at variance with the whole of his family.—*Cal. Jour. Aug. 13.*

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy.] Prem. Rs. As.	Sept. 12, 1821.	[Sell. Prem. Rs. As.
12 0	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation, 1819 to 1820	11 8
7 12	Acknowledgments of Loan of the 1st May 1821	7 4

LIST OF THE PASSENGERS AND SHIP'S COMPANY LOST ON BOARD THE SHIP LADY LUSHINGTON.

Passengers.

Capt. Hampton, 1st bat. 7th regt Madras N. I.; Ensign Wright, 1st bat. 21st regt. Madras N. I.; Mr. Wilson; Mr. Rousseau; Mr. Rousseau's child; a native woman; a child; three China men; a Cook; Cundapah, servant to Mr. Hills; and Captain's Cook, a native of Madras.

Ship's Company.

Mr. Lister, 2d mate; Abram Dickson, William Johnson, Alex. Mac Donald, John Bathurst, and James Sharp, seamen; John Wood, baker of the ship; William Cass and Richard Poope, boys.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Aug. 28.*

Asiatic Journ.—No. 75.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Sept. 17. Ship Rochester, Sutton, from Portsmouth 18th May.

19. Ship Medway, Wight, from New South Wales 23d July.

— Ship Forbes, Roe, from Rangoon Aug. 24.

Departures.

Sept. 18. Ship Susan, Collingwood, for China.

— Ship Almorah, Winter, for China.

Statement of Shipping in the river Hooghly, on the 1st of Sept. 1821.

	Vessels.	Tons.
Hon. Company's ship	1	550
Free Traders, for Great Britain 12		5,423
Ditto for China	1	416
Country Ships for China.....	3	1,962
Country ships for London	2	1,439
Ships and Vessels employed in the Country Trade	23	8,064
Laid up for Sale or Freight.....	23	10,235
American Vessels	4	1,434
French Vessel.....	1	162
Portuguese Vessels	3	1,062
Siamese Vessel	1	350
Total.....	74	31,098

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England: Mrs. Mac Kenzie; Miss A. Booth; J. Mac Killop, Esq.; Mr. J. H. MacKenzie, surgeon; Messrs. E. Tandy and J. Gull, free merchants; Captain J. Anderson, 27th Bengal Inf.; Messrs. S. Williams, R. H. Miles, J. F. Bradford, G. Lawrence, Bruce Boswell, and R. Williams, cadets; Messrs. T. P. Osborough, and J. Dewar, free mariners.

BIRTHS.

June 11. At Bareilly, Mis. J. W. S. Conway, of a son.

27. The lady of the Rev. J. Clow, Minister of the Scotch Church, of a daughter.

July 20. Mrs. M. Locken, wife of Mr. R. Locken, of the Hon. Company's Bengal Marine, of a son.

23. The lady of Capt. Thomas Baker, Commander of the ship Nearchus, of a daughter.

Aug. 11. At Fultyghur, the lady of Major C. S. Fagan, of a daughter.

12. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. John Jenkins, of his Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons, of a son.

15. At Allahabad, the lady of Captain R. Tickell, of Engineers, of a son.

19. At Kidderpore, Mrs. T. Jones, of a son.

23. Mrs. M. C. Radcliff, of a daughter.

— At Patna, the lady of W. Money, Esq., of a son.

27. Mrs. W. T. Beaby, of a daughter.

28. Mrs. H. C. Michael, of a son.

30. At Hansi, the lady of Capt. Swinhoe, 14th regt. N. I., of a son.

— Mrs J. Nicholas, of a son.

31. In Chowringhee lane, the lady of Lieut. C. Paton, Assist. Sup. Public Buildings, Lower Provinces, of a daughter.

— Mrs. F. Gonzalez, of a son.

— At Mymensing, Mrs. James Radcliffe, of a son.

Sept. 2. Mrs. James Collins, of a son.

5. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. H. B. Armstrong, Adjutant of his Majesty's 14th Foot, of a son.

6. At Goruckpore, the lady of Robert Martins Bird, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.

8. At the Presidency, the lady of A. G. Paterson, Esq., of a daughter.

10. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. Dacre, of 1st bat. 12th regt. N. I., of a son.

12. At Moorshedabad, Mrs. P. McDermott, of a daughter.

13. At Gyah, the lady of W. J. Turquand, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

16. In Colingah, the lady of W. Davis, Esq., of a son.

17. The lady of J. P. Larkins, Esq., of a son.

20. Mrs. W. D'M. Sinaes, of a son.

— The lady of J. P. Ward, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

June 1. At Cawnpore, Mr. J. A. Foscholo, of Dacca, Head Assistant in the office of the Agent to the Governor General, to Miss M. S. Lawrence.

— At Cawnpore, Mr. A. Nonis, Assistant in the Secretary's Office of the Board of Commissioners, to Miss S. George.

July 12. At Dinapore, Lieut. and Adj. Lloyd, 2d bat. 18th regt. N. I., to Charlotte, third daughter of Brev. Capt. Williams, his Majesty's 59th Foot.

18. At the Cathedral, J. Ryecroft Best, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Georgiana, daughter of Wm. Nathan Wright Hewett, Esq., formerly of this establishment, and now of Weston Green, in the county of Surrey.

— At Dinapore, at the house of Col. Macgregor, commanding his Majesty's 59th regt. of Foot, Lieut. M. Nicholson, of the 15th regt. N. I., to Miss J. D. Moodie, eldest daughter of the late J. Moodie, Esq., of Melsettee, Orkney.

25. At Nusseerabad, by Brigadier Gen. Knox, commanding at that Station, C. W. Welshman, M.D., to Miss C. Eliot.

Sept. 1. At St. John's Cathedral, H. P. Russell, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Louisa, fourth daughter of Lieut. Col. Sherwood, of the Artillery.

— At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. S. J. Wakelin, of the Hon. Company's Marine, to Miss H. A. Hutton.

1. At Cuttack, Mr. Richard Lindsay, to Miss Clara Charles, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Charles.

7. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Lieut. Henry Pennington, to Miss Elfrida Cassandra Willoughby.

13. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. D. H. Hodgkinson, Assist. Apothecary of the Hon. Company's Service, to Miss Mary Ann Forth.

15. At St. John's Cathedral, Lieut. A. Suter, of his Majesty's Royal Scots, to Miss Eliza Mercer.

— At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Geo. Chiene, shipwright, to Miss Maria Passos.

17. At St. John's Cathedral, R. L. N. Irvine, Esq., Lieut. in his Majesty's 87th regt., to Miss Mary Anne Williams.

— At St. John's Cathedral, Poyntz Stewart, Esq., M.D., Civil Surgeon, Howrah, to Miss Statham, daughter of Capt. Robt. Monteath Statham, of the St. Helena Establishment.

— At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. M. Ryan, of the Hon. Company's Marine, to Miss Catherine Merryman.

DEATHS.

June 10. On board the Sir Stephen Laughton, Capt. W. Perkins, 10th regt. N. I.

July 13. Mrs. Dorinda Cornelius, wife of Mr. Henry Cornelius, aged 53.

18. Louisa Marcus, daughter of J. P. Marcus, Esq., of Naunsaugun, near Arrah, to Mr. Alexander Harrison.

22. At his dwelling-house in Entally, Puddoopokur, after a painful and lingering illness of ten months, Mr. R. Beck, sen., of Little Charles Street, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, and late a Captain in the Country Service, leaving a widow, a son and two daughters, to be-moan their irreparable loss.

24. Of the spasmodic cholera, Master Richard, son of John Smith, Esq., of Purnea, aged nine years.

26. At sea, on board the ship Rochester, Miss Mary Carshore.

29. Peter Davidson, Esq., of Bhaughpore, aged 32.

Aug. 8. At Loodianah, Lieutenant and Brev. Capt. G. Stubbins, Adj. 1st bat. 25th regt. N. I.

9. At Dinapore, of the epidemic cholera, Mrs. Mary Babonau, the wife of H. Babonau, Esq., Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, aged 48.

10. The infant daughter of Mr. Berry.

— At Kurnaul, Alfred John Cave, the infant son of Capt. J. H. Cave, aged nine months.

14. At Cawnpore, Emily Jesscy, the infant daughter of Capt. E. B. Craigie.

— At Futtyghur, of the cholera morbus, Demetrius, son of Mr. J. C. Mayrody, aged fifteen months.

12. After a very short illness, S. P. Bagam, Esq., a well known and highly respected Armenian merchant.

— At the house of Mr. John Chew, Ballaghaut Road, Mr. Peter Simpson, late Second Officer of the ship Indian Trader, and eldest son of the present Col. Simpson, of Pleau, by Falkirk, Stirlingshire.

18. At Cawnpore Farm, the infant son of W. Dickson, aged seven months and six days, after a short illness of seven days.

25. Mrs. Frances Fraser, aged 80.

— The infant son of Mr. W. Robertson.

— John, son of the late John Battye, Esq., of the Civil Service, aged fifteen years.

— At Allahabad, Rose Jemima Sarah, the infant daughter of Lieut. Col. Fetherstonhaugh, commanding 1st bat. Native Invalids, at that station.

26. Sarah, the infant daughter of Mr. W. Wallis, aged eight days.

— At Burskool, Charles Chapman, Esq., senior merchant on this establishment. In him the Company have lost an active and faithful servant, his relatives and acquaintance a warm and sincere friend.

30. At the house of H. Harris, Esq., Dum-Dum, Ashworth Barker Bingley, youngest son of Lieut. T. B. Bingley, Horse Artillery.

31. At Benares, in progress to join the battalion he was appointed to do duty with at Delhi, Ensign John Clark, aged 19 years.

— At Patna, at the house of Sir Charles D'Oyly, Bart., Flora Mary Campbell, the infant daughter of J. M. Macnabb, Esq., of the Civil Service.

Sept. 1. At Mhow, Mr. David Nash, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, in charge of the Magazine with the Malwah Field Force.

5. At Ghazee pore, Hilare Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Robert Barlow, Esq., of the Civil Service, aged 1 year.

6. At Goruck pore, Jane Grant, wife of Robert Mertins Bird, Esq., of the Civil Service.

9. Capt. Charles Court, Marine Surveyor General, aged 46.

12. R. A. St. Leger, Esq., son of the Hon. General St. Leger, aged 25.

— Mrs. A. E. Beaumont, wife of the late Mr. John Montgomery Beaumont, aged 35.

13. Mr. Edward William George, of the H. C. Pilot Service; he was unfortunately drowned while going alongside the Guide, pilot vessel, at Kidder pore.

14. Mrs. Anna Kent, wife of Mr. C. M. Kent.

— Mrs. Maria De Conceiçes.

15. At Chinsurah, Richard Jenkinson, Esq., aged 45 years, sincerely and deservedly regretted.

17. Mr. J. F. Landeman, aged 23.

17. Miss Charlotte Maria Clermont, aged 13 years.

18. Mrs. Sarah Comberbach, the lady of Benjamin Comberbach, Esq., attorney at law, aged 51.

19. John Cooper, Esq., Ship-builder, at Howrah, aged 62.

Lately, at Furryghurh, Solomon Hill, Esq., many years a respectable inhabitant of that station.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 13. Mr. Peter Cherry, to be First Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Centre Division.

Mr. Hugh Lord, Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Northern Division.

Mr. Thomas Newblain, Third Judge of do. do. do.

Mr. G. F. Cherry, Judge and Criminal Judge of the Zillah of Cuddapah.

Mr. Charles Hyde, Principal Collector of the Southern Division of Arcot.

Mr. William Cooke, Principal Collector of the Northern Division of Arcot.

Mr. Brooke Cunliffe, Sub-Collector and Assistant Magistrate in the Southern Division of Arcot.

Mr. Henry Chamier, Sub-Collector and Assistant Magistrate in the Northern Division of Arcot.

Mr. Henry Viveash, Senior Deputy Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. R. H. Clive, Head Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore.

Mr. H. Vibart, Register of the Zillah of Verdeluchellum.

Mr. N. W. Kindersley, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly.

Mr. W. Ashton, Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore.

27. Mr. J. A. Dabzell to be Assistant to the Chief Secretary to Government.

The Rev. Joseph Wright, Chaplain at Masulipatam.

Oct. 4. Mr. James Mouro to be Sub-Collector and Assistant Magistrate of Coimbatore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 28. Capt. J. Napier, 15th regt. N.I., to be Assist. Adj. Gen. to the Light Field Division of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, at Jaulnah.

Sept. 14. Ensign G. A. Underwood, of Engineers, to take charge of the Department of Superintending Engineer in the Southern Division.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

2d Regt. June 22. Sen. Cornet G. M. Floyer to be Lieut., vice Underwood, deceased; date of com. 13th June 1821.

3d Regt. Aug. 24. Sen. Cornet Edw. Archer Langley to be Lieut., vice Biss, invalided; date of com. 18th Aug. 1821.

4th Regt. Sept. 4. Sen. Capt. Robert Close to be Major; Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Henry O'Brien to be Captain; and Sen. Cornet Henry Coningham to be Lieut., vice Palin, deceased; date of commissions, 28th Aug. 1821.

8th Regt. Aug. 14. Sen. Cornet F. H. Raymond to be Lieut., vice Lockhart, deceased; date of com. 8th Aug. 1821.

Cornets recently admitted and promoted appointed to do duty.

Sept. 28. Cornets W. D. Harrington, C. H. Græme, J. R. Robertson, and H. Briggs, to do duty with 7th regt. L. C.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Regt. July 23. Lieut. G. Gill is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

2d. Lieut. G. Gill is appointed to be Interp. and Quar. Mast. to 2d bat, vice Thuillier.

2d Regt. Aug. 2. Lieut. G. M. Arthur is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

4th Regt. July 23. Lieut. Col. C. M'Leod (late prom.) is posted to 1st bat.

Aug. 17. Sen. Ensign G. Marshall to be Lieut., vice Calvert, deceased; date of com. 24th July 1821.

5th Regt. Aug. 17. Lieut. Robt. Gray is promoted to the rank of Brev. Capt. from 24th May last.

6th Regt. June 22. Lieut. V. Mathias, to be Adjutant of 2d bat., vice M'Master, promoted.

Sept. 27. Capts. P. Barclay and M. J. Harris are removed from 2d to 1st bat., and J. Watson from 1st to 2d bat.

7th Regt. Aug. 24. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) James Dalgairns to be Captain; and Sen. Ensign R. C. Boardman to be Lieut., vice Hampton, deceased; date of commissions 12th Aug. 1821.

10th Regt. Aug. 2. Lieut. W. Bogle is posted to the 1st bat. of Pioneers, vice Hodges.

11th Regt. June 19. Sen. Ensign J. R. Sandford to be Lieut., vice Green, deceased; date of com. 3d June 1821.

14th Regt. July 24. Sen. Ensign G. Waymouth to be Lieut., vice Nelthropp, deceased; date of com. 17th July 1821.

Aug. 7. Lieut. S. W. Fox to be Adj. to 2d bat, vice Thorpe.

Lieut. E. A. M'Curdy to be Interp. and Quar. Mast. to 2d bat, vice Nelthropp.

Sept. 21. Sen. Ensign William Craigie to be Lieut., vice Carmichael, deceased.

15th Regt. June 22. Sen. Ensign H. Pace to be Lieut., vice Trotter, deceased; date of com. 12th June 1821.

16th Regt. Sept. 21. Sen. Ensign Edward James to be Lieut., vice Hammond, deceased.

17th Regt. July 31. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Edw. Cadogan to be Captain, and Sen. Ensign T. S. Claridge to be Lieut., vice Warburton, deceased; date of commissions 19th Feb. 1821.

18th Regt. Sept. 28. Lieut. Kellett is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

19th Regt. June 19. Sen. Ensign J. Arden to be Lieut., vice Maitland, deceased; date of com. 31st May 1821.

22. Lieut. J. W. Cleaveland to be Interp. and Quar. Mast. to 1st bat., vice Maitland, deceased.

Lieut. J. W. Butterworth to be Adjutant to 2d bat., vice Cleaveland.

20th Regt. June. 22. Sen. Ensign J. V. Hughes to be Lieut., vice Bonham, deceased; date of com. 9th June 1821.

21st Regt. July 23. Major J. Wright is posted to 1st bat.

Aug. 2. Ensign H. Hall is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

22d Regt. Aug. 7. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Fred. Crowe to be Captain, and Sen. Ensign R. Blanch to be Lieut., vice Talbot, deceased; date of commissions 18th July 1821.

28. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) T. B. Jones to be Captain, and Sen. Ensign J. U. Colebrooke to be Lieut., vice Leith, deceased; date of commissions 20th Aug. 1821.

Sept. 20. Capt. C. D. Dunn is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

Capt. T. B. Jones (late prom.) is posted to 1st bat.

24th Regt. June 22. Sen. Ensign C. Bond to be Lieut., vice Heath, deceased; date of com. 14th June 1821.

Rifle Corps. July 23. Lieut. T. Dallas to be removed from the strength of the Rifle Corps.

Cadets recently admitted and promoted appointed to do duty.

July 28. Ensign H. K. Macauley, with 2d bat. 11th regt.

Sept. 28. Ensign A. Harrison, with 1st bat. 2d regt.

Ensigns T. Duke, E. Simpson, W. Halpin, W. Rawlins, K. Brett, and H. E. C. O'Conner, with 1st bat. 3d regt.

ARTILLERY.

June 22. The undermentioned 2d-Lieuts. are promoted to be 1st-Lieuts.; date of commissions 8th June 1821:

2d Lieut. George Alcock,

2d-Lieut. John Horne.

2d-Lieut. Mathew Campbell,

2d-Lieut. Edw. Sayer Burchell,

2d-Lieut. Thomas Robert Boyle.

ENGINEERS.

Aug. 14. Sen. Lieut. John Coventry to be Captain, and Sen. Ensign J. J. Un-

deceased; date of commission 18th Aug. 1821.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

June 22. Sen. Assist. Surg. John Irving to be full Surg., vice Cook, deceased; date of rank 18th May 1821.

July 27. Surg. John Irving to take rank from 11th Jan. 1821, vice Ingledew, retired.

Sen. Assist. Surg. W. E. E. Conwell, to be Surg., vice Cooke, deceased; date of rank 18th May 1821.

Aug. 14. Sen. Assist. Surg. David Henderson to be Surg., vice Sutton, deceased; date of rank, 9th July 1821.

Sub-Assist. Surg. J. Allan, from doing duty under the Superintending Surgeon, to be attached to the Deputy Medical Storekeeper, Nagpore Subsidiary Force.

Sub-Assist. Surg. W. Collins, from doing duty under the Staff Surgeon, to be attached to the Cantonment Surgeon, Secunderabad.

Sub-Assist. Surg. J. Caldeira (late promotion) to be attached to the Deputy Medical Storekeeper, Field Force, Dooab.

Sub-Assist. Surg. J. Myers (late promotion) to do duty under the Staff Surgeon, Travancore Subsidiary Force.

Sub-Assist. Surg. M. Borrell (late promotion) to do duty under the Staff Surgeon, Field Force, Jaulnah.

Sub-Assist. Surg. J. Tinasfield (late promotion) to do duty under the Superintending Surgeon, Presidency.

Sub-Assist. Surg. M. De Sylva (late promotion) to be attached to the Garrison Surgeon, Bellary.

Sub-Assist. Surg. J. J. Theodore (late promotion) to do duty under the Superintending Surgeon, Mysore.

Sub-Assist. Surg. P. Borthwick (late promotion) to be attached to the Deputy Medical Storekeeper, Field Force, Jaulnah.

Sub-Assist. Surg. G. D. Rozario, from doing duty under the Garrison Surgeon, Trichinopoly, to do duty under the Superintending Surgeon, Southern Division.

17. Sub-Assist. Surg. Corboz, of the Invalid Establishment, is attached to the Dispensary in Fort St. George; and Sub-Assist. Surg. De Sylva is appointed to do duty under the Sen. Surg. at St. Thomas's Mount.

21. Mr. Assist. Surg. Thomas Keys is ordered to do duty under the Garrison Surgeon of Poonamallee.

24. Mr. Assist. Surg. J. Smart, to be Garrison Surgeon at Negapatam.

31. Mr. Assist. Surg. Joseph Law and Mr. Assist. Surg. G. Gleig to do duty under the Garrison Surgeons of Fort St. George and Poonamallee respectively.

Sept. 18. Mr. Francis Godfrey is admitted on the Establishment as an Assist. Surgeon.

Mr. Assist. Surg. Godfrey is appointed to do duty under the Surgeon of the Horse Brigade of Artillery at St. Thomas's Mount.

Messrs. Assist. Surgeons R. C. Evans and S. Higginson are appointed to do duty under the Surgeon to the 2d bat. of Artillery at St. Thomas's Mount.

Surg. W. E. E. Conwell (late prom.) is posted to 21st. regt. and 1st. bat.

Surg. D. Henderson (late prom.) is posted to 13th regt. and 1st. bat.

Surg. S. Dyer is removed from 13th to 2d regt. Light Cavalry.

Assist. Surg. J. Cox is removed from Rifle Corps to 2d regt. Light Cavalry.

Assist. Surg. A. Stevenson is removed from 2d to 4th regt. Light Cavalry.

Assist. Surg. W. Train is removed from 16th to 6th regt. and 2d bat.

Assist. Surg. J. Dalmahoy is removed from 6th to 11th regt. and 2d bat.

Assist. Surg. W. Shearman is removed from 11th to 16th regt. and 2d bat.

Assist. Surg. G. A. Herklotts is removed from 7th to 11th regt. and 1st bat.

Assist. Surg. J. MacDougall is removed from 11th to 7th regt. and 1st bat.

21. Mr. John Caswall, Mr. John Brown, and Mr. James George Coleman, are admitted on the establishment as Assistant Surgeons.

INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.

Aug. 17. Lieut. George Biss, 3d regt. Light Cavalry, is transferred to the Invalid Establishment at his request.

FURLOUGHS.

July 24. Lieut. R. Alexander, 24th regt. N.I., is permitted to return to Europe on sick certificate.

Aug. 14. Mr. Surg. Henderson to proceed to sea on sick certificate for three months.

17. Mr. Assist. Surg. C. Jones and Mr. Assist. Surg. W. B. Jack to return to Europe on sick certificate.

The leave to return to Europe granted in January last to Major Cairne, 3d regt. N.I., is cancelled at his request.

Lieut. G. Dods, 3d regt. N.I., to proceed to sea on sick certificate for eight months.

21. Lieut. T. M. Lam, 1st regt. Light Cavalry, to return to Europe on sick certificate.

24. Lieut. Thomas Wallace, 25th regt. N.I., to return to Europe on sick certificate.

28. Major W. Woodhouse, 7th regt. N.I., to return to Europe for three years.

Sept. 14. Major Lee, 20th regt. N.I., to return to Europe for three years.

Lieut. A. Pinson, 23d regt. N.I., to return to Europe on sick certificate.

Lieut. G. H. Thomas, 7th regt. Light

Cavalry, to proceed to sea, on sick certificate, for six months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Criminal Session.

The Criminal Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery commences 10th of Oct., at the Court House on the Beach. The following is a copy of the Calendar.

Michael Mosely, William Taylor, and Robert Hughes, the two former privates, and the latter a drummer in his Majesty's 46th regt. of foot, charged with feloniously stealing sundry articles to the value of 79 rupees and 1 anna, the property of one Baboo.

William Dudley Highland, late a writer in the Post-office at St. Thomas's Mount, charged with a felony in stealing a letter containing a Bengal lottery ticket.

James Patterson, a surgeon in the Hon. Company's service, charged with forgery.

Vencataputti, of Madras, labourer, charged with uttering two false and counterfeited star pagodas, and uttering the same to one Chellappah Chitty, knowing the same to be false and counterfeited.

Veeren and Raumen, of Madras, labourers, charged with feloniously stealing sundry bottles of medicine, scales, and other sundry articles, of the value of 33 pagodas, 39 fanams, and 60 cash, the property of Veerasawmy Chitty and Sawmy Naick.

Kundappah Moodelly, of Madras, labourer, charged with feloniously stealing sundry pieces of broadcloth of the value of 736 rupees, 6 annas, and 8 pice, the property of the Hon. Company.

Narrain Chitty, of Madras, labourer, charged with feloniously stealing sixty-two bags of wheat, of the value of eighty pagodas, the property of John Solomon Hall.

Lutchmunen, of Madras, labourer, charged with feloniously stealing thirty-six rupees, the property of one Kistnamah Chitty.

Vencataroyloo, of Madras, labourer, charged with feloniously stealing one gold neck ornament and one gold ring, both valued at seventy-five pagodas, the property of one Mangatah.

Iyaloo, charged with feloniously stealing sundry jewels of the value of thirty-nine pagodas, the property of one Raumasawmy.

Yasoo, of Madras, labourer, charged with feloniously entering the dwelling-house of one Mrs. Tara Gallistan, and stealing thereout one chintz cot curtain of the value of one pagoda, the property of the said Mrs. Tara Gallistan.

Andrew Reardon, a private in his Majesty's 34th regt. foot, charged with feloniously stealing a gold watch, &c. of

the value of one hundred and twenty-seven rupees, the property of one Peter M'Donald.

Rungiah, of Madras, labourer, charged with feloniously stealing sundry articles of the value of sixty-four pagodas, seventeen fanams and fifty cash, the property of one Soobhannmah.

Cunniah, charged with uttering a false and forged bill of exchange, drawn on the Accountant General for Madras rupees three hundred and sixty, and annas four, purporting to have been drawn by R. Young, Acting Paymaster at Nagpore, with intent to defraud the Hon. East-India Company.

Valoyden, of Madras, labourer, charged with feloniously ravishing one Puchay Mootoo.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Oct. 9.*

TAX UPON THE PROFITS OF TRADE.

Bellary.—The shops of the Parsee merchants at this station are shut up, in consequence of a demand by the collector of a tax upon their profits in trade called Veesabuddee. This tax, it would seem, is due by the letter of the Regulations of Government so far back as 1818, though it has not been hitherto levied; indeed it seems hardly consistent with the mild and equitable system of British Government to throw a monopoly into the hands of European shopkeepers, to the detriment of native merchants and purchasers in general: accordingly it is doubted whether the letter and the spirit of the regulation in question are not at variance: the mode in which the Veesabuddee has been collected from the Parsee and Hindoo merchants, is certainly very disputable as to its legality.—*Hurk.*

COURSE OF EXCHANGE, AND PRICE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Oct. 10, 1821.

On England:—

At 30 days' sight, 1s. 10d. per Mad. rup.
90 days' sight, 1s. 10½d. per do.
6 months' sight, 1s. 11d. per do.

On Bengal:—

At 30 days' sight, 93 to 95 sicca rupees.
per 100 Madras rupees.

Company's Paper:—

Remittable, 14½ per cent. prem.
New Loan, 9½ do do

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Aug. 18. Ship Cornwall, Richardson, from Bombay 31st July.

22. Ship Bombay Castle, Hutchinson, from Bombay 29th July.

30. Ship Rochester, Sutton, from Portsmouth 18th May.

Sept. 2. Ship Anna Robertson, Biden, from London 4th April.

5. Hon. Company's ship *Marquis of Wellington*, Blanchard, from London 16th May.

— Ship *Thomas Grenville*, Manning, from London 18th May.

9. Ship *Daphne*, Chatfield, from London 21st May.

12. Ship *Perseverance*, Biron, from Liverpool 19th May, and Madeira 6th June.

15. Ship *Ajax*, Clark, from London 18th May.

— Ship *Orient*, Wallace, from London 20th March.

— Ship *Britannia*, Luke, from London 18th May.

16. Ship *Albion*, Weller, from London 19th May.

17. Ship *Eliza*, Woodhead, from Calcutta.

18. Ship *William Miles*, Beadle, from London 20th April, and Isle of France 15th Aug.

— Ship *Woodford*, Chapman, from London 1st June.

24. Ship *Abberton*, Gilpin, from London 29th May, and Madeira 22d June.

Oct. 3. Ship *Andromeda*, Stewart, from London 9th June.

Departures.

Aug. 18. Hon. Company's ship *General Harris*, Welstead, for Penang and China.

19. Ship *Venus*, Dawson, for Manilla.

— Ship *Glorious*, Patterson, for Coringa and Calcutta.

24. Ship *Bombay Merchant*, Hill, for Calcutta.

26. Ship *Bombay Castle*, Hutchinson, for Calcutta.

27. Ship *Cornwall*, Richardson, for Penang.

Sept. 1. Ship *Rochester*, Sutton, for Calcutta.

14. Ship *Perseverance*, Biron, for Calcutta.

17. Ship *Anna Robertson*, Biden, for Calcutta.

18. Ship *Eliza*, Woodhead, for Busorah.

21. Ship *Thomas Grenville*, Manning, for Calcutta.

22. Ship *Marquis of Wellington*, Blanchard, for Calcutta.

30. Ship *William Miles*, Beadle, for Calcutta.

— Ship *Woodford*, Chapman, for Calcutta.

Oct. 1. Ship *Orient*, Wallace, for Calcutta.

6. Ship *Albion*, Weller, for Calcutta.

9. Ship *Andromeda*, Stewart, for Calcutta.

10. Ship *Ajax*, Clark, for Calcutta.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England? The Hon. Sir Charles Grey, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court

of Judicature at this Presidency; Lady Grey, Mrs. Tolfrey; Misses H. and M. Hare; Dr. J. Hare; G. H. Dacre, Esq., Capt. T. Fair; Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Manning, E. R. Sullivan, Esq., W. Kindersley, Esq., Rev. J. Wright, Mr. J. W. Wright, Mr. Ashton, Mr. W. Hall, Capt. R. Hunter, Capt. J. Read, 69th regt., Lieut. Bagshaw, 89th regt., Ensign Olpherts, 89th regt., Messrs. R. C. Evans and S. Higginson, Assist. Surgs.; Messrs. Sherill, W. Brooks, Duncau, R. W. Symes, C. Thursby, A. T. Cotton, and J. Johnston, Cadets; Mrs. Rosser and child, Mrs. Parr, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Bishop, Rev. Mr. Parr, Mr. Wilson, Captains Bishop, Gwynne, and Williams; Lieuts. Gwynne, Finn, and G. K. Babington; Ensigns Browne and Moore; Messrs. T. Gordon, W. Scott, T. Anderson, T. A. Sherman, C. W. Urcholey, A. T. Ormsby, and P. Clemons, Cadets; Mrs. and Miss Marshman, Mrs. Mack, Mrs. Bampton, Mrs. Peggs, Misses Cooke and Shepherd; Messrs. W. Gathfields, W. Ward, W. Bampton, J. Peggs, J. Mack, R. Ferris, and Samuel Ferris, Cadets; Messrs. T. Mayner, E. Simpson, Duncan, Flyter, R. W. Lang and W. Rawlins; Miss C. S. Gascoigne; Messrs. G. Affleck, J. Brell, Briggs, and Robinson; Lieut and Mrs. Ross, Lieut. T. Dale, Messrs. J. Calwell, Lewis, W. Harfin, J. Dacres, J. T. Whitcombe, W. D. Harrington, Campbell, J. Drake, C. H. Graeme, A. Harrison, J. C. Whitlock, I. M. George, and Brown; Mr. Coleman, Assist. Surg.; Mr. O'Conner, Cadet.

July 17. At Pondicherry, the *Lady of Capt. J. Wulab*, commanding 6th extra bat., of a daughter.

19. At Trichinopoly, Mrs. Haig, of a daughter.

Aug. 4. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. Waidell, Paymaster to the Head Quarters Subsidiary Force, of a son.

9. At the Presidency, the lady of Major George Cadell, Assist. Adj. Gen. of the army, of a daughter.

11. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Assist. Surg. Ewart, 16th Light Infantry, of a daughter.

12. At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. T. B. Jones, 6th extra bat., of a son.

18. At Cannanore, the lady of Major J. Leslie, commanding his Majesty's 69th regt., of a daughter.

19. At the Presidency, the lady of H. Dickinson, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Courtallum, Tinnevely, the lady of J. Haig, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

26. At Quilon, Travancore, the lady of Lieut. Col. Clifford, C.B., his Majesty's 89th regt., of a son.

26. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. S. Stuart, 2d bat. 1st. regt. N. I., of a son and heir.

28. At Poonamallee, the lady of Lieut. Holdsworth, his Majesty's 82d regt., of a daughter.

30. The lady of E. B. Wrey, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, of a daughter.

31. At Tellicherry, the lady of M. Lewin, Esq., of a daughter.

Sept. 2 At Cottagan, in Travancore, Mrs. Fenn, of a son.

7. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Savage, 13th Light Dragoons, of a daughter.

8. At Bellary, the lady of J. C. Wroughton, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, of a still-born child.

10. At Nagpore, the lady of Ensign J. S. Impey, 1st bat. 8th regt. N. I., of a son.

13. At Trichinopoly, the lady of W. R. Taylor, of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, of a daughter.

16. At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. G. Jones, Major of Brigade in the northern division of the army, of a son.

20. At Coimbatore, the lady of F. F. Clementson, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.

22. The lady of Capt. Crisp, of a son.

23. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. Col. Brodie, of a son.

26. The lady of John Gwatkin, Esq., of a daughter.

27. The lady of J. Macleod, Esq., of a son.

— At Kelladghee, the lady of Lieut. William Peyton, of the 2d bat. 19th regt., of a daughter.

Oct. 7. At the Presidency, the lady of J. M. Heath, Esq., of a still-born son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 21. At St. George's Church, Lieutenant Colonel Henry Charles Dickens, commanding his Majesty's 34th regt., to Dorothea, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Samuel Dalrymple, C. B., of the Madras Artillery.

Sept. 5. At St. George's Choultry Plain, Edward Lake, Esq., of the Madras Engineers, to Harriet Marianne, fourth daughter of John Goldingham, Esq.

8. At the Residency, Nagpore, Capt. H. A. Montgomerie, 27th regt. Bengal N. I., to Hannah, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Duncan, of Ratho, Mid Lothian.

14. At Quilon, by the Rev. Dr. Hutchinson, Lieut. and Quart. Mast. Jackson, 25th N. I., to Miss Vandersloot.

15. At Waltair, near Vizagapatam, Lieut. T. Y. B. Kennan, Quart. Mast. of Horse Artillery, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Major Henry Yarde, commanding at that station.

24. At the Roman Catholic Chapel, Black Town, Mr. Marian Saures, to Miss J. M. D'Souza, eldest daughter of Mr. S. P. D'Souza, late Superintendent of the Stamping Room, Madras Mint.

Oct. 3. At St. Thomas's Mount, Capt. Fred. Derville, of the Horse Brigade, to Amelia, third daughter of Lieut. Col. Limond, of the Artillery.

10. At St. George Church, Lieutenant Crawley, of the Bombay establishment, to Rebecca Lisetta, youngest daughter of the late John Bevor Buchanan, Esq., of Fintona, County Tyrone, Ireland.

DEATHS.

It is with real and unaffected regret that we record the death of the Hon Sir Geo. COOPER, Kt., second Puisne Judge of his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras. This melancholy event took place on Thursday, 30th Aug., with a suddenness that alarmed and astonished the whole settlement. Sir Geo. Cooper has added another to the long list of victims to the spasmodic cholera. Accustomed as we have been of late years to the awful visitations of Providence, from the dreadful epidemic which has so long ravaged India, we know of no instance in which this fatal disease has been attended with such striking and melancholy circumstances, as, in the one which it is our painful duty now to notice. The late Sir George Cooper was in full health and spirits up to the hour of the attack; on Tuesday, being Judge's day, he transacted business at his Chambers at the Court-House. On Thursday he rose in health and strength, and took his usual morning's ride, and though on the road he experienced a little nausea of the stomach, he was otherwise well, and had no idea of the dangerous disease that had then begun to prey upon him. It was not until after breakfast that he thought it necessary to send for medical assistance, and even then had not the least suspicion that the fatal cholera occasioned the very slight indisposition that he felt; the professional gentlemen, however, who were called in, too soon discovered the nature of the disease they had to contend with, and instantly applied all the remedies that skill and zeal could suggest; but the disorder resisted every effort, and by three o'clock P. M. the case was hopeless. He expired at nine o'clock the same night. Sir Geo. Cooper was an able, upright, and impartial Judge, and as a public man his loss is greatly to be deplored. We forbear to speak of his many virtues in private life, lest we should fail to do justice to the excellencies of his domestic character. His age was only forty-three years. Every possible respect was paid to his memory. The fort flag was hoisted half-mast, and minute guns, corresponding with the age

of the deceased were fired during the last and ceremony. The funeral was attended by the Hon. the Governor, the Hon. the Chief Justice, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of Council, the Public Secretaries, the Officers of the Supreme Court, and the Members of the learned profession, as well as by most of the gentlemen of the Presidency.—*Mad. Cour.*

May 28. At Chunchuriah, with the 1st bat. 6th regt., on route to Nagpoor, Ensign C. J. Powell, of the Madras Europ. regt.

June 8. At Atypamala, Lieut. C. II. Bonham, 2d bat. 20th N.I.

11. At Chillelah, Lieut. Lionel Trotter, 1st bat. 15th regt. N.I.

July 23. In camp at Malligaum, on route to Nagpoor, Lieut. John Teer Calvert, 1st bat. 4th regt. N.I. Mild in his manners, in disposition amiable, the death of this zealous and promising young officer is greatly deplored by the officers of his corps, and will be sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

Aug. 7. At Arcot, of the epidemic cholera, after a short illness of twelve hours, Lieut. Wm. Cairo Lockhart, 8th regt. L. C.

13. At Pondicherry, of an affection of the liver, Capt. Rich. Daily, of the half-pay of his Majesty's 53d regt., aged 35 years. After a period of twenty-two years' service, during which he contracted the disease which proved fatal to his existence, Captain Daily had sought in retirement, and in the bosom of his family, that happiness which is the best reward of the good and the virtuous; but hardly had he withdrawn from the active duties of his profession than he was snatched from the affection of a disconsolate and distressed wife, and of three young children, to whom he had only to bequeath the considerate remembrance of his former companions in arms.

15. At Pondicherry, after a very short illness, Blanche, the only daughter of Monsieur Law de Clappernow, aged 10 years.

16. At Vepery, Mr. John Pratt, aged 42.

18. At the Presidency, Mr. Conductor J. Britton, aged 51.

— At Pondicherry, Belina, youngest daughter of Capt. N. de Bergeon.

— At St. Thome (to which place he had removed but a few hours for the benefit of a change of air), Mr. James Sturrock, Military Cap maker, &c. &c.

19. At Bangalore, Capt. E. H. Leith, 2d bat. 22d regt. N.I.

22. Mr. Alex. Wm. Conner, aged 26.

24. Mrs. Cholette, wife of Mr. Sub-Assist. Surg. P. Cholette, leaving behind her a disconsolate husband and three children to bewail her loss.

Asiatic Journ., —No. 75.

24. Lydia Marie, the infant daughter of Mr. Joseph Ribeiro.

— At St. Thomas's Mount, after an illness of only a few days, Mr. Wm. Barlow, Deputy Commissary of the Rocket Troop, aged 23.

25. Of the cholera morbus, Miss Theodosia De Silva, aged 13 years and 23 days, daughter of Mr. Simon de Silva, Cabinet-maker, Mount Road.

28. At Bangalore, Major R. Palin, of the 4th regt. Cavalry.

29. At Vepery, after a long and trying illness, Mrs. Anne Hughes, aged 50.

— At Nagpoor, the lady of Major C. A. Walker, commanding the 1st bat. 8th regt. N.I. She lived respected and beloved in the society of which she was so praiseworthy an ornament, and died in the possession of that universal esteem so often coveted but seldom obtained; leaving an afflicted husband to bemoan the fate that Providence, in its wisdom, has assigned him; and an infant only nine days old. The remains of this excellent wife and mother were interred in the Residency burial ground, the same evening, by the British Resident, the corpse being followed to the ground by the whole of the officers in camp.

20. At Vepery, at the house of his grandmother, Mrs. M. E. Thompson, by an attack of the cholera, John Alex. Cleveland, the infant son of Lieut. and Quart. Mast. J. W. Cleveland, 2d bat. 19th regt.

Sept. 2. At Gooty, of the spasmodic cholera, Peter Bruce, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, Senior Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit in the Centre Division.

— At the house of Mr. Francis Dunker, the wife of Mr. John Raulim, aged 24, after a long and lingering illness.

3. At Trichinopoly, Major John Fotheringham, of Engineers, after an uninterrupted service of nearly 30 years.

— Mrs. Abigail Barr, Dress-maker and Milliner, Mount Road.

5. Of the spasmodic cholera, Miss Antietta Jeremiah.

10. At Hingnee, near Nagpoor, Capt. Williamson Hunter, 1st bat. 8th regt. N.I.

14. Of the cholera morbus, after an illness of seven hours, Mrs. Eliza H. Fonseca, in the 22d year of her age.

15. At Vepery, of a violent attack of the cholera morbus, Thos. Gilbert William, youngest son of the late Mr. Conductor Thomas Moody, aged seven years.

16. At Bangalore, Duncan McGregor, Esq., Assist. surg. H.M.'s 13th Lt. Drags.

17. In Camp, at Killadghee, Mary Paulina King, daughter of Lieut. and Quar. Mast. King, 2d bat. 19th regt. N.I., aged 13 months.

23. Mr. I. B. Boswell, aged 43 years

26. At his house in town, Mr. Wm. Urquhart, aged forty-nine. Mr. Urquhart arrived in 1794 from Calcutta, his native country, and was creditably employed as Superintendent of the Madras Gazette press until the year 1805, when he set up a press of his own, from which was issued that periodical publication the "Madras Monthly Journal." He was the original projector and principal proprietor of the "Commercial Circulator;" which publication he commenced in 1810, and in the same year compiled that valuable work the "Oriental Obituary." Independent of of these, he printed a variety of works in the Hebrew, Persian, Telooquo, Canarese and Malabar languages, all which reflect credit upon him. Thus in his calling he has been always most actively and usefully employed. In his private character, as a husband and father, he was most affectionately and tenderly loved. As a friend, he was much esteemed and respected, and as a benefactor resorted to with confidence by the poor and needy; as his life has been truly valuable to so many, his loss will be deeply and very extensively felt.

—Lieut. Hay, H. M.'s 34th regt., Aid-de-camp to his Excellency the Governor; a young man most deservedly and unfeignedly lamented by his brother officers.

30. At Vepery, the infant son of Lieut. Moore, H. M. 89th regt.

Oct. 2. At Tranquebar, after a severe and lingering illness of several months, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. Karstens, relict of the late Henry Karstens, Esq., of His Danish Majesty's Civil Service, aged 61.

—At Trichinopoly, aged two years and nine months, Ellen, the youngest daughter of C. M. Lushington, Esq.

BOMBAY.

MINUTE OF COUNCIL.

EXAMINATION OF JUNIOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

Public Department, Sept. 13, 1821.—

The Hon. the Governor in Council has received a report from the Committee appointed to hold the periodical examination of the junior Civil Servants, that they consider the following gentlemen to have made sufficient progress to admit of their being employed with advantage in the public service, viz.

	Date of Arrival in India.
Mr. Boyd	1st June 1819.
Mr. Wheler	12th May 1820.
Mr. Dent	30th April 1820.
Mr. Jackson	7th June 1820.
Mr. A. Bell	30th April 1820.
Mr. J. Warden	17th April 1821.
Mr. Pringle	9th June 1821.

Mr. Franco offered himself for examination, but in consequence of his indispo-

sition, it has been postponed to some future day.

The Governor in Council considers the progress made by Mr. Warden and Mr. Pringle, the former of whom had been under five months in India, and the latter only three months, to be highly honourable to those gentlemen.

The Hon. the Governor in Council confidently relies that the same assiduity and orderly demeanour which has distinguished the whole during their residence at the Presidency, in the prosecution of their studies, will be displayed in the discharge of the more important duties which will now devolve upon them; so as to entitle each to that countenance and advancement in the public service, of which his conduct has hitherto afforded so satisfactory a presage.

The Governor in Council takes this opportunity of impressing on the minds of the junior part of the service, that none of the higher appointments in the Judicial or Revenue Department can ever be conferred on gentlemen not acquainted with the native languages; and that no Civil Servant now below the rank of factor, will be advanced to any of the appointments in question, until he shall have undergone examination, according to the established forms.

By Order of the Hon. the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN, *Chief Sec.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council.

Sept. 10. Mr. Richard Thomas Goodwin, to be Mint Master.

Frederick Bouchier, to act as Mint Master during the absence of Mr. Goodwin.

19. Mr. Alexander Bell, to be junior Second Assistant to the Collector of Broach.

Mr. John Warden, to be acting Second Assistant to the Collector in the Northern Conkan.

MARINE APPOINTMENTS.

July 12. Mr. Charles Armstrong is admitted on the strength of the Marine Establishment of this Presidency, with rank as the junior volunteer of 1814.

Sept. 1. Capt. Faithful has been directed to proceed to Surat, to relieve Capt. Hall, as Commodore on that station; the last-mentioned officer returning to the Presidency.

The following arrangements for command have in consequence been ordered, to have effect from this date:

Lieut. C. J. Maillard, to command the Benares.

Lieut. J. W. Guy, to command the Aurora.

Lieut. H. Wyndham, acting first Lieut. of the *Benares*, to the temporary charge of the *Thetis*, until she arrive at Surat bar, when Capt. Faithful will take command of the *Thetis*, as the cruiser on board which his pendant is to be hoisted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Indian Marriages.

A case of some interest respecting Indian Marriages lately came before the Court of the Recorder here.

About six years ago, Mr. A. B., a commissioned officer in the Bombay establishment, and a bachelor, was married at Seroor, in the presence of two witnesses, to Mrs. C. D., an English lady and a widow, by the officer commanding the forces, there being at that time no clerical establishment at Seroor. The parties have ever since lived together as husband and wife, but there having been issue of the marriage, they became anxious as to its legality, and whilst lately in England, requested the opinion of Dr. J., an eminent civilian, on the following questions :

1. Is or is not the marriage a legal one?
2. Should you be of opinion that the legality of the marriage is doubtful, would you recommend a second marriage, there being one child only of the marriage now living, with every probability of a future family?

Dr. L.'s opinion was : " That this is a valid marriage to some intents and purposes, but not to all. Marriages in the British dominions in the East-Indies are governed by the same law which prevailed in England prior to the Marriage Act, except where solemnized by ministers of the Scotch Church ; which marriages are rendered valid by a recent act of Parliament.

" This marriage is binding on the parties : a subsequent marriage by either with a third person, during the life of the other, would be void. The children would be, I think, to most purposes legitimate ; but as there was no priest to perform the ceremony, there are certain rights connected with real property, to which, according to a long series of old cases, the parties so married would not be entitled.

" Two years since a similar question was submitted to twelve Counsel by the East-India Company : of these I was one ; and after a very mature deliberation, we all, except one individual, gave an opinion to the effect above stated. That question related to marriages by Scotch ministers, but in substance the points were exactly the same as the present. An act was passed to remedy the mischief ; but that act is confined to marriages by Scotch ministers, leaving such marriages as this, celebrated by laymen, in the same legal condition as before.

" It is perhaps improbable that the parties, or their issue, would suffer inconvenience from the marriage being in some degree defective, as the occasions on which such defects would prove injurious are rare ; but to make every thing safe, I think another marriage is necessary : it should be had by license ; and in the affidavit to lead the license the circumstances which attended the first marriage should be stated. That second marriage should be had in confirmation of the first, and upon no account in the ordinary form, as if no former marriage had taken place."

In consequence of this opinion, the parties soon after their arrival in Bombay, presented a petition to the Court of the Recorder, setting forth the circumstances of their case, and praying that a license be granted to them, directed to a minister of the Church of England, to solemnize a marriage between them in the face of the church, in confirmation of their former marriage at Seroor.

On the first presentation of the petition, the Recorder stated that he was so decidedly of opinion that the existing marriage was valid to all purposes whatever, that he was unwilling to give a sanction to any repetition of the ceremony. On the parties however repeating their anxiety to have the ceremony performed, in consequence of Dr. J.'s advice, the Recorder repeated his opinion that he saw no ground for the doubt suggested ; but in order to satisfy the anxiety of the parties, his Lordship directed the license to issue, specially reciting the facts of the case, and requiring a specification in the Registry that the marriage is contracted, in order to remove any doubts as to the validity of that formerly contracted.—*Bombay Paper*, Sept. 15.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR J. MALCOLM INVESTED WITH THE GRAND CROSS OF THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE BATH.

Bombay, Sept. 7, 1821. — Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock the Commander-in-Chief held a dress levee at the Government-House ; immediately after which, the ceremony of investing Major-General Sir John Malcolm with the Grand Cross of the Bath took place.

His Exc. Sir C. Colville, decorated with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and attended by his staff, having taken his station in the centre of the state apartment, in which were assembled all the principal Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency, Sir John Malcolm, supported by the Governor, Lieut. Col. Warren, H. M. 65th, and Lieut. Col. Houston, C. B., of the Bengal Establishment, &c. &c., entered the room, and was introduced by Major Jackson, A. D. C. to Sir Charles Colville. His Excellency then addressed the Major-General in the following words :

"Major-General Sir John Malcolm: It not having been within your convenience to receive them from the hands of the Most Noble the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, in the capital of British India, the honour has been deputed to me by his Lordship of investing you, in the name and on the behalf of the King, with the Insignia of a Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, of which you are already a Knight Commander."

Col. Hunter Blair having here read a letter from the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, communicating the honour conferred by His Majesty, and directing the Investiture, Sir Charles proceeded

"Myself, by the favour of the same most gracious Sovereign, being a Member of this Institution, an honour I cannot but most highly prize, many circumstances combine to make the present a most gratifying office to me.

"In your person, Sir John, I can, without fear of the imputation of flattery, say, that in Europe, as in Asia, and in every branch of the public service, it will be freely admitted that the distinction is most richly, and in every way, earned, which has been long, and will, I hope, much longer be held up, and appreciated, as the proud reward, alike of diplomatic and ministerial, as of military merit.

"From the situation I have the honour to hold in this Presidency, it is highly satisfactory to me that this ceremony has taken place here; for, although not properly belonging to its establishment, your services have been of that more than ordinary general nature, as to have connected you much with both the Government and Army of Bombay.

"Even among those who now hear me, are many who feel, I am sure, proud of having shared with you, in your political labours, as well as in your military achievements, and who, in this high meed of approbation, accorded to your deserts in each, have a participation gratifying to personal feelings, and a stimulus to their further exertions in the same career.

"Having received the honour of Knighthood, I have now but to invest you, in the name and on the behalf of His Most Gracious Majesty King George the Fourth, with the Insignia of a Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, of which you were already a Knight Commander."

Sir John Malcolm then knelt down, and having received the Star and other decorations, he replied with great feeling in the following terms.

"Lieut. General Sir Charles Colville: I shall attempt no expression of the gratitude I owe a Gracious Sovereign for the high honour which I have this day received. It shall be the effort of my future life to

justify his royal favour. It would certainly have been very flattering to me to have received the Insignia of the Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath from that illustrious nobleman, to whose good opinion and partiality I stand immediately indebted, for those opportunities of serving my country which have enabled me to attain this great and valued distinction. But as circumstances rendered this impossible, the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings has added to the obligations I already owe him, by devolving the duty of investing me upon an eminent Commander of that army, whose glorious achievements on the continent of Europe brought such an addition of claim upon their King, that the ordinary means of reward for military service were found inadequate, and to whom therefore is chiefly to be attributed the extension of that order, the highest honours of which have this day reached me, and caused my name to be enrolled with those whose fame will live for ever in the annals of their country.

"The gratification which I have felt at an officer of your rank and character being the medium through which I receive my investiture, is greatly increased by the ceremony taking place at Bombay. For more than twenty years my duties have led to constant communication and connection with the Government of this Presidency, and I have throughout that period been honoured by its marked confidence and consideration. It has been my good fortune also to have served at different times with its distinguished army, and to have shared public labours with those who hold the first rank in its administration. If persons now present with whom I have been thus associated in efforts to promote the interests of the Indian empire are (as your Excellency has stated them to be) gratified to see me receive this meed of approbation, how much more must I be, to have had it bestowed in the manner it has been, before such witnesses! I have ever felt that strong ties of friendship and personal attachment, while they formed the ground of private happiness, were most conducive to the successful performance of public duty, and I experience at this moment in how great a degree they heighten the value of reward. I am indeed proud at heart to have such participants in the feelings which the honour conferred upon me by you, in the name of my Sovereign, has excited in my mind, from which no time can erase the impressions made by the ceremonial of this day."

As soon as the ceremony was concluded, a royal salute was fired from the battery.—*Bomb. Cour.*

EARTHQUAKE.

By letters from Kaira, dated 14th of Aug., we are informed that the preceding

day, "about 8 p.m. the shock of an earthquake was very perceptibly felt at that station. During the time of its duration (which was about a minute, as nearly as could be taken by observation on three separate watches), the lamps were set in motion, and many people experienced a sensation similar to sea-sickness. The vibrations of the earth were in an east and west direction. At the Adawlut, the motion was most sensible on the eastern side; from which we may reasonably conclude that it began in the east and proceeded westward. There was nothing in the state of the atmosphere at the time to attract particular notice. In the morning the thermometer stood at 76° and did not attain a greater height than 82° during the whole day, which was cloudy, with a gentle wind from the S. W."

Letters from Damaun likewise mention that a slight shock had been felt there about the same hour. It was also distinctly felt at this Presidency, although in a very slight degree.—*Bom. Cour.*

Almedabad, Aug. 20, 1821.—"A shock of an earthquake was felt here on the 13th instant. It was a slight tremulous motion, yet severe enough to set the lamps in the bungalows in motion, and the chairs a-rocking. It took place at 41 min. past 2 p.m., and lasted about 30 seconds. The day was cloudy, and the afternoon cooler than usual. A smart shower fell about an hour after the shock, but no other atmospheric phenomena were observed. This is the second earthquake which has been experienced here for many years, the last occurred at the same time with that which was so destructive in Kutch, in June 1819, and which also overthrew some of the minarets of this city."—*Cal. Jour.*

REPORTED REVOLUTION AT GOA.

We have been informed that a Revolution has taken place at Goa. The Constitution has been proclaimed, and a Junta of five of the most respectable inhabitants have taken upon themselves the Government. The Vice-Roy has been suspended; but treated with all possible respect.—*Mud. Gaz. Sup.*

SHIPFARE

On Tuesday evening (June 26), at about half-past 5 p.m. was launched from the yard of Messrs. Thomas and Co., Shipbuilders of this Port, a fine ship of about 900 tons burthen, built for the Parsee house of Hormajee, Bicajee and Co., of Bombay; she was named the Charles Forbes in compliment to that distinguished friend of the Parsee Merchants of Bombay, and is intended for the regular trade between that port and China. She is one of the first ships built in India, as we learn, with the round stern, an improvement lately introduced into our naval

architecture at home.—*Bombay Gazette, June 27.*

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy.]	Sept. 26, 1821.	Sell.]
Prem.	Per. 88	Prem.
Rs.	Six per Cent. Bengal Loans	Ra.
18 0 {	1819 to 20 Rentable,	17 1/2
8 {	New Loan Certificates.	7

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Sept. 26, 1821.	
6 Months sight on London, per R. 1—10	
30 days Calcutta 110 1/2	100 Sic. Rup.
30 do Madras..... 105 1/2	100 Madras R.
8 do Surat. 99 1/2	100 Surat R.
8 do Poonah..... 100 1/2	100 Poonah R.
8 do Ahmed. Antnee 117	100 Ahmed. R.
8 do. Siera . 95	100 Ahmed. R.
8 do. Brodera 91 1/2	100 Kairasy R.

BIRTHS.

- July 19. At Baroda, the lady of Major Strover, Artillery, of a daughter.
20. At Colabah, the lady of Capt. H. Beyts, of a son.
- 31 At Tannah, the lady of Saville Marriott, Esq., of a son.
- Aug. 13. At Poonah, the wife of Mr. Conductor R. E. Willock, of the Commissariat Department, of a daughter.
20. At Surat, the lady of the Rev. Wm. Fyvie, of a daughter.
22. At Seroor, the lady of Major Gen. Smith, C. B. of a daughter.
27. At Colabah, the lady of Lieut. Thompson, of H.M. 65th regt., of a son.
- 28 At Poonah, the lady of Ensign and Adjutant M'Carthy, 47th regt., of a son.
- Sept. 1. Mrs. Woolei, of a son.
8. The Lady of Capt James Norton, of the ship Sarah, of a daughter.
15. At Westfield, the lady of Major Cowper, of the Engineers, of a son.
24. The lady of Lazar J. Miguel, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Sept. 17. At St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Henry Davies, Mr. Richard Beck, to Miss Jane Tachman.
- At St. Thomas's Church, Mr. Henry Richards, Pilot in the Hon. Company's Main, to Miss Ann Syrett, of Bombay.

DRAFTS.

- June 17. At the Parsonage, Kaira, Honor, wife of G. W. Anderson, Esq.
- July 28 Thomas Norris, Esq., of this Presidency.
- Aug. 12. At Fort Victoria, Laura Victoria, youngest daughter of Captain Jas. Moise.
13. Mr Hart, of the Steam Engine Department, aged 34 years.
26. At Dharwar, Thomas Marshall, Esq., a Surgeon on this Establishment,

and Statistical Reporter; a situation for which he was selected by the present Governor of Bombay, in consideration entirely of the rare talents, acquirements, and qualifications which were in a very uncommon manner combined in Mr. Marshall's character. His natural abilities were of the first order. His perceptions on every subject were unusually clear and quick, his memory was most retentive, and his judgment ever unerring. His classical and scientific education, his constant habits of general reading, and his keen observation of every thing that passed before him, were calculated to improve to the utmost the faculties bestowed upon him by nature. The comprehensive mental powers that were thus created in him, were brought into operation by a corresponding degree of diligence and method, and he executed every thing he undertook with admirable ease and rapidity. But unfortunately his body was frail, although his mind was strong; had his health been good, the world would, ere this, have benefited by his talents and researches. As it is, there are several reports of Mr. Marshall's which are no less remarkable for utility and interest for the information they contain, than for the elegance with which they are written. As a companion no person could be more engaging; his conversation was replete with wit and instruction, and his manners were animated, cheerful and social. His acts of benevolence were of a nature to do him the highest honour; in this his family and nearest friends perhaps only know how to do him full justice. He wrote to an intimate medical friend, about two months before his death, describing the particulars of his case, which indicated beyond all doubt the fatal result, with as much precision and steadiness as if they related to another and not to himself. The same fortitude was displayed to the last hour, in which he was perfectly sensible and collected, and the transition to another world was imperceptible to those who attended him. The extent of the loss to the public service, and to society, in such a man, may easily be conceived.

28. Mary Rosina, infant daughter of Mr. Conductor James Edwards, of the Ordnance Department, aged 12 years.

30. At Tannah, of a painful illness, which she endured with patience, Mrs. Maria Theresa, the wife of Mr. Thomas de Monte, aged 22.

31. Jemsetjee Bomanjee Wadia, master builder, aged 67 years, nearly 54 of which have been most zealously spent in the Honorable Company's service. Jemsetjee Bomanjee was the first and indeed the only one who ever built a line of battle ship in India.

Sept. 1. At Baroda, the infant daughter of Major S. R. Strover, of Artillery, aged one month and thirteen days.

1. At Colaba, in the 63d year of his age, Mr. Francis Tomkins, furniture manufacturer.

2. At Surat, Robert, the infant son of Mr. Joseph Nimmo.

4. Mrs. Anne Whish, the lady of Lieut. Col. Whish, of the Hon. Company's regt. of Artillery, aged 21 years.

12. Henry Mitchell, infant son of Mr. Trotter, aged 5 years.

13. After a few days' indisposition, Mr. Theodozco Gomes, Clerk of the Custom House, aged 40.

22. Mary Florentia Russel, infant daughter of Capt. Lechmere Coore Russel, of the Hon. Company's regt., of Bombay Artillery, aged 11 months.

— Francis Franco, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, on this Establishment.

23. Mrs. Anna Maria de Cruz, wife of Mr. F. de Cruz, jun., aged 22.

24. During his passage from Gogo to the Presidency, Capt. John Stewart, 2d bat. 3d regt. Bombay Native Infantry. Few have died more deservedly regretted than has this respected and accomplished officer; the remembrance of whose inestimable virtues, as a brother or a friend, will long be cherished by those who know his real and superior worth.

CEYLON.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Simon Sawers, Esq., to be Judicial Commissioner of the Residency of Kandy, in the room of Edward Tolfrey, Esq., deceased.

Henry Wright, Esq., to be Revenue Commissioner of the Residency of Kandy, in the room of Simon Sawers, Esq.; date 10th August 1821.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 9. At Jaffna Malagam, Mrs. Speldewinde, wife of H. G. Speldewinde, Esq., Sitting Magistrate of that Station, of a son.

Lately. At Paldinia, the lady of Lieut. R. Gray, H. M. 1st Ceylon Light Infantry, of a son.

DEATHS.

Aug. 7. At Paltoopani, while on a shooting excursion, of a bilious fever, aged 23 years, Henry John St. John, Esq., third son of Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Fred. St. John, and nephew of Earl Craven, and Lord Viscount Bolingbroke and St. John. Although Mr. St. John had but recently arrived in Ceylon, appointed to the Civil Service of the Colony, the many amiable traits in his character and disposition, untimely as has been his end, had already acquired him the good-will and regard of all who knew him, and the friendship and at-

tactment of his more immediate intimates. He can be remembered by the former but as the gentleman in every act of his short career among them, while his constant cheerfulness, great obligingness of disposition, and the liberal character of his sentiments and conduct, will long preserve, in the recollection of the latter the loss they have sustained in his death.

9. At Kandy, after a severe illness, in the 37th year of his age, Edward Tolfrey, Esq., of His Majesty's Civil Service in that island, and Judicial Commissioner for the Kandyan Provinces. Mr. Tolfrey was one of those gentlemen sent out to Ceylon on the first establishment of the Civil Service in 1801, and in the several situations which he held under Government, performed his duties with credit to himself and utility to the public. In private life his amiable and friendly disposition secured to him general esteem, and his loss to those who were most intimately acquainted with him is proportionate to their means of appreciating the value of his friendship.

Sept. 1. At Point Galle, after a lingering illness of nearly three years, W. H. Andree, Esq., late Sitting Magistrate of Gangeladde and Talpe Pattu, aged 57 years; leaving a wife and 12 children and six grand-children to deplore their irreparable loss.

BIRMAN EMPIRE.

FOUR BIRMAHS FORCED FROM ON BOARD AN ENGLISH SHIP BY THE SIAMESE.—GREAT FIRE AT AVA.—MINISTER OF RANGOON DEPRIVED OF HIS DIGNITY.

By the arrival of the Elizabeth, some time ago, from Rangoon, we were informed that the ship William Petrie, Captain Murray, was considered missing, as she had left Madras long before for the former port, but had not made her appearance. Letters, now received by the Elizabeth, report her arrival at Rangoon, and give the following account of the circumstances which occurred to prolong her voyage. Instead of making a direct passage from Madras to Rangoon, she steered first for the Nicobars, and was there loaded with cocoa-nuts. On quitting those islands, she met with such a succession of calms, that the stock of rice and provisions on board was entirely expended, and the crew, having nothing to subsist on for a considerable time except the cocoa-nuts, became quite exhausted and unable to perform the necessary duty of the ship. The commander was, in consequence, obliged to put into Junkseyon, a port belonging to the Siamese, in order to procure rice for the crew. After anchoring there, he went on shore in the jolly boat, in which was also a Chinese carpenter, who had taken his passage on the Petrie for Rangoon. This man, when the boat reached

the place where the Captain was to procure rice, entered the Siamese service, and informed his new masters that there were four Birmahs in the ship. The Captain was then arrested, together with his boat's crew, and not allowed to quit the place until he should consent to deliver up the four Birmahs. This he positively refused to do, and remained five days in confinement. Finding him obdurate, the Siamese sent down six boats, manned and armed, and took the Birmahs by force from the ship, while she had the British colours flying. On the sixth day, when these boats returned with the Birmahs, the Captain and his boat's crew were released, and permitted to go and purchase rice, or any thing else that was required for the use of the ship, after which the ship was allowed to sail without any farther molestation. From the report of Captain Murray, it appears, that great encouragement is held out by the Siamese for Englishmen to enter their service, and be employed in the approaching war with the Birmahs.

The William Petrie arrived at Rangoon on the 24th of April, when the above circumstance excited a considerable sensation in the place, and the local Authorities were very particular in their inquiries among the crew, in order to ascertain correctly how the Birmahs came to be given up. It was understood that they afterwards sent a representation of the case to the King of Ava, and that they intended to dispatch a letter on the subject to the Bengal Government. Meanwhile the ship was again loaded for Madras, and was to sail before the end of May; but, from a letter of the 16th June, we learn that she was detained until the Royal decision should be known on the statement given of the Junkseyon business.

A great fire had taken place at Ava, which consumed the whole town, with the exception of the King's palace, and a few houses in the neighbourhood belonging to public officers.

A large boat, which had been dispatched to Ava by Mr. Sarkies, a Rangoon merchant, was upset on her passage in the course of very bad weather, and all her cargo lost, to the amount of 45,000 rupees.

Mon Shoodah, the late Minister of Rangoon, who is of royal blood, and gave so rough satisfaction by his liberal measures, to merchants trading to that port, has unfortunately fallen under the King's displeasure. He had been discussing the religion and laws of the country with the King, and to some positive assertion of the latter he replied, by asking, from what book of their religion he had gained his information. His Majesty immediately withdrew to his private palace, and issued an order that Mon Shoodah should be deprived of his dignities, and that his property should be confiscated. This is ra-

ther a summary mode of answering a puzzling interrogatory.

A new ship, belonging to the above-mentioned Mr. Sarkies, was to be launched at Rangoon in the beginning of the present month.

The Juliana, Captain Webster, reached Rangoon on the 15th of June; and the Tetyghur, Patson, had sailed, or was about to sail for the Isle of France.—*John Bull in the East*, July 23.

SHIP LAUNCH AT RANGOON.

Rangoon.—"Every thing here remains perfectly tranquil, and one day follows another unmarked by any event worthy of communication. On the 2d of July, however, as a pleasing interruption to this dull and monotonous order of things, we had a ship-launch which produced some bustle and gaiety. The launch was a very beautiful vessel of 430 tons, belonging to Mr. Sarkies, a respectable Armenian merchant of this place. She is named "The Aram." The Governor and his ladies, with almost every inhabitant of the town and suburbs, crowded to the wharf to witness the interesting spectacle. The ship is to be commanded by Captain Daniels, a well known and experienced commander in the Country Service. As soon as the vessel was secured in her destined element, a large party retired to the house of Captain Daniels, where as elegant an entertainment as the place could afford was prepared for them. The vessel is intended for the trade between Rangoon and Madras; but will shortly proceed to Calcutta to be coppered."—*Mad. Cour.*, Sept. 25.

NICOBAR ISLANDS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ENGLISHMAN RESIDING ON THE ISLAND OF NANCOWRY.*

In the early part of the year 1814, or about the time the news of peace reached Calcutta, Captain Daniels, of the ship *Ceres*, on his return voyage from the Isle of France to Rangoon, anchored off the western entrance of Nancowry for wood and water; the natives flocked on board, and at first appeared very friendly, bargaining yams and fowls to Captain Daniels and his crew for tobacco, at a very moderate exchange.

On the second morning they were visited by a Caffree and his son (by a native woman), who said he came to the place along with the Danes. They observed him examining very strictly the muskets which the Lascars were walking the deck with; and a very slight scrutiny was sufficient to prove to him that they were perfectly harmless, all the locks being out of order. After some conversation with the people

who accompanied him, he laughed with them; and they then went away, pulling all round the ship before they entirely left her.

In the afternoon another canoe came aboard, bringing, to the great surprise of Captain Daniels, a white man. This fellow told the Captain that he was an Englishman, and had been left there by a man of war four years before, when, having fallen asleep whilst wooding, the ship sailed and left him behind. Captain Daniels found by certificates in possession of the Natives that the *Lecla* frigate had visited the island not a year before; but the Englishman said that he was then at another part of the island; however, he would now go in the *Ceres*. His conduct notwithstanding appeared very suspicious; he addressed himself frequently to the Natives, and from his and their gestures it appeared that they were joking about the ineffective state of the ship's muskets. He spoke the language fluently, and on going away told Captain Daniels that he should see him again in the morning, laughing at the same time. Captain Daniels, apprehending from his manner that he had some treachery in view, got up from the hold and mounted two 6-pounders, which neither the Englishman nor the Natives could have known of his having on board.

After daylight Captain Daniels got the ship under weigh, and just as the sun rose, being then under the topsails, they opened the mouth of the harbour, and saw this wretch (the Englishman) coming with about 30 large canoes full of men in a double line of battle, and a large Burmah trading boat (which they had probably taken at some former period), leading and pulling a double tier of paddles. As soon as they came near, Captain Daniels fired a six pounder amongst them; and as they expected to have nothing to encounter but the old muskets, they were thrown into such confusion and alarm, that they all took to their paddles and pulled for the shore as fast as they could. Captain Daniels instantly made all sail, and anchored at Carnicobar the next morning. The natives of this island told him, that the Nancowry people were very bad men.

A short time after this occurrence the Brig *Hope*, Captain Modgar, of Madras, went into Nancowry Harbour; and Captain Modgar bargained with the people for betelnut; but as soon as they found she had a great number of bales and chests on board, they laid a plan to cut her off, and the Englishman gave the signal to begin the work of slaughter, by knocking down and murdering the Captain and chief mate. The natives then cleared the decks, killing all the crew except 3 or 4 who were in the hold: they took all the goods out of her, and burnt the brig for the sake of her iron and copper. Two of the brig's crew

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 she was sent to Rangoon; and one of them related this horrid tale to Captain Daniel. It appears that this Englishman's name is Worthington, and that he deserted from H. M. frigate Rincephalus, whilst she was in the harbour cutting spars. Captain Charles Smith, of the country service, was acting Lieutenant of the ship at the time of this man's desertion.—
Cul. Journ

PENANG.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN LUNLEY, OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP TOPAZE.

Extract of a letter from Penang, dated July 28, 1821.—

"After so lately dwelling on the brave exploits of a gallant naval character in this country, it is with great regret that I have to announce to you his unexpected death, occasioned in a great measure by his excessive exertion and exposure in the late attack upon and subjugation of Mocha.

"Captain John Richard Lunley, of his Majesty's ship Topaze, who commanded and signalized himself so much in that attack, in a series of brilliant and harassing actions in December and January last, departed the life of a hero at ship, on her passage from Madras to Prince of Wales Island, on the 23d of July, and his shattered remains (which had been in cruel life deprived of an arm, and otherwise mutilated in his country's service) arrived here yesterday, and were this evening interred in the burying-ground, with all the honours due to his rank, and with that naked and voluntary respect which his distinguished career and his well-known private virtues claimed and excited.

"The body was brought on shore by a procession of boats from the squadron to the captain's house, the Topaze being minute guns, which were followed, as soon as the corpse was landed, by the guns of the fort, until the interment. The Hon. the Governor and the Members of Council, the Recorder, and Commander of the garrison, were the pall-bearers, and his Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the First Lieutenant and Master of the Topaze, attended as chief mourners, the coffin being preceded by the whole of the garrison, as well as the marines of the squadron under arms, and a great proportion of the seamen of the Topaze and Leander, and followed by almost every individual of rank and respectability in the island, and by all the officers of his Majesty's ships that could be spared from duty. It is worthy of remark, that a more than usual concourse of natives attended upon this occasion, and evinced, with the utmost solemnity and decorum, a peculiar interest in the

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striking grandeur and warmth of feeling, which was displayed by this mournful token of respect to a departed hero.

"It will be some consolation to the friends of the deceased to know, that all the attentive kindness which the most refined and hospitable feeling could dictate, has been paid to his disconsolate widow and infant daughter (who were on board at the time of his death), by the Governor of this island, at whose residence they will remain until their departure for England in the Princess Royal, to sail in a few days.

"The following anecdote of Capt. Lunley is communicated by an old friend. When Capt. Lunley was employed in the Chesapeake, commanding his Majesty's frigate *Narcissus*, a division of troops and marines was landed to attack a post of the enemy. The gallant captain had waited, after viewing his marines land, quietly in his boat, until hearing a smart firing, he called out to his gig's crew, "Come, give way, my lads, let us see the fun." He landed, ran up to the field where the land forces were engaged, and getting into the thick of the fire, had no sooner arrived than he felt a rifle-ball pass through the shoulder blade of the arm which had been lopped off and taken out of the socket, some years before. An officer seeing him turn pale and bleeding, ran up to him and asked if he was wounded. "Yes," said the captain, "I am, but surely they might have hit me somewhere else, I was only an amateur."

"It is said that Lieut. Moriarty takes home, to lay at the feet of his Majesty, the flag of the Imam of Senna (called the holy banner of the prophet), captured and torn down by himself at Mocha, the first flag taken from an enemy since his present Majesty's accession to the throne."

The following is the account given of Capt. Lunley's funeral in the *Penang Gazette*, of same date.

"The corpse was removed from his Majesty's ship Topaze precisely at a quarter after five o'clock, under a discharge of minute guns, corresponding with the age of the deceased, and accompanied by the boats, with parties of seamen and marines from his Majesty's ships in the harbour. The whole landed at the Navy Captain's house, where the body was received by the whole of the troops of the station, not on duty, assembled on the occasion.

"The procession moved at about half past five, attended by the Hon. the Governor, the Members of Council, the Hon. the Recorder, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces, the Commanders of the Troops on the Station, the Governor's and Garrison Staff, and the gentlemen of the several services on the island, together with the principal gentlemen of the settlement, and a large concourse of the inhabitants.

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The solemnity of the occasion was increased by the band belonging to the Force, which preceded the corpse to the place of interment.

"The service was performed by the chaplain of his Majesty's ship *Leander*, and the ceremony concluded with the discharge of three volleys from the troops forming the funeral party.

"The gentlemen of the military mess, in testimony of their respect and attention on this melancholy occasion, have postponed a large dinner party, which was to have been given to the settlement yesterday, to Thursday next, the 2d proximo."—*Mad. Cour.*

SINGAPORE.

PROSPERITY OF THE SETTLEMENT.

Late letters from Singapore mention that the settlement was in high health and prosperity. It is now fully established as the emporium of the Eastern Archipelago. Malacca is quite deserted; and not a vessel repairs to it except for refreshment, or a few peculs of spices; whilst many of the Dutch stations had been ravaged by the cholera, neither Singapore nor Bencoolen had been visited by it—a circumstance ascribed by the natives to the good luck of the English.—*Hulk, Sept. 6.*

SUMATRA.

BIRTH.

June 9. At Padang, on the West Coast, the lady of J. Dupuy, Esq., Resident of that place, of a son.

DEATH.

May 26. At Bencoolen, Capt. J. Beau, Commander of the ship *John Bull*.

JAVA.

MARRIAGE.

March 18. At Batavia, the Rev. S. Milton, of Singapore, to Miss Margaret Wilson, eldest daughter of the late Col. T. Wilson, Madras Establishment.

DEATHS.

March 1. At Batavia, of a fever of only four days' continuance, C. S. H. Chasse, Esq., the only son of the Honourable P. F. Chasse, Esq., First Member of Council at that place, leaving a young and disconsolate widow, and a number of relations and friends, to lament his irreparable loss.

May 15. At Batavia, of the cholera morbus, Capt. J. Robertson, of the brig *Elizabeth*.

CHINA.

MANUFACTORY OF PRUSSIAN BLUE ESTABLISHED IN THE VICINITY OF CANTON.

It is singular that the extensive empire of China, if we except indigo, does not afford any blue pigment whatever; all their wares are painted with Prussian blue, or smalts, which till within this year or two they have constantly received from Europe. But a letter lately received from China, states that a manufactory of Prussian blue has been established in the vicinity of Canton, and that in consequence the European is no longer in demand.

It is only surprising that the Chinese have not found out the mode of making this article before, for the process is very simple, and the ingredients far from costly; the principal ones being ox-blood, quicklime and saltpetre, calcined, lixivated and thrown into a solution of alum and green vitriol.—*Bom. Gaz.*

FORMATION OF BANDS WHO PRACTISE BOXING, CUDGELLING, &c.

It is stated to the Emperor that the men who navigate the grain boats up the grand canal, from Che-keang province northward, have formed themselves into bands, who practise boxing, cudgelling, and the use of various weapons, for the purpose, as they say, of defending themselves against robbers; but really for the purpose of domineering over any person who may thwart their will. A case is just now under consideration, in which they killed one man, and wounded three others. They are perfectly organized, and hundreds of them collect, in a moment, at the cry of the captain, whom they have appointed over them; and of whom they have made an idol image, which they worship evening and morning.—*Indo-Chinese Gleaner.*

COCHIN-CHINA.

CHOLERA MORBUS.—NEW CANAL FROM THE TUNG-PO TO COMMUNICATE WITH SIAM.

Our latest accounts from thence state, that the cholera morbus had, during last year, made very dreadful ravages in Cochin-China and Tung-king. That a new channel of a river, or canal, cut in a direct line from the Tung-po, westward, to communicate with Siam, had been dug to secure a commodious inland navigation, at all seasons of the year. There was, formerly, it is said, a communication in the same line, but by a river of a winding course, and the bottom of which was filling up with sand and mud-banks, so as to be passable in the spring only. To remedy this inconvenience, the present straight channel has been cut wide and deep; and where it falls into the former bed of the river, that

has also been enlarged. Great numbers of lives are reported as having been lost in this undertaking. One of the chief ministers of the kingdom, who superintended the work, was detected in certain clandestine proceedings. Where the canal came in contact with the houses, gardens, or plantations of the rich, they were spared, and the course was made to deviate to the right or left; but when it led through the houses, gardens, or fields of the poor, they were cut up without pity. In consequence of this, the said minister (who, the reporters say, is the King's father-in-law) was cast into prison in the eighth moon of last year, where he still continues. The Port regulations relative to the admission of foreigners, and the emigration of natives, are represented as being this season very strict.—*Indo-Chinese Gleaner*.

PERSIAN GULF.

EPIDEMIC CHOLERA.—DEATHS FROM EXCESSIVE HEAT.

Letters from Bussorah by the Harriet, which ship arrived here on Friday last, after a run from Muscat of only seven days, mention that the cholera has made its appearance on all the coasts of the Persian Gulf. Mr. Rich had proceeded to Shiraz; at Bushire the Harriet left the Comde de Rio Parde, Francis Warden and Rahmanee, and passed the Liverpool Frigate off Polior. Our envoy, Mr. Jukes, was at Bushire.

At Bahrein the cholera had swept away a great many people. The Lady Nugent had arrived safe at Muscat, and sailed on to Bushire.—*Bom. Gaz.*, Sept. 5.

II. M. ship Liverpool, from Bushire the 31st of August, and last from Muscat, anchored in the harbour on Thursday last. She has brought us no intelligence of a public nature; but the following extract of a letter from Bushire, exhibits a dreadful picture of the ravages of the epidemic cholera in that quarter.

"The cholera has made, and continues to make most dreadful and alarming ravages at Bussorah; in 15 days, 14,000 people were carried off; here 20 per day are dying, and the number increasing. It has extended to Kozroom, and will no

doubt soon make its progress all over Persia; the consequence is, numerous families have quitted their houses, some gone to one place, and some to another; no business is done, the bazars remained closed and unsupplied; a gloom the most dismal pervades throughout."

The crew of the Liverpool, we are sorry to observe, have suffered severely from the excessive heats that pervade the Gulf of Persia at this season of the year, but which have been this year much more intense than usual; in addition to several seamen who have died, we are sorry to include no less than three of her Lieutenants and the surgeon; the names as follows: Lieuts. Fenwick, Gorrido, and Bell, with Mr. Alexander, the surgeon.

Several of the young officers attached to the troops at Kishne have also died, viz., Lieut. Le Blanc, of the 1st. bat. 12th, and Lieut. Forbes and Dr. Hind, of the European regiment.—*Ibid*, Sept. 26.

ARABIAN GULF.

CITY OF ZEBID PLUNDERED BY A BODY OF PREDATORY ARABS.

Letters from Mocha, dated 20th August, mention the arrival there of the Antelope, on the 17th August, with Capt. Hutchinson, our Resident, on board. We are sorry to state that Capt. George Robson, of the Marine, the Acting Resident, died on the 15th.

The present Resident had been received by the Dola with great attention and respect, and every thing seemed to evince that our relations with the Imam of Senna would continue to be maintained with friendship and fidelity.

The Yam tribe, who occupy a mountainous tract in the vicinity of Abou Arish, encouraged by success in their predatory excursions, attacked and plundered Zebid on the 1st of August, getting possession of much property; Zebid being described as a city of greater consequence, and of more commerce and trade than Mocha. The Dola of Mocha had marched out against them with a strong force, as they continued plundering the villages in the vicinity of Mocha.—*Bom. Gaz.*

African Intelligence.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

ADDRESSES PRESENTED TO LIEUT.-GEN. SIR R. S. DONKIN, C.B., BEFORE HIS EMBARKATION.

The following addresses, one from Sir John Truter, Chief Justice, attended by the public functionaries at the seat of Government, and the other from the mer-

chants of Cape Town, were presented to Lieut.-General Sir Rufane S. Donkin, K.C.B., before his embarkation at the Cape of Good Hope, in December last.

Address of the Chief Justice.

"Sir Rufane Donkin: In the name of the Court of Justice, in that of his Majesty's Fiscal, and in that of the President

and Members of the Burgher Senate, and other public boards and functionaries here present, I beg to express to your Excellency, as his Majesty's late Acting Governor in this colony, our sense of sincere gratitude for your active and benevolent administration, which, under circumstances of some difficulty, has been productive of concord and tranquillity throughout this colony.

"The Court of Justice, in particular, in conjunction with his Majesty's Fiscal, and other officers connected with that part of the public administration of this colony, have to acknowledge your protection and support in the discharge of their arduous duties; which, added to the tenor of your general conduct amongst us, claims our best wishes for your future welfare and happiness; and whilst the recollection of your administration will call forth sentiments of respect and esteem from the inhabitants of this colony, they cherish a confident hope that you will not cease to be their well-wisher, and that you will warmly join our colonial friends in Great Britain in promoting our interests at home, whenever and wherever, an opportunity may offer to do so."

To which address Sir Rufane Donkin returned the following answer:—

"Sir John Truter, Mr. Fiscal, Mr. President of the Burgher Senate, and Gentlemen, the other public functionaries here present:

"I feel highly flattered and honoured by your most obliging address, and it is gratifying to me to find that my endeavours to administer the affairs of this Government honestly and efficiently, have met with so high a reward as your confidence and approbation.

"I hope I may be permitted to say, that my intentions have been always good, and that I have really and sincerely desired to exercise the powers of my office for the benefit of this colony; but, in my endeavours to do so, I must acknowledge, in a particular manner, the efficient aid I have received from all the Civil Authorities; and I must also say, that the administration of this Government is rendered comparatively easy to a Governor, by the good disposition and orderly conduct of the colonists in general.

"To you, Sir John Truter, as Chief Justice. I am under many obligations, for your candid and upright advice and assistance, whenever I have had occasion to call for them; and I am happy in having this opportunity of testifying my respect for you and your Court, of which I have uniformly endeavoured to uphold the authority, and to encourage the independence.

"I request that his Majesty's Fiscal, the President and Members of the Burgher Senate, and other gentlemen here present, will also accept my assurances of

esteem and regard; and I can warmly say, that I leave this colony strongly impressed with the kindness I have every where received in it (more particularly and pointedly since I have ceased to hold authority here); and that it will be my inclination, as well as my duty, to render to the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and to you, Gentlemen, collectively and individually, every service within my power in the country to which I am returning."

Address from the Merchants.

The next day (December 15), a deputation from the Merchants waited on Sir R. Donkin, when T. C. Cadogan, Esq. addressed him as follows:

"Sir:—The Merchants of this his Majesty's settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, warmly appreciating the high-minded principles of justice, integrity, and active benevolence, that have conspicuously marked, in their humble judgment, your truly meritorious administration of the government of this colony, during the period his Majesty was pleased to repose the trust in your hands, as late Acting Governor, now respectfully beg leave to wait on you with this sincere homage of their grateful esteem, previously to your approaching departure for England.

"Their spontaneous, unfeigned thanks they present to you, Sir, for your accessibility at all times; for your unceasing and earnest study and promotion of the best interests of this colony, for your strict regard to public justice, and your great diligence in the personal performance of your arduous duties; for the extension of the coasting trade, so virtually conducive to the future welfare of the new settlements on the frontier, animated and fostered by the survey made by Captain Moresby, of his Majesty's ship *Menai*, whilst you yourself were upon the spot; for your most humane and judicious arrangements for the present and permanent comfort and prosperity of the numerous settlers arrived from England; for the especial proofs of your attention to the commercial interests of this colony, and thereby to those of Great Britain herself, by the foundation laid of a light-house, the establishment of Captain Marryatt's code of signals, in which you anticipated the desire of the gentlemen of Lloyd's, and by your proposed design of completing, if possible, the grand work of a breakwater.

"For these, amongst many other instances, both general and particular, of your late administration, as acting Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, supported throughout by the able, upright, and efficient civil branches of this Government, the Merchants are happy in praying the favour of your acceptance of this expression of their acknowledgments.

"May your valuable life, Sir, long be preserved for the service of your country, and the happiness of your family and friends."

To which address Sir R. Donkin replied as follows:

"Gentlemen: I feel indeed most sensibly the very kind and flattering address with which you have been pleased to honour me.

"I know not how to thank you for the manner in which you have had the goodness to appreciate my endeavours to promote the welfare of this Colony, and the interests of your most respectable body.

"You have now amply rewarded me for the little I have been able to do, during a two years' administration of this Government; and, although I cannot take to myself all the flattering expressions which your partiality has induced you to use towards me, I hope I may be allowed to say, that my intentions have always been good; and that I have really and sincerely endeavoured to promote the welfare of this Colony, and its commercial interests.

"I take leave of my friends here with strong feelings of emotion. The marked attention which has been shewn to me, by all classes of persons since I have been out of office, has been most grateful to me; and I hope I need hardly add, that the favour and kindness you have this day shewn me, stand very prominent in my estimation of the several instances of regard and consideration which have been evinced towards me.

"Be assured, Gentlemen, that you have my very best wishes; and that I shall lose no opportunity of rendering you, collectively or individually, any services in my power.—*London Paper.*

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

By the latest arrival from the Cape we learn, that, at that place, the rate of exchange was at the unheard-of sum of 270. This high exchange has been caused by the great import and consumption of English goods, on the one hand, and, on the other, by the reduced expenditure of the naval and military establishments, whose bills on England are the remittances generally preferred, when there is not a sufficient demand for Colonial produce at home; and these bills, from their present comparative scarcity, have arisen to the above amount, while the depreciation of the six-dollar is of course proportionate. The Spanish dollar was at 4s. 2d. and 4s. 1½d. Great exertions have been making at the Cape for the better manufacture of wines, which promise to become more and more an article of export.—*London Paper.*

SETTLERS IN ALSANT.

There is not the slightest foundation for the rumour that the Caffres had attacked

the settlers in ALSANT. The Caffres have not shown the least symptom of hostility for above two years past.—*London Paper.*

SIERRA LEONE.

MARKET OF FREETOWN.

We have long had the intention of submitting to the general consideration of the inhabitants a few remarks connected with the quantity, the quality, and the prices of the principal articles of subsistence in the market of Freetown.

Some animadversions, recently communicated by a valued contributor on the state of the rice market, appear to have been attended with good effect; as the price of that article has already returned to what may be considered a fair level. This, however, is not one of the articles on which our reflections have turned: for we consider that, in articles of such magnitude, the market may be best allowed to be its own legislator. If hoarding the grain be carried sometimes to the extent of becoming a public grievance, the hoarders are as often punished by the influx of fresh supplies of that, or other corresponding provision; and the hoards always afford a certain resource against absolute famine.

The extravagant prices of beef and mutton have for many years furnished ground of just complaint, with very little approach, as yet, to redress or relief. A shilling a pound for mutton, which would hardly be admitted to sale in any part of England; and sixpence a-pound for beef, which is as much inferior to that mutton as we have described the mutton to be to the English saleable standard, must be acknowledged to constitute a serious public grievance, and a great deficiency in the ordinary comforts of life.

Some amendment has taken place with respect to the mutton, which was, a very few years since, as bad as the beef is now. The price has remained unaltered; but the state of the article has improved so far as to become generally tolerable. It may be made much better, and still the price would be much too high; it may at least be expected, that the clerk of the market should be instructed to allow none to be sold at the standard price which is not of proper quality.

With respect to beef, it is so very rare an occurrence to find any of decent quality, that we cannot easily devise a remedy for the present inconvenience; for if the worst is bought for sixpence a-pound, without opposition to the price, or to the state of the article, how are we to obtain it cheaper or better? The seller will not, of pure good-nature, keep the animal longer in fattening, or take a lower price than that which the market affords.

The mischief is that these, or any other articles of the first necessity, should be allowed to assume a settled price, under

which they will not be given. Any fixed price, whether designed to keep up or to keep down the value, is contrary to the fair principles of the market, and will not fail, in the course of its operation, to become mischievous equally to buyers and sellers. Consumers, when they find an article at once excessively bad and excessively dear, will consider how they can avoid purchasing it altogether. This will soon be the result of the present high price and bad quality of the beef of the Sierra Leone market.

In the smaller kinds of provision the same bad system has established itself. Ducks are sold at a dollar each, and will not be sold for less; although they are now very numerous bred, not only in the houses of the poorer inhabitants in Freetown, but in most of those of the adjacent hamlets. They are retained on hand, and so accumulate an overstock beyond the means of the owners to maintain them, rather than sell them for less when purchasers cannot be found at that price. May not a remedy be found for this branch of the general evil, by occasional orders from families or ships to market agents, to buy at three shillings and ninepence, or four shillings, or four shillings and sixpence, and not higher? If the present fixed price of a dollar be once broken, the market will soon bring the thing to a just level. At the Cape de Verd Islands and at Goree, ducks of the same description and quality are sold for a quarter dollar each.

Sucking-pigs also have an extravagant settled price of three dollars each, while at the places we have mentioned they are sold for one dollar. The breed of pigs is as numerous here, in proportion to the extent of the settlement, as it can well be any where: the enormity of the price is, however, so great that purchasers cannot be found in adequate numbers; and this is the principal cause of the nuisance so justly made ground of complaint, that our streets are overrun with half-starved hogs, which, instead of giving way to passengers, are almost ready to seize and devour them for relief of their intolerable hunger. The best remedy for all concerned in this matter; for the owners, the consumers, the passengers, and the hogs, would be, to allow the last-mentioned to come to table in their early days at a reasonable price. As the matter is now managed, it will soon become a question whether we shall eat the hogs or they shall eat us?

In respect to eggs, a similar mischief may be removed by a similar remedy.

The clerk of the market is very attentive to the duties of his station, and wants only to be properly instructed and supported in order to do much good. In a recent instance he brought before the magistrates at the police-office a woman detected in selling rotten eggs, of which she had a whole basket beside her. The wo-

man's crime or misfortune (for all the eggs were thrown away and she was fined for selling them), was, that she would not sell them for less than the established price of a quarter-dollar for half-a-dozen; and as few will be guilty of the extravagance of giving a quarter-dollar for six eggs not larger than those of a pigeon, the greater part of the vast quantity daily laid by the fowls of the colony are of necessity doomed to rot. Six of these eggs would, in reality, be dear at sixpence, and the best course respecting them is, to let them rot away until they come down to that price, and to fine all who sell them in a rotten state.—*Sierra Leone Gaz.*, Sept. 1, 1821.

Pursuing the train of the observations respecting the supplies of the general articles of household provision, it is thought that some of the advantages, or rather reliefs, most earnestly desired, would be found in regulations to the effect following:

1. The total exclusion of all very bad meat, as totally unfit for use.

2. Distinguishing the meat admitted to sale into two or three qualities, according to which the price may be regulated, and not left in the present confused state, in which the best and the worst are sold at the same extravagant rate. This may be easily done in the whole extent, in respect to mutton. In respect to beef, all that is practicable is, to exclude the worst possible of the worst. Good beef is so rarely seen, that the recent exhibition of what was called the prize ox, was, in a manner, requisite to shew, that African pasture could really fatten the ox to that degree. The rejection of very bad beef may operate as a motive for proper attention in feeding and keeping the oxen, in general, until they attain proper condition. We certainly would not propose the conjoint influence of an increased price, because we think the present price too high for the best that Africa can produce.

Concerning the descriptions of small stock, we have little further to suggest; but we see much reason to lament the total want of other descriptions of that stock, and some ground of blame to the inhabitants for not having raised a supply. No such thing is to be found in the market as a turkey: very few of those birds have been, at any time, reared in this colony. At times not far distant, not a turkey could be procured to do honour to those public entertainments in which the colonists were most interested. Considerable numbers have since been introduced, from time to time, by private importations, and by the kindness of the Commanders of his Majesty's ships on the station, when, in cruising to windward, they have touched at Cape de Verd Islands, where turkeys are to be obtained in abundance at a dollar and a

half and two dollars each; whereas they have been sold here, on particular occasions, for seven, eight, and nine dollars. But on a recent mercantile importation, considerable number were distributed among the friends of the importer at three dollars and a half each.

The rearing of turkeys is every where a matter of some difficulty, and requires considerable attention and management; but several successful instances have proved the practicability of the thing, and by further exertion, turkeys may be made part of the general stock of the provision market here as well as at the Cape de Verd Islands, and at Accra on the Gold Coast, where any number may be obtained at the ordinary price of a dollar.

We would recommend to the Agricultural Society to consider of the expediency of encouraging the raising of turkeys by an appropriate premium. A measure of this kind has already been adopted in order to introduce a superior breed of fowls; but it is impossible to keep these to a distinct race. The benefit has, however, been partially realized, by crossing the small African fowls with the large fowls of England.

Geese, it is said, will not breed in the colony. Eggs have often been produced by the goose, but no birds; and we have not even heard that the mother has sat upon the eggs to hatch them. We do not think, however, that the hope of naturalizing this fine bird ought to be abandoned. The old ones imported, preserve the health and hardihood usually characteristic of their race; and there is every reason to think, that those now in the colony may live here a hundred years, which is said to be the ordinary extent of the life of a goose in Europe, when his thread is not cut short to gratify the luxury of man. Where the life and health of the animal are equally favoured, there is no reason why the race should not be equally prolific. The goose, although it can live any where, has habits which are not equally suited to all situations. Although it can exist without water, it thrives best where it has free access to brooks, and pools, and ponds; it is quite out of its element in the bustle of a town. We would, therefore, recommend to the public-spirited proprietor of a large flock, whose majestic march and martial tones are often admired in the streets of Freetown, but whose barren and unproductive state is matter of universal regret, to distribute them among the gentlemen of the villages in the interior: through whose careful superintendence and skilful management we hope, at the feast of Michaelmas, 1832, to see some of their descendants on the hospitable tables of Freetown, if earlier epicures should not consume them in the shape of goslings.

It was not until the reign of Henry the Eighth that turkeys were introduced into England; and we must suppose that some management was at that time required, even there, to raise a native breed. They are now, and for a long time, have been in such abundance, that Norwich and the county of Norfolk alone are supposed to furnish above a hundred thousand turkeys a-year to the London market. The counties of Lincoln and Cambridge (not the University) are the great nurseries of geese in England. The wild geese and ducks brought to Freetown for sale, at certain seasons, are found in sufficient numbers, in several places about the colony, to shew that these situations are well adapted for the tame kinds. — *Ibid*, Sept. 8, 1821.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE ALIFA SADOO (NEPHEW TO ALMAMY ABDULKADAR, KING OF THE FOULAHS), AT FREETOWN.

We have the satisfaction to announce the arrival of Prince Alifa Sadoo, with despatches from Almamy Abdulkadar, king of the Foulahs, to Acting Governor Grant. He was escorted by a numerous retinue of armed men, who were likewise instructed by Almamy to afford protection to the traders proceeding, on this occasion, to Port Logo with 500 oxen, a great many sheep, and considerable quantities of gold and ivory. They met with no annoyance nor interruption in the journey until their arrival at Kookoona, where, in the temporary absence of Lamina Camara to the Scarcies, the chiefs or headmen objected to their proceeding by the path to Port Logo, and endeavoured to compel them to go to Fouricaria with the whole of their trade. After some delay and unpleasant palavering, they consented to allow them to pass on with twenty head of cattle, about sixty sheep, and some gold and ivory to Port Logo; the remainder was sent to the Scarcies and Fouricaria, but the greater bulk of the whole was conveyed to the latter place. Alifa was extremely indignant at the unwarrantable conduct of the chiefs of Kookoona, and was restrained only from forcing his way with the sword, by the sense of respect he entertained for the Governor of this colony, who, he supposed, ruled over the inhabitants of that part of the country. From the latter place he very properly sent back a messenger to inform Almamy of the insults he had received, who has returned for answer, a few days ago, that the strictest silence must be observed until he return to the capital, when the elders of Teembo will advise as to the means of obtaining the fullest redress.

Bombasee, the king of the Timunances, who resides between Ali Karlie's territories and the Limba country, died at Baucaroo's capital a few days ago. This will increase the power and authority of our friendly ally, Ali Karlie, who now enter-

tains the most sanguine hopes that he will be able to open a better and a safer path of communication between Port Logo and the Foulah country, by passing through the Limba country, which is at present tributary to Ahnany of Teembo. Bafody, the king of the Limbas, died some time ago, and a Foulah chief was immediately proclaimed regent; and it seems probable, from the power and policy of the Foulahs, that he will retain his independence, and overwhelm any influence which may be raised by the people in the selection of a sovereign.

The regent of the Limba country is named Brina Dansu; he resides at Warra-Warra, the distance of which from Port Logo is not accurately known, but it lies four days' journey from the confines of the Foulah country. In the route mentioned above, Kookoonna will be altogether avoided, and, as it is so far removed from the latter place, the malignant influence of the chiefs cannot be expected to extend to any part of it. By pursuing this new path, the country traders will benefit so much, that scarcely any customs will be exacted from them as they pass along; whereas, at Kookoonna and other places on the other route, heavy taxes are imposed, and vexatious demands often made to admit the property, which they carry or bring with them, to pass.

The most of the cattle and other articles which were brought, on this occasion, have already been imported into the colony; thus affording additional proof, if any were required, of the advantages flowing from the mission which was lately sent, by Capt. Grant, acting governor, to the King of the Foulahs.

A priest, named Boobacarie, and his wife, have accompanied the Prince. The lady wears large golden ear-rings, in the shape of a heart; and her dress very much resembles the costume of the females of Soudan, as represented in the late admirable publication of Capt. Lyons, R. N.—*Sierra Leone Gaz.* Oct. 13, 1821.

GULF OF GUINEA.

SLAVE TRADE

The following extract of a letter from an officer on board H.M.S. Myrmidon, furnishes fresh proofs, if such were indeed necessary, of the increasing extent of the slave trade on the Leeward Coast:

Fernandes Po, Aug. 6, 1821.—"We have been cruising in the Bight of Benin, in company with the Pheasant; and, in my life, I never saw any thing to equal the extent to which the slave trade is carried on in that place. To give you an idea of it, I will particularize the vessels spoken to, and chased, &c. At Whydah, two spoken and two chased away by Myrmidon,

and caught at Bight (one, a Portuguese, for slaves, the other said to be a trader, likewise Portuguese); unfortunately for us no slaves on board. A few miles further on at Badagay, and on that part of the coast, two large Portuguese schooners; at Lagos, six large brigs, and a ship very nearly or quite as large as the Myrmidon, to carry eight hundred slaves (one brig, supposed to be a Spaniard, escaped). On the 25th July, off Cape Formoso, a schooner was seen from the mast-head, about sixteen miles from us; at thence we caught her: she proved to be the "Adelaide," Portuguese, bound to Bahia. Had on board, at time of capture, two hundred and thirty-two slaves, seventeen of whom have died from being so dreadfully crowded: the Pheasant was in company. To-morrow morning we sail to examine the rivers Bonny, Old Calabar and Cameroons, and hope to find some vessels with slaves actually on board."

Thus, in the Bight of Benin and its neighbourhood alone, sixteen vessels were carrying on this detestable traffic; and these vessels, on a moderate computation, would carry from the coast five thousand four hundred victims; from which number, owing to the tenor of the treaties, the cargo of the "Adelaide" will, most probably, be the only exception; and it is to be remembered, that the statements in the foregoing letter are the results of a few weeks' cruise.—*Sierra Leone Gaz.* Sept. 15, 1821.

The kindness of a Correspondent enables us to draw the attention of our readers to the subjoined interesting communication regarding the River Calabar, and the Leeward slave trade.

"His Majesty's brig Snapper, commanded by Lieut. Knight, in proceeding down the coast in the month of June last, and when off Cape Mount, chased two schooners under French colours, that made every exertion to escape; but when, from the vicinity to the shore, they found that impossible, they then separated, so that one only could be boarded. The largest one was the object of attention, and when the Snapper got near, a shot was fired to bring the vessel to, which shot was immediately returned by the schooner; a second shot from the Snapper's long gun, however, brought her to in haste. She was found to be the French schooner l'Étincelle, of Bourdeaux, absolutely fitted out at that port for the slave trade. Her equipment was of the most superior description, and her cabin superb; French mirrors, and scarlet curtains, &c. The captain begged earnestly Mr. Knight's acceptance of some presents, and wished to have put some cases of Champagne into the boat: he said, as an excuse for the shot that he fired, that he took the Snapper for an In-

...the other schooner, the *Conceicao*, sent up to Freetown for condemnation, a Spanish felucca and two French schooners, l'*Hypolite* and le *Neptune*.

The Spaniard is so fast a sailer, that they entertain no fear of her capture when once clear of the river: she is a constant trader between the Havannah and Calabar. The late visits of the men of war and their boats have made the slave traders at that place so cautious, that, with the exception of the *Conceicao*, all were keeping their slaves in factories on shore, until the very day of their departure.

Lieut. Knight was informed that a French schooner had lately sailed with 200 slaves for Cayenne, which vessel, from the sharpness of her build for the advantage of sailing, could only carry at the rate of nine gallons of water per slave; and the commander of her had no intention of touching at any other place before he reached his destination. This commander was second Lieutenant of the frigate that engaged the *Amelia* off the Isles de Los in 1813!

When there were lately several slave vessels together up that river, they were moored, with springs on their cables, in a position so as, at a short notice, to prevent a half-moon battery; and were determined, as they said, to support each other to the last. They went to quarters every night, and had guard-boats for some miles down the river in communication with each other, and they threatened to hinder the sailing of the English oil ships until they were all off themselves, but did not persist in making such an attempt: the Duke Ephraim, who is friendly to the English, having declared he would not, in that case, allow a slave to be sold to them.

It was with much pain that the commander and officers of the *Snapper* observed, when up the river Calabar, the very frequent and almost constant practice of human sacrifices that take place at religious ceremonies, particularly funerals: several took place when the *Snapper* was moored off the town. The remonstrances that were used were considered as ridiculous; a man conceiving he would be haunted by the spirit of his deceased relation were not to send slaves to accompany him to the other world, and that he would be considered as void of natural affection, and the spirit of a man, were he to omit so material a part of the obsequies.

The officers were treated with the ut-

most respect by the natives, and all the neighbouring chiefs. Duke Ephraim also went on board the brig in great state. This great personage went in an immense canoe, with a train of about fifty men, colours flying, and a great noise of drums and other native instruments.

Setting aside the slave trade and diabolical practice above spoken of, the people of Calabar seem to surpass all the other African nations of the coast in every branch of civilization, and domestic comfort is much better understood and practised by them. Every man of consequence can write English and speak it fluently; for, notwithstanding they are as often visited by Spaniards, Portuguese and Frenchmen as by our own countrymen, no person of any other nation is invited to the Duke's dinner parties, or received into their houses with any degree of kindness and hospitality. The Duke's property is supposed to amount to £50,000, and consequently his power is almost unbounded in such a country. Every house is fitted up with European furniture, for their great resources in slaves and the palm oil trade enable them to command every necessary commodity. The houses are a good deal in the Moorish style, consisting of large courts, with apartments around them. The Seraglio is an imitation of the same nation: every apartment is fancifully and very skilfully painted by the women. At the Duke's dinner parties, French wines, cordials, and other good things abound, and he then only dresses in the English costume, wearing a red coat and silk stockings.

The people are shrewd and cunning to a degree, immoderately fond of what they call money (trade goods), and extremely troublesome on many occasions, if it is not convenient to make them frequent presents; and the lower class are much addicted to thieving."—*Ibid.*, Sept. 29, 1821.

The following is an interesting Extract from a Letter, dated Cape Coast, Sept. 10th, 1821.

"We are all anxiety and impatience, as to the manner in which the government of these settlements is hereafter to be administered. There has not been an arrival on the Leeward Coast, from England, for several months. Nothing is heard amongst us but vague conjectures and opinions on the most probable course that will be adopted by Ministers in our behalf. The outside of the Castle presents a scene of constant bustle: with few exceptions, all are employed in building, or making other preparations to deliver up their comfortable quarters within the Fort to the new comers. Several houses, of a superior description, are in a state of forwardness, and as many of the mud dwellings of the natives, in the immediate neighbourhood, have been purchased and pulled down.

* The *Conceicao*, under Portuguese colours, with fifty-four slaves on board, prior to H.M. brig *Snapper* Lieut. Knight, commander, entered the Harbour of Freetown, Sierra Leone, on the 29th of Sept.—*Sierra Leone-Gaz.*

Cape Coast town wears a very different appearance to what it did two years ago. A direct road has been thrown open from the Castle to the foot of the hill on which the Martello Tower stands, and from thence another winds to the top, together giving a full view of that (to us) important work from our ramparts and windows. The palaver with the A-hantees being settled, we are at liberty to pursue our plans for our future comfort, without any apprehension of further disturbance from that quarter. This is almost, or perhaps entirely, to be attributed to the said tower, which, in so short a space of time, has been completely finished, and can now, in the opinion of all those who may be supposed capable of judging, bid defiance to any force that our troublesome neighbours could ever bring down against us.

Naval officers speak highly of the tower, and of the bare hill it stands on; as a sea-mark, it can be discerned at a very considerable distance, as the ground on which it is built is of much greater elevation than any other near it.

The Snapper arrived here on the 5th inst., last from St. Thomas's; she brought the account of a revolution having taken place at the island, and that the old Governor is deposed and kept a close prisoner, principally, it is thought, for having opposed the landing of the great number of slaves that are imported from the Gabon.—The new Governor is said to possess a slave factory in that river; many small vessels were

lying in the bay of St. Anna de Clavay, doubtless to run that short distance, and slaves are stripped from the island in larger vessels for Brazil. The Snapper is said to have boarded a great number of Portuguese slave traders when in the Bight of Benin; twelve were seen in the space of two days, all of which were examined by the squadron then in company, except three that escaped, having got under weigh immediately the ships were made out.

The Snapper anchored in the middle of five slave vessels at Lagos, which were all boarded; one a large ship, without any guns: and another a brig mounting sixteen, fitted out at Lisbon. The ship fell in some time ago with an insurgent privateer, that threw all her guns overboard, and plundered her of whatever was worth taking. This ship was (on the scale that slaves are now stowed) able to carry 1,000 at least.

We are enabled to state, from undoubted authority, that the Dutch Government have sent out to the Governor and Residents of Elmina Castle full permission to sell canoes to the Portuguese and other slave traders, thereby affording great facilities to that traffic, and that, in consequence, many slave vessels had anchored at that place, and had been amply supplied. It is to be remarked, that those large canoes are not easily obtained in the Bight of Benin, and are therefore very much dearer." —*Ibid.* Oct. 13. 1821.

Home Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

The Gazette of 5th Feb. announces a change in the Board of Control. The new appointments are those of the Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, W. H. Freemantle, Sir G. Warrender, and Dr. J. Phillimore. The names omitted are those of Lords Binning and Walpole, and Mr. Sturges Bourne.

WRECK OF THE THAMES, OUTWARD-BOUND EAST INDIAMAN.

Eastbourne, Feb. 5.—At three o'clock, on Sunday morning, it blowing a perfect hurricane at the moment, a large ship ran on shore on the Bowdler Bank, opposite Martello Tower, No. 73, at this place. Immediately afterwards she was observed firing guns, showing a number of lights, and cutting away all her mast in succession. The Coast Blockade Parties stationed here were immediately employed, under the superintendence of Lieut. Edward Chappell, R.

N. in dragging two large boats about a mile along shore, to a place opposite the wreck, in which occupation they were joined and actively supported by Mr. Noakes, of the Custom-House, Deputy Agent for Lloyd's, and a large body of the inhabitants; but when this was accomplished, as the moon had gone down, and the gale rather increased, with a tremendous surf raging over the rocks, it was found utterly impossible to venture off to the assistance of the wreck. Day-light was therefore waited for with the utmost impatience, but that the crew of the vessel might be aware of their situation being observed from the shore, several houses were illuminated, a large bonfire made on the beach, a number of false fires burnt on the Parade, and the Blockade Centinels were directed by their officers, to fire off their pistols every five minutes. It is with great pleasure, we add, that these signals were seen and comprehended by those on board the ship, who by such means became comforted with an assurance that succour was at hand. At day-

about a large East-Indiaman, the *Thames*, of 1,300 tons, was observed aground at the distance of about half a mile from the beach driving slowly to the eastward. As the lives of the passengers and crew would have been exceedingly endangered had the ship gone to pieces while in the situation just described, Lieut. E. Chappell, with Messrs. M'Leod and Ainsworth, Admiralty Midshipmen of his Majesty's ship *Savern*, employed upon the Coast Blockade Service, came to a determination of risking their lives, by endeavouring to launch a fishing-boat to the assistance of the sufferers. Accordingly being joined by five volunteers from amongst the boatmen of the place, they made the desperate attempt, and having escaped almost by miracle from being buried in the breakers, they at length, to the great satisfaction of every spectator, were enabled to get to an anchor near the wreck, but were prevented from going immediately alongside, in consequence of the spars lying entangled all round the vessel. Another attempt was made to launch a rowing boat from the shore, but which was lifted up forward by the surf, and thrown completely over on end. Melancholy to relate, by this accident Mr. Smith, Midshipman of the Coast Blockade Service, a promising and gallant young officer, not more than 22 years of age, perished almost within reach of five hundred spectators; although an effort was made to save him by Mr. Noakes, of the Custom House, whose activity throughout was highly praiseworthy. The other boat, commanded by Lieut. Chappell, now approached the wreck, endeavouring to avail themselves of an opening in the spars which surrounded the ship, and by a tremendous heave of the sea, the Lieut. stepped up to the gangway, being the first person who reached the wreck from the shore. A line being at length got to the crowd on the beach, the tide beginning to fall, and a cradle, as it is called, having been fitted by means of a grating and hawser, the only Lady passenger on board, Mrs. M'Innis, wife of Major M'Innis, of the 24th N. I., was safely carried on shore in the machine abovementioned, by Lieut. Chappell, the Lady exhibiting great resolution, in undertaking such a precarious, and even terrifying mode of conveyance. As the tide fell, the land side of the vessel became nearly dry, and a great number of labourers, horses, and waggons, were immediately employed in discharging the cargo, by Mr. Stone, Comptroller of the Customs at Newhaven, Agent to the Underwriters of Lloyds, whose attention and zeal in the cause of his employers is always conspicuous. Eleven persons belonging to the *Thames* are said to have perished by the fall of the masts, &c. Five

of these bodies have since been picked up, and inquests held upon them; as also upon the corpse of poor Mr. Smith, the Midshipman, whose body is to be removed to-morrow into Kent, to be interred in the family vault. Nothing can prove more strongly the value of the Blockade Service to the shipping interest, than their exertions upon this occasion. Two persons found pilfering the wreck having been apprehended by them, were delivered into the custody of the civil power, by which means a stop was put to any farther depredations. It is pretty certain, that all the baggage and cargo will be saved, although some articles of a perishable nature are much injured by the salt water. Hopes are even entertained of being able to get the ship off next spring tides, by putting in a deck above the keelson; but the success of this measure must, of course, be considered as extremely uncertain. The owner, Mr. Blanchard, with some highly respectable officers of the East-India Company's Service, are very actively employed in superintending the removal of the cargo. Nothing can exceed the bustle and confusion that prevail at Eastbourne in consequence of this deplorable event. The place resembles a fair. Yesterday a loaf of bread could not be procured at any of the bakers, owing to the great influx of strangers; and we are assured that one of the public-houses was compelled to stop selling for want of beer, every drop having been drawn out of the cellar.—*London Paper*, Feb. 8.

We are assured that the valuable cargo of the *Thames* has been saved. She was a remarkably fine ship, and mounted 20 guns. About two years ago she was launched from Barnett's Yard, at Deptford, and when completely fitted the cost was estimated at £52,000. The Captain is said to have had on board her property amounting to £30,000. The Eastbourne fishermen are entitled to the greatest praise, for their active and humane exertions in rescuing the shipwrecked crew from their perilous situations, at the risk of their own lives. Mr. Smith, the Midshipman of the Blockade Station, whose sad catastrophe is universally deplored, was the son of Mr. F. Smith, of Vincent's Farm, near Margate.—*Kentish Gazette*.

The *Thames*, East Indiaman was hove off the beach at Eastbourne on Friday morning, Feb. 22, and taken in tow by two steam-boats; and in the afternoon of the same day passed Rye, on her passage to London. The preservation of this fine vessel is very remarkable, and may be ascribed to the solidity of her timbers, and to the indefatigable exertions of the workmen who, under the superintendence of Mr. Stow, one of the proprietors, succeeded in

carrying and otherwise repairing her with inconceivable rapidity. Some vessels during the time of her repair, cut away the small anchors which were attached to preserve her from the effects of the tide. This malicious act, however, was speedily rendered abortive; and the Agent for Lloyd's, at that place, offered a reward of £100 for the discovery of the perpetrators, although hitherto without effect. The Thames is stated to be the only vessel of heavy burden which has been got off the coast of Sussex for many years.—*London Paper.*

We hear that the Thames has since passed Gravesend.

SLAVE TRADE

By a recent decree of the Spanish Cortes, all Spanish vessels employed in the Slave Trade are to be forfeited, and the owners, fitters-out, masters, and officers, condemned to ten years' labour on the public works. All foreigners entering Spanish ports with slaves on board shall be liable to the same penalties, and all slaves found on board shall be set free.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT TO F. F. ROWSELL, ESQ., FROM HIS BROTHER STUDENTS IN THE HINDOOSTANIE LANGUAGE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR I request the favour, in behalf of my fellow Students attending Mr. Gilchrist's Lectures in the Hindoostanee and Persian Languages, of your giving a place in your Journal, to the expression of our sentiments towards Mr. F. E. Rowcell, Senior Pupil of our esteemed and valuable Instructor, and leader of the Social Oriental Class in Buckingham-street, as conveyed to him on a handsome snuff-box.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A PUPIL.

London, Feb. 12, 1822.

Inscription.

Presented by the Pupils attending the Social Class, No. 8, Buckingham-street, to Evan Edward Rowcell, Esq., as a small mark of gratitude for his disinterested attention in furthering their knowledge in the Oriental Languages.

Feb. 5, 1822.

Letter of Acknowledgment from Mr. Rowcell.

Gentlemen Brother Students: The very unexpected and handsome mark of respect which you have so very kindly presented to me, demands and receives my warmest acknowledgments.

I receive it as an emblem of affectionate regard from my fellow Students of which I shall always feel a just pride, assuring them that if any exertions of mine have been in the slightest degree conducive to

the benefit of even one among them, the acknowledgments be all the reward I ever desired or expected.

Our mutual efforts and attainments have all sprung from one source, namely, our much respected instructor Dr. Gilchrist, by whom they have been guided and governed. No humble praise of mine can add to his fame, but, feeble as it is, my voice shall ever extol his merit and my obligations from him emanate that knowledge which may, in some cases, have been partially conveyed to those studying with me.

Accept, gentlemen, my best wishes for your present and future happiness; and when in a far distant clime, if our conversation by chance turn upon our little room in Buckingham-street, may it be remembered with satisfaction—may our studies there be the foundation of reciprocal friendship to all who ever entered therein.

I am, gentlemen,

Your's very faithfully and sincerely,

F. F. ROWSELL.

31, Cheap-side, Feb. 6, 1822.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Notice—Capt. Thos. Hodgson, of the Hon East-India Company's Service, and employed upon the Recruiting Service of that Company, to have the temporary rank of Captain in the Army while so employed.—*J mdm Lar.*

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Annual.

Jan. 24. Gravesend, ship Thames, Linton, from Bengal and St. Helena.

Feb. 7. Ditto, ship Dayane, (bathfield, from Madras—*Passenger.* Lady Cooper and three children, Miss Wilson and daughter, Colonel Pod, Madras Inf.; J. Horsley, Esq. Civil Service; Lieut. Maitland, 13th L. D.; Lieut. Montgomery, 34th foot; Capt Higgins, 46th regt. in charge of troops; Lieuts. Bisset, Ross, Boyce, Pinsar, and Bond, H. C. Service, Mrs. Belsky, from Penang (died at sea).

8. Ditto, ship City of Edinburgh, Wiseman, from Bengal about 17th Sept.

17. Ditto, ship Arab, Bingham, from Madras, Mauritius, and Cape of Good Hope.

21. Ditto, ship Moffat, Aldham, from Bengal 1st Oct., Madras 20th, Cape 16th Dec., and St. Helena 2d Jan.—*Passengers from Runal* Mrs. Learmonth, Mrs. Hornsby, Miss Wilson, Thos. Learmonth, Esq., J. Lord, Esq., and A. Dorrett, Esq. merchants; Capt. Gladwin, and Lieut. Wetherell, H. M. Drags; two Masters Learmonth, and Miss Lumley.—*From Madras* Mrs. Conwell; Major Dickson, Madras cav.; Dr. Conwell,

At St. Clements, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bristol, Robert J. Hurd, Esq., of Madras, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Capt. Thomas, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service.

DEATHS

Feb. 9. At his house, in Howland-street, Charles Binny, Esq., late Secretary to his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, aged 75.

11. Aged eleven years, Miss Margaret Bruce, of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, only daughter of Robert William Bruce, Esq., of Madras.

17. In Devonshire-street, Portland-place, Catherine Elvira, widow of the late Capt. R Jenkins, East-India Company's Service, aged 21 years.

— Ditto, ship Castle Huntly, Drummond, for Bombay and China.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

At Calcutta the Exchange of Bills on England at six months' sight was, at the date of the latest advices, 2s 1d., to 2s. 1½d. per sicca rupee.

Bills in London, at 60 days' sight, on Calcutta, are at present from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per sicca rupee.

A slight improvement had taken place in the value of the New Loan Paper, and the remittable Loan Securities.

Feb. 6. At Durham, William Shotton, Esq., of Bombay, to Mary, daughter of R. Scruton, Esq., of the former place.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

<i>'Ships' Names</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Where to.</i>
London	1392	Withby	Madras and China.
Essex	948	Bilderston	Madras and Bengal.
Canang	1326	Patterson	Bencoolen and China.
Morra	620	Hornblow	India and Bengal.
Clyde	500	Driver	Ditto.
William Money	800	Jackson	Ditto.
Agincourt	503	Mahon	Ditto.
Hope	510	Hunt	Ditto.
Bengal Merchant	500	Brown	Ditto.
Providence	700	Owen	Ditto.
Hibernia	900	MacIntosh	Bengal direct.
King George the Fourth	543	Clarke	Ditto.
Thalia	700	Harg	Ditto.
Lotus	600	Duvelon	Ditto.
Bombay Merchant	432	Clarkson	Bombay.
Britannia	440	Living	Ditto.
James Hibbald	667	Forbes	Ditto.
Barkworth	600	Pedler	Ditto.
Katherine Stewart Forbes	560	Chapman	Ditto.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1821-22.

When sailed.	Ships	Master or Owner	Commanders.	First Officers	Second Officers	Third Officers	Fourth Officers	Surgeons.	Purser.	Company's Office.	To be absent.	To be absent.
11 Dec	4 Earl of Bathurst	141 st Company's Ship	Peter Cameron	Timot, Smith	W. Longcraft	Alexander Bell	Fr G Moore	Henry Arnot	John D Smith	Bombay & China	1821.	1821.
10 Dec	5 Sir David Scott	1500 Joseph Hare	William Hunter	John A Tween	Pat Landsea	John Manley	J M Moore	Nath Grant	Jas Hodson.	Bombay & China	11 Oct.	1 Dec.
4 Jan	1 Thomas Centre	1334 th Magorribank	Alex Christie	The Addison	Filmer Phapp	Arth Vincent	Alex Hay	Jer Simons	W Maltman	Bombay & China		
6 Jan	1 William Fairlie	1300 Joseph Har.	Kennard Smith	Wm. Pascoe	Wm. Haylett	Thome Blair	Geo Dewdney	Walt Lormer	Christ Pearson	Bombay & China		
5 Jan	3 Deaura	1325 George Palmer	Mont Hamilton	James Barber	J C Whitman	Jul I Newdick	Fios J Dyer	And Keddle	Step. H Ayers	Bombay & China	9 Nov.	31 Dec.
1 Jan	1 Duke of York	1327 th Magorribank	A H Campbell	Wm Pittman	H L Thomas	F o Shepherd	Henry Potter	William Lang	Wm Dallas	Bombay & China		
1 Feb	1 Brunswick	1300 th Magorribank	John Shepherd	Sam H. Brown	Fred Madan	John D Orr	James Potter	The Davidson	Jo Wm Rose	Bombay & China		
15 Feb	1 Duchess of Athol	1400 Wm E Ferrars	Edw M Daniell	Robt Dudman	Chas Steward	John Gasborne	Henry Riaz	J. M Austin	Edward King	Bombay & China	94 Nov.	1821.
20 Feb	3 Orrell	1345 Mith Isacke	Thomas Sanders	Geo A B and	Wm G Farrer	Patrick Burt	James Wilson	Wm Brimmer	W DeCharme	Bombay & China	14 Jan.	14 Jan.
31 Jan	1 Napoleon	1500 John Campoel	James Walker	W. Titchhurst	Ben B. Baz	Alex. Read	And Pitcairn	Alex Macrae	J S Anderson	Bombay & China	1821.	1821.
4 Feb	1 Buckingham	1500 Company's Ship	Frederick Adams	James Head	Wm Dalham	And Rivers	Thos Allchin	Wm Haviland	J W Graham	Bombay & China	7 Jan.	27 Feb.
5 Feb	2 Castie Hostly	1300 J H. Gledstrams	H A Drummond	Thos Dunlan	Seart V Wood	Wm Freeman	G C Kennedy	John Canpb	Wm Wright	Bombay & China	25 Jan.	14 Mar.
6 Feb	2 London	1325 Company's Ship	J B Sabeby	E Broughton	Philip Daylis	T B Penfold	W K Pullman	D MacKenzie	Macar and Bengel	Bombay & China	14 Feb.	9 Mar.
7 Feb	3 Anna	1316 Henry Bonham	Wm Patterson	Ben Hosmer	Robert Hall	M B Pearce	Thos J Wright	F W Hunter	Jas Gardner	Bombay & China	14 Feb.	9 Mar.
8 Feb	3 Comang	1316 Company's Ship	Wm Patterson	J Glasgow	Robert Lowe	Alf B. Edmund	John Griffiths	Bob Simmons	Wm Harper	Bombay & China	14 Feb.	9 Mar.
9 Feb	6 Mary of Hants	1300 John W Taggart	D n. d. d. d. d.	S H Fraser	John Jones	Wm Lewis	Wm Lewis	John Simpson	Wm Harper	Bombay & China	14 Feb.	9 Mar.
10 Feb	3 Lewis	1300 Sir Robert W. Gurn	Richard Cliford	R. H. Cliford	H. Stemple	E. W. Bontee	Wm Lewis	John Eccles	Wm Cliford	Bombay & China	14 Feb.	9 Mar.
11 Feb	3 Robert	1300 Sir Robert W. Gurn	Richard Cliford	R. H. Cliford	H. Stemple	E. W. Bontee	Wm Lewis	John Eccles	Wm Cliford	Bombay & China	14 Feb.	9 Mar.
12 Feb	3 Princess Amelia	1300 Sir Robert W. Gurn	Richard Cliford	R. H. Cliford	H. Stemple	E. W. Bontee	Wm Lewis	John Eccles	Wm Cliford	Bombay & China	14 Feb.	9 Mar.
13 Feb	3 Prince Regent	1300 Sir Robert W. Gurn	Richard Cliford	R. H. Cliford	H. Stemple	E. W. Bontee	Wm Lewis	John Eccles	Wm Cliford	Bombay & China	14 Feb.	9 Mar.
14 Feb	3 General Henty	1300 Sir Robert W. Gurn	Richard Cliford	R. H. Cliford	H. Stemple	E. W. Bontee	Wm Lewis	John Eccles	Wm Cliford	Bombay & China	14 Feb.	9 Mar.
15 Feb	3 March of Ely	1300 Sir Robert W. Gurn	Richard Cliford	R. H. Cliford	H. Stemple	E. W. Bontee	Wm Lewis	John Eccles	Wm Cliford	Bombay & China	14 Feb.	9 Mar.

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal lb.	5 4 3	40 0 0	Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.		
Coffea, Java cwt.	5 10 0	— 5 10 0	Termerick, Bengal. cwt.	0 12 0	to 0 15 0
— Cheribon			— China cwt.	1 0 0	— 1 30 0
— Bourbon			— Sadoary		
— Mocha	13 0 0	— 30 0 0	Saffa, in Soots.	8 0 0	— 9 0 0
Cotton, Surat lb.	0 0 4	— 0 0 8	— Blue	10 0 0	— 11 0 0
— Madras	0 0 7	— 0 0 8	Indigo, Blue lb.		
— Bengal	0 0 5	— 0 0 8	— Blue and Violet. .	0 11 0	— 0 11 4
— Bourbon	0 0 11	— 0 1 5	— Purple and Violet .	0 10 6	— 0 11 0
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			— Fine Violet.	0 10 3	— 0 10 6
— Aloes, Epatica. cwt.	2 0 0	— 5 4 0	— Good Ditto.		
— Anniseeds, Star.	2 4 0	— 2 3 0	— Middling Ditto.	0 10 0	— 0 10 3
— Borax, Refined.	2 10 0		— Fine Violet & Copper	0 0 8	— 0 10 0
— Unrefined, or Lincol	1 18 0	— 2 0 0	— Good Ditto.		
Camphire unrefined. .	7 0 0	— 8 5 0	— Fine & Good Copper	0 0 6	— 0 10 0
Cardemoms, Malabar. lb	0 2 3	— 0 3 3	— Ordinary	0 0 6	— 0 7 0
— Ceylon.	0 1 2	— 0 1 4	— Fine Andras	0 0 6	— 0 0 11
Cassia Buds. cwt.	18 0 0	— 19 0 0	— Manilla		
— Lignum.	7 7 0	— 8 10 0	Rice cwt.	0 10 0	— 0 18 0
Castor Oil. lb.	0 0 4	— 0 1 0	Safflower cwt.	5 0 0	— 17 0 0
China Root cwt.	1 0 0	— 1 6 0	Sago cwt.	0 6 0	— 1 3 0
Coculus Indicus.	0 15 0	— 1 0 0	Salpêtre, Refined. . cwt.	1 5 0	— 1 7 0
Columb Root.			Silk, Bengal skein. . . lb.		
Dragon's Blood.	18 0 0	— 36 0 0	— Novi		
Gum Ammoniac, lump .	4 0 0	— 9 0 0	— Ditto White		
— Atabic	3 0 0	— 4 5 0	— China		
— Assafetida.	1 0 0	— 12 0 0	— Orginazine.		
— Benjamin	40 0 0	— 50 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon. . lb.	0 5 1	— 0 9 0
— Animi. cwt.	2 10 0	— 9 0 0	— Cloves	0 3 9	
— Galbanum			— Bourbon		
— Gambogium	10 0 0	— 12 0 0	— Mace	0 3 0	— 0 3 0
— Myrrh	5 0 0	— 15 0 0	— Nutmegs.	0 2 6	— 0 3 10
— Olibanum	1 10 0	— 2 5 0	— Ginger cwt.	0 11 0	— 0 14 0
Lac Lak lb.	0 0 9	— 0 2 6	— Pepper, Black lb.		
— Dy	0 2 3	— 0 4 3	— — Privilege	0 0 7	— 0 0 8
— Shell, Black.	1 5 0	— 2 5 0	— — White	0 1 3	— 0 1
— Shives	1 5 0	— 3 10 0	Sugar, Yellow. cwt.		
— Stick.	0 15 0	— 1 5 0	— White		
— Musk, China. oz.	0 7 0	— 0 15 0	— Brown		
Nux Vomica. cwt.	0 10 0	— 0 16 0	Tea, Bohea lb.	0 2 7	
Oil Cassia oz.	0 0 6	— 0 0 7	— Congou	0 2 8	— 0 3 8
— Cinnamon	0 18 0	— 1 1 0	— Soucheong.	0 4 0	— 0 4 6
— Cloves			— Ampoi	0 3 8	— 0 4 0
— Mace			— Twankay	0 1 2	— 0 3 5
— Nutmegs.			— Pchoe	0 3 0	— 0 3 11
Opium lb.			— Hyson Skin	0 3 1	— 0 4 0
Rhubarb	0 1 0	— 0 4 0	— Hyson	0 4 1	— 0 6 0
Sal Ammoniac. cwt.			— Gunpowder	0 5 0	— 0 5 4
Senna. lb.	0 0 6	— 0 2 0	Tortoiseshell.	1 5 0	— 2 0 0
Turmeric, Java cwt.	0 16 0	— 0 18 0	Wood, Saunders Red. . ton	7 6 0	— 8 0 0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 19 March—Prompt 31 May.
Tea—Bohea, 1,000,000 lbs., Congou, 4,765,000 lbs. Campti, 4,000 lbs. Souchong, 45,000 lbs., Twankay, 1,125,000 lbs., Hyson Skin 75,000 lbs., Hyson, 250,000 lbs.—Total, including Private Trade, 7,300,000 lbs.

For Sale 12 March—Prompt 7 June.
Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.

For Sale 19 March—Prompt 20 September.
Company's.—Madras Wine.
Private Trade—Madras Wine.
For Sale 21 March—Prompt 24 May.
Sundry uncleared Haggis of Passengris and Others.
For Sale 22 March—Prompt 21 September.
Company's.—Carpets—Shawl Wool—Bijaugue Wool.
For Sale 29 April—Prompt 10 June.
Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

LONDON MARKETS

Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1822.

Cotton.—The purchases since our last are limited. The low qualities of Bengala are in request, but few parcels are offering, the finer descriptions are neglected. At Liverpool Cotton has been in good demand.

Sugar.—The improvement has continued through the week, and such was the scarcity of good Sugars, that the holders in several instances retained a further advance. The Refined market has remained steady for some time past; the inferior qualities are in good demand for packing and for melting, the finer descriptions are comparatively neglected.

Coffee.—The public sales brought forward last week consisted the greater proportion of Foreign descriptions, fine ordinary Jamaica sold at very high prices.

East-India Sale, with inst.
Sugar, 14,225 packages— sound dan p
Bourbon brown 10 0 a 21 5 16 6 a 17 6
yellow 22 0 a 24 0 18 6 a 20 0
about one-fourth sold—black and dabs 11s a 14s
Java yellow 28 0 a 26 0
grey 30 0 a 31 0
Siam white, fine. 43 0
good 48 0
fine grey 35 6 a 36 0 32 0 a 34 6
Rice, 461 bags, yellow common Bengal 2s a 2s 6d
Spices.—The first quality of Cinnamon, and the Ginger of the last India sale command a premium, other spices are without alteration. Pepper is very heavy.

Indigo.—There is little doing in Indigo, the late public sale has damped the market; some of the lots are reported to be resold at 2d a 4d per mumm.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of January to the 25th of February 1882.

182.	Bank Stock.	5 p Cent. Reduced.	5 p Cent. Consols.	4 p Cent. Consols.	1780	5 p Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish 3 p Cent.	Imperial 3 p Cent.	3 1/2 p Cent.	Omnium.	India Block.	South Sea.	Old 50 Ses.	New Ditto.	4 p Cent. India Bonds.	2d per Day Exchange.	Consols for Account.	5 p d. Treasury Notes.	1882.
Jan. 26	238 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	96 1/2	107 1/2	108	19 1/2	19 1/2	75	87 1/2	—	338 1/2	—	—	—	80 7/8	4 6p	76 1/2	19 1/2	1882.
28	238 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	96 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	75	87 1/2	—	338 1/2	—	—	—	80 7/8	4 7p	76 1/2	19 1/2	Jan. 30
31	238 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	96 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	75	87 1/2	—	338 1/2	—	—	—	80 7/8	5 7p	76 1/2	19 1/2	31
Feb. 1	238 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	96 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	76	87 1/2	—	339	84 1/2	—	—	77 7/4	5 7p	76 1/2	19 1/2	Feb. 4
4	242 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	97 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	76	88 1/2	—	241	—	—	—	78 7/8	5 8p	76 1/2	19 1/2	4
5	242 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	97 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	76	88 1/2	—	241	—	—	—	79 7/8	7 10p	77 1/2	19 1/2	5
6	242 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	97 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	76	88 1/2	—	240 1/2	—	—	—	77 7/8	7 10p	77 1/2	19 1/2	6
7	242 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	98 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	76	88 1/2	—	240 1/2	—	—	—	78 7/8	6 9p	77 1/2	19 1/2	7
8	242 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	98 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	77 1/2	88 1/2	—	240 1/2	—	—	—	78 7/8	6 9p	77 1/2	19 1/2	8
9	242 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	98 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	77 1/2	88 1/2	—	240 1/2	—	—	—	78 7/8	6 9p	77 1/2	19 1/2	9
10	242 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	98 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	77 1/2	88 1/2	—	240 1/2	—	—	—	78 7/8	6 9p	77 1/2	19 1/2	10
11	242 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	98 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	77 1/2	88 1/2	—	240 1/2	—	—	—	78 7/8	6 9p	77 1/2	19 1/2	11
12	242 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	98 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	77 1/2	88 1/2	—	240 1/2	—	—	—	78 7/8	6 9p	77 1/2	19 1/2	12
13	242 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	98 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	77 1/2	88 1/2	—	240 1/2	—	—	—	78 7/8	6 9p	77 1/2	19 1/2	13
14	242 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	98 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	77 1/2	88 1/2	—	240 1/2	—	—	—	78 7/8	6 9p	77 1/2	19 1/2	14
15	242 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	98 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	77 1/2	88 1/2	—	240 1/2	—	—	—	78 7/8	6 9p	77 1/2	19 1/2	15
16	242 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	98 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	77 1/2	88 1/2	—	240 1/2	—	—	—	78 7/8	6 9p	77 1/2	19 1/2	16
17	242 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	98 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	77 1/2	88 1/2	—	240 1/2	—	—	—	78 7/8	6 9p	77 1/2	19 1/2	17
18	242 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	98 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	77 1/2	88 1/2	—	240 1/2	—	—	—	78 7/8	6 9p	77 1/2	19 1/2	18
19	242 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	98 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	77 1/2	88 1/2	—	240 1/2	—	—	—	78 7/8	6 9p	77 1/2	19 1/2	19
20	242 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	98 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	77 1/2	88 1/2	—	240 1/2	—	—	—	78 7/8	6 9p	77 1/2	19 1/2	20
21	242 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	98 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	77 1/2	88 1/2	—	240 1/2	—	—	—	78 7/8	6 9p	77 1/2	19 1/2	21
22	242 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	98 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	77 1/2	88 1/2	—	240 1/2	—	—	—	78 7/8	6 9p	77 1/2	19 1/2	22
23	242 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	98 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	77 1/2	88 1/2	—	240 1/2	—	—	—	78 7/8	6 9p	77 1/2	19 1/2	23
24	242 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	98 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	77 1/2	88 1/2	—	240 1/2	—	—	—	78 7/8	6 9p	77 1/2	19 1/2	24
25	242 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	98 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	77 1/2	88 1/2	—	240 1/2	—	—	—	78 7/8	6 9p	77 1/2	19 1/2	25

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

STATEMENT OF THE LITERARY LABOURS OF THE LATE COLONEL MACKENZIE, C.B.

(Continued from page 249.)

BRIEF VIEW OF THE COLLECTION OF NOTES, OBSERVATIONS, AND JOURNALS OF THIRTY-FOUR YEARS; AND OF COLLECTIONS OF MSS., INSCRIPTIONS, DRAWINGS, &c. FOR THE LAST NINETEEN YEARS, MADE BY COLONEL MACKENZIE, IN INDIA; EXCLUSIVE OF A CONSIDERABLE COLLECTION OF NATIVE MSS. IN ALL LANGUAGES.*

I. *Journals, Notes, Observations, and Memoirs.*—Journals, notes, observations, and memoirs for thirty-four years, kept at intervals on successive journeys and campaigns through all the provinces now subject to Fort St. George (excepting Malabar and the Circars, North of the Kistna), from 1783 to 1790.—These remarks afterwards extended through the whole of Lord Cornwallis's campaigns in Mysore, from 1790 to 1792, with particular journals of all the operations, elucidated by maps, plans, and drawings of the battles, sieges, &c. Afterwards of the se-

veral journeys into the newly ceded districts of the Nizam, Cuddapa, Canoul, the wild mountains of Yernulla and Nullmulla, &c., bounding the Carnatic as far as the Kistna at Purwuttum, till 1794. Again into the Deccan in four different journeys, as often relinquished for different expeditions: the campaign of the Nizam against the Marattas, in 1795; the battle of Kurdla; the expedition to Ceylon and reduction of Columbo, and returning again; a journey to Hyderabad, thence to Culhurga, with descriptions and drawings of that ancient capital of the Deccan; return to Madras, preparation, and materials collected for, the designed expedition to Manila; return again to Hyderabad, and arrangement made for a regular Analysis of the Deccan and of the Nizam's dominions; suspended finally for the last campaign and war against Mysore; the march from Hyderabad for that purpose. During these military movements, measures proposed and lights derived for the future investigation of the history of Beejanuggur, and the ancient Canara and Tellinga empires. Journal of the campaign, siege, and capture of Seringapatam. Then journals through the whole of the survey of Mysore, from 1800 to 1807, including observations and various memoirs on different subjects: the inhabitants, customs, climate, soil, institutions, &c. (exclusive of the official memoirs sent to Europe), several of

* *Memorandum.*—This Collection does not form part of, and should not be included in "A Collection of Oriental and Native MSS., on paper and on leaves (or cadjans) in the several languages of India (see page 317), collected by Col. Mackenzie, and which the Court of Directors have expressed a desire to add to their Oriental Museum (see Extr. letter B. p. 323)." These compose some hundred volumes, books, rolls, &c., and from them much of the translations have been made, but much more still remains to be extracted.—C. MACKENZIE, Madras, 24th Jan. 1817.

them particularly mentioned under their heads. After a residence of three years and a half at Madras, under the constant expectation of removal, then follows the expedition to Java; journals of the voyages and campaigns, and the interesting journeys through, and a residence in that island for two years. Afterwards on a journey from Calcutta, by Benares, to Lucknow in Oude, to Agra and Delli; to the mountains dividing India from Thibet, whence the Jumna and Ganges issue into Hindostan; back from Hurdwar on the Ganges, through Rohilcund, and again to the Ganges: on this journey of nine months, the same method was observed of preserving notes, memoranda, memoirs, and journals; and the collection of ancient coins, MSS., inscriptions, sculptures, &c. considerably increased.

From the frequent and sudden changes of place to which Colonel Mackenzie's courses of service for thirty-four years had been subject (having in that time never been fixed in any one station or garrison, excepting for three years at one time at Madras), these journals, &c. are not wholly fairly transcribed, nor arranged from their original notes; and in several instances restricted to short cursory notices, intended to be extended afterwards, accompanied by plans, views, sketches, &c. by himself or by friends. It is supposed, if the whole were condensed, they would form six folio volumes, accompanied by authentic charts, drawings, &c. geographical, military, &c. &c.

II. *Maps and Memoirs of Mysore.*—Memoirs of the survey of Mysore, geographical, statistical, and historical. The original copies, in seven volumes folio, were sent to England to the Court of Directors in 1808, accompanied by general maps, exhibiting the country in detail, on a scale of four miles to an inch, where all its features, rivers, mountains, and every place are laid down; lately introduced into Arrowsmith's general map of India, by permission of the Court of Directors. A series of provincial maps descriptive of the several provinces, were also compiled from the original sections of survey, deposited in office at Madras; scale one mile.

III. *Maps and Memoirs of the Ceded Districts.*—Memoirs of the Ceded Districts, on the same plan with that of Mysore; including the geography, statistics

and history of these provinces, accompanied by maps, on scales of one, four, twelve, and twenty-four miles to an inch; two volumes sent to England, and upward of two more still in preparation, to be transmitted to the Court of Directors.

IV. *Materials for a General View of the South of the Peninsula.*—The maps, &c. of the Ceded Districts have been executed under the immediate direction of Colonel Mackenzie; the same plan is now under execution for the remaining districts of the Company under Fort St. George, so far as the measures adopted by Government may admit. The completion of the whole being designed by Colonel Mackenzie to furnish a body of materials for a complete view, geographical, statistical, and historical, of the whole British possessions in the South of the Peninsula, accompanied by maps, under the immediate protection of the East-India Company, at whose expense the surveys have been executed; but the historical and literary materials were chiefly at Col. Mackenzie's private expense.

V. *Materials for a View of the Oriental Islands of Java, &c.*—Materials for a complete view of the geography, statistics and history, ancient and modern, of Java and the Dutch dependencies in the Eastern Islands, in the journals, memoirs, and drawings of Col. Mackenzie (entirely exclusive of the materials furnished by the Committee of Tenures, of which he was president at Java); several native MSS. have been or are now being translated from the Javanese and Malay languages, by natives and others employed for that purpose, and considerable extracts and translations have been made from Dutch and French books and MSS.: notices of some of these are taken (see Letter A. annexed—*Java Investigated*). From the matter contained in these documents, much light is thrown on the early colonization of these islands; perhaps of the long doubtful subject of the peopling of America; at least of the intercourse and communication of the continent of Asia with the numerous islands of the Oriental and South Seas; of the laws, institutions, manners, and customs of the more Eastern parts of Asia, so widely different from those of the Western Peninsula of India.

VI. *Materials for the History, Antiquities, Institutions, &c. of India in General.*—A great object has been, under these inquiries, derived from the latter occupation

(chiefly at Col. Mackenzie's private expense, excepting in the single article of postage,*) in collecting and obtaining translations of materials of various descriptions, illustrative of the history, antiquities, institutions, &c. of India. This was originally directed to the Carnatic or Beejanuggur and its dependencies exclusively. Afterwards extended, as circumstances admitted, to the several dynasties that were successively brought to light. Again, to materials, illustrative of the history and antiquities of Hindostan, and of all parts of India, but more particularly to the South or Peninsula; and ultimately, by the sudden direction of Col. Mackenzie's application in 1811 (arising from the exigencies of the public service), to the Oriental Islands and Coasts of Asia.

VII. *The several Mahomedan Dynasties successively established in the Deekan.*—Materials, memoirs, and historical pieces, translated, illustrative of the history of the several Mahomedan dynasties that were successively established in the Deekan, or the South of India, from the 13th to the 18th century, under their respective heads; illustrated by descriptions, plans, and drawings; of the cities, forts, buildings, civil or religious, remaining; by coins, inscriptions, &c. These include,

1st. The earlier Mahomedan Governments in the Deekan, of—1. Beejapoor; 2. Golconda; 3. Beder; 4. Ahmednuggur; 5. Dowlatabad:

2d. The Mogul Government in the Deekan.

VIII. *Geography, History, and Statistics of the Deekan.*—Materials collected and translated illustrative of the geography and political arrangements, and provincial divisions of the Deekan in its six Soubas or Viceroyalties, from the earliest times till the arrangement made by Asaph Jah (the celebrated Nizam-ul-Mulk) in the beginning of the 18th century. This is of more importance, as by this arrangement most of the divisions of territory among the present existing powers, the Nizami, the Mahrattas, &c. are thereby regulated; and some knowledge of it is a necessary prelude to the present state of the South of India. This object, which had been in view constantly from the time that Col.

* His correspondence on literary subjects was exempted from postage in India, by order of Government, and the measure was approved of by the Court of Directors.

Mackenzie was sent with the Deekan Subsidiary Force, in 1792, by Lord Cornwallis, till he was removed from it in 1806. had never been lost sight of in the intervals of other professional and public engagements. The *Difter of the Deekan*, the *Hakeekat Hindostan*, and the *History of Kafir Khan** (an author of credit, little known hitherto), with other authentic MSS., have been translated from the Persian, Mahratta, and other native languages, and now form a body of materials designed to assist a work descriptive of the geography, history and statistics of the Deekan, which has been in its progress communicated to several respectable authorities well qualified to estimate its design and approved of. These were also designed to be aided by a series of maps, charts, and drawings.

IX. *Antiquities and History of the early Hindoo Dynasties.*—The history and antiquities of the earlier dynasties, of which notices are daily casting up, are more unconnected and obscure. Yet sufficient matter appears in inscriptions, ancient buildings, sculptures, coins, in addition to traditions, poems, &c., to give materials for a sketch of the early dynasties and sovereigns of these countries previous to the Christian era, and era of Sallivahah, such as, *viz.*

1st. The Kings of Banawassiet in the N.W., whose ancient inscriptions and characters confirm the tradition of the country that a great kingdom was once established there.

2d. The Kings whose capital was Amrawutty on the Kistna, where the singular fragments and remains, lately discovered, exhibit specimens of beauty and taste in design and execution seldom found in Hindoo sculpture: drawings of these are taken.

3d. The ancient Coorumber Kings, and the pastoral, hunting, or Nomadic tribes, who occupied this country previous to the introduction of the doctrine of the Vedes by the Chola Kings: to them, several antiquities, buildings, sculptures, establishments and coins, of late brought to notice, are supposed to belong.

* The History of Kafir Khan includes the annals of the celebrated Aurangzeb's reign, hitherto a desideratum in Indian History, excepting the first ten years.

† The position of Banawassiet laid down in Prohmy's Table.

X. *Drawings, Maps, Plans, and Sketches.*

These are arranged into,

1st. *Maps and Charts.*

1. Atlases,
2. Portfolios,
3. Folio and quarto volumes,
4. Miscellaneous rolls, &c.; containing, geographical, general, and provincial maps; political and statistic maps, and plans; mineralogical and orological maps; to which was proposed to be added, a philological map, descriptive of the extent of the various languages, spoken in the fifty-six desums or Hindoo divisions of the Bharut Candum, or India.

2d. *Drawings.*

1. Views and sketches of remarkable places.
2. Plans of cities, fortresses, battles, sieges, &c.
3. Ditto of ancient cities and temples, &c.; as Beejanuggur, Halla, Bede, and other ancient capitals.
4. Elevations and sections of ditto.
5. Collections of drawings, illustrative of the state and progress of the arts of design, of sculpture, &c. &c. among the Hindoos: two volumes, large folio.
6. Ditto of ditto, of various plants, trees, and flowers, executed during the survey: four volumes, folio.
7. Ditto of ditto, of the costume of the various classes of inhabitants of India, the different sects of religion, &c. &c.: three volumes, folio.

COLLECTIONS OF TRANSLATIONS.

The following collections of translations, which have gradually increased from the constant accession of original materials of late years, are bound and arranged in volumes, chiefly folio, either provincially or according to languages, &c. in the following order, *viz.*

I. *Southern Provinces*; containing History, Antiquities, Institutions, &c.—Ancient Cholla Mundalum and Pandya Mundalum or Tinnevely, Madura, Tanjore, Coimbatore, &c.

II. *Western Provinces*.—Ancient Kerala and Chara Mundalum or Travancore, Malabar, Canara, Conkan, Bednore, Soonda, &c. &c.

III. *Central Provinces*.—Upper Carnatica; Mysore, Chitteldroog, Raidroog, Nabobship of Serah, Harponnelly, Pennaconda, Baramahl, &c. &c.

IV. *Eastern Provinces*.—Ancient Tonda Mundalum; Modern Arcot, Soubah Payen Ghaut or Lower Carnatic (erroneously) Nellore, Ongole, Palnaud, &c.

V. *Ceded Districts*.—Nunda Mundalum comprehending Canoul, Cuddapa, Cummum, &c. &c., extending to the Kistna.

VI. *Northern Districts*.—Comprehending the Andra, Mutsya, and Callinga Dasums; the Modern Circars of Guntoor, Masulipatam, Condapilly, Chicacole, &c. &c., and the Odia Dasum or Modern Orissa or Ganjam Circar, and Cuttack.

VII. *Mahomedan History*.—Comprehending the history of the several states or sovereigns of this religion, since the 13th century.

VIII. *Maratta History*.—Comprehending materials, either relating to this nation or its sovereigns of modern origin, under Sevnjee, Sambjee, Ramraj, &c. &c., till the permanent establishments of the present, or modern Maratta State under a Peishwah.

IX. *Carnatic and Beejanuggur*.—Translations of original works, illustrative of the history of that empire under its several dynasties, of Carnatic, Tellinga and Coorumbler Sovereigns, with reference to their grants and inscriptions, &c.

X. *Telinga and Oru (or Northern Circars)*.—Comprehending the materials of the history of Warungole, and the several dynasties of these languages or nations. The Cuttack Ballalls; the Rajahs of Callinga, of Rajahmundry, Bezoada, &c.

XI. *Cholla and Pandya*.—Comprehending the materials translated of these ancient dynasties, confirmed and compared by their inscriptions still remaining, by books, poems, and various works of their ancient sages and cavaliers.

XII. *Sassanums or Hindoo Inscriptions, Grants, Edicts, &c.*—These are of three kinds; *viz.* the 1st comprehends copies of the original sassanums, transcribed in all parts of the country from stones generally, more rarely from copper-plates: it is supposed above three thousand have been at least collected by intelligent natives, reared and formed for this purpose: estimated at four vols. folio.—2d. Fac-similes and drawings of the most ancient and curious of the above, being those that are in antique characters; some obsolete now, some read with difficulty, others entirely unknown.

it was thought right to preserve fac-similes of them, to authenticate the materials; three large volumes, folio.—3d. Translations of the most interesting and curious of the inscriptions from the different languages: estimated at two vols. folio.—Besides several not yet bound, and much the greater part still untranslated on cadjans, country paper, &c.

N.B. The materials from which the above are taken are in fifteen different languages, and twenty-one different alphabetical characters; and it was necessary to employ persons conversant in each, sometimes with great difficulty, to extract the materials of these collections from the following languages:

1. *Sanscrit*.—1. Obsolete Character.—2. Devanagri or Baulobund. 3. Grundum.

2. *Tellinga*.—1. Ancient Tellinga, very old; obsolete. 2. Ditto. 3. Modern Tellinga.

3. *Canara*.—1. Ancient Canara, undeciphered; from Banawassi and from Mavelipooram. 2. Poorwad-Halla-Canara. 3. Halla or Ancient Canara. 4. Modern Canara.

4. *Maratta*.—1. Mo'd'hi; no inscriptions on stone in this, but there are several grants on paper.

5. *Ellacannum Tamul*.—1. Ancient Tamul or Ellacannum.

6. *Modern Tamul*.—2. Modern Tamul.

7. *Mallallum*.—3. Tamul of the Malabar Coast.

8. *Toolva*.—1. Toolva; language and character of Lower Canara.

9. *Wodia*.—1. Wodia; character and language of the Wodia or Orissa, or Ganjam and Cuttack.

10. *Bengallee*.—1. Bengallee.

11. *Hindwee, Hindostani, or Moors*.—No peculiar character.

12. *Persian*.—The grants and edicts of the Mogul Emperors and Viceroys are on paper, and in Persian. These belong to the period since the 17th century.

13. *Arabic*. { 1. Arabic.

14. *Malays*. {

15. *Javanese*.—1. Ancient Javanese; from inscriptions. 2. Modern ditto.

N.B. There are also fac-similes of several inscriptions and characters still undeciphered, some daily coming to hand—such as the inscriptions at Delhi, at Alla-

habad; from Java, from Ceylon, from Mavelipooram, from Banawassi, &c. &c.

XIII. *Stalla Mahatmans, or Stalla Pooranams*.—These comprehend the legends, pooranams, or traditions; accounts of the several Stallams or holy places of Hindoo worship. As every temple has or ought to have its pooranum, those of the present establishments are evidently founded on the legends of the followers of the Vêdes. The pooranums of the principal Stallams are procured, as Canchee Trinamulla, Tripetty, Sreerungam, Ramiseram, &c.; and a few are translated, and more are proposed to be so, as specimens: translated, two vols. folio, bound: originals, four ditto, bound.

XIV. *Laws, Institutions, &c.*—These parts embrace the several codes of laws received among the Hindoos.

XV. *Sects of Religion*.—Account of the origin, history, and opinions of the different sects of religion among the Hindoos; the followers of the Vêdes; the Jain, Samanul, or Sravaks; the Boudhists; the Saiva Muttum, &c. &c. &c.

XVI. *Miscellaneous*.

XVII. *Extracts from Foreign European Authors*.—Translated; regarding Indian history, antiquities, literature, and geography, ancient and modern.

The collection already transmitted to Calcutta, and bound in folio volumes (upwards of forty), may be classed under the following heads:

1. *History, Antiquities, and Institutions* of the empire of the Carnatic or Carnata (called Narsinga erroneously by early European writers), under its several dynasties of Ballalls, Wodians, Coorumbers, Tellangas, and other Princes, and extracted from authentic documents from about 1600 up to about 500 A.D., and more obscurely still to near 80 A.D., when the eras (or mode of reckoning used in inscriptions in these countries) were changed, and lost sight of; corroborated also by collation with European and Mahomedan authorities.

2. Ditto ditto of the dynasties that reigned in the South with more or less extent of power and territory, previous to the former, under the several names of Cholla, Pandia, &c., confirmed by actually existing inscriptions and records.

3. History of the more obscurely known dynasties of *Tellinga* and *Wodia* kings, of Warancole, Apamaconda, Bezoda, Rajahmundry, Cuttack, &c., illustrated by inscriptions, plans, drawings, and MSS., terminating in the 14th century.

4. Ditto of the empire of *Canara*, whose capital was at *Calthani*, till its decline by a schism of religion; and, finally, by the first Mahomedan invasion of *Allau-deen* in the early part of the 14th century.

5. The history, &c. of the kings of *Deogee* or *Dewageery* (now *Dawlutabad*), terminating at the same time. Little is yet known of this dynasty, though it is hoped considerable materials may be obtained to illustrate this chasm in Hindoo history, which involves in obscurity the origin of the celebrated sculptured caves of *Ellora*, which it is to be noticed are close to the site of the ancient capital of *Dewagheery*.

6. The history of the remains of the *Bejjanuggur* empire, from the fatal battle wherein *Ram-raj* fell, anno 536, till the fall of *Chandrageery*; the establishment of the Mahomedans in the Carnatic; the conquests of the states of *Bejjapore* and *Golconda*, by the *Moguls*; and the establishment of European factories and settlements on the Coast, in the commencement of the 17th century. The origin and history of the several families of usurpers of *Mysore*; *Bednore*, *Chitteldroog*, *Madura*, *Rydroog*, *Harponelly*, *Gingee*, *Tanjore*, the northern *Vemlavar* petty chiefs, &c., for which considerable materials in original family books, records, histories, inscriptions, grants, &c. are collected, translated and arranged, forming a necessary prelude to the development of the distracted state of the country about, or soon after, the period of the settlement of the European nations in India, a clear understanding of which is necessary perhaps at this day.

7. The ancient history of *Malabar* or *Kerala*, and its singular institutions, from materials, MSS. and inscriptions collected in that country.

8. The history of the *Deckan*, under the Mahomedan governments, since the 13th century; and a commencement made in opening avenues to its earlier history under the Hindoo Princes. The present state

of these countries is still unfavourable to minute investigation.

9. The *Ancient Geography of India* derives considerable lights from these progressive inquiries; and several explanations are obtained of the connection and extent of commercial relations between the Eastern and Western Continents, from ancient traditions, remains of establishments, MSS., sculptures,* coins, and the remains of Antiquity scattered in different parts of the country.

10. The *Institutions, Laws, and peculiar Customs* of the various tribes that inhabit India: the early pastoral or Nomadic tribes; the agricultural race; the introduction of arts, sciences and letters; the colonies of *Bramins* and other tribes successively arriving from the north—from the same unquestionable authorities.

11. These are more particularly explained by (what has been hitherto unavoidably overlooked) collections of the *Ancient Sanscrits* or *Inscriptions* on stone, copper, and other metals, still existing in all parts of the country, which prove, by dates and regular formula, the early existence of established tenure, and all the regulations of a civilized and cultivated state of society.

12. Collection of *Coins*, Hindoo chiefly, in different parts of the country. The most remarkable of these are Roman, Chinese, and a singular square kind of silver coins, specimens of which have been found in *Hindoostan* as well as in the South.

13. Collection of *Ancient Sculptures*, illustrative of the state and cultivation of the arts and sciences, aided by drawings, from ancient remains, hitherto unnoticed throughout the Peninsula; and in the *Oriental Islands* of *Java*, *Bali*, &c.

14. Drawings and views of *Buildings*, explaining the style and various kinds of architecture.

15. Drawings of the *Costume* of the inhabitants of India, and of the Islands, illustrative of descriptions of the several tribes and castes, their peculiar manners, customs, &c. &c.

16. The population and subdivisions of castes, ascertained and illustrated by enumerations, by houses and by fami-

* In the ruined city of *Mavelloppore*, in this vicinity, specimens of the Roman and China coinages are found at present, together with other ancient unknown kinds.

lies, through the late dominions of Mysore, and in the Island of Java: the authenticated tables of which are annexed to the descriptive memoirs of provinces.

(A.)

General View of the Results of Investigations into Geography, History, Antiquities, and Literature in the Island of Java, by Col. Mackenzie, in the years 1811, 1812, and 1813. (Extracted from a Short View of Researches in Java.)

I. In the *Geographical* and *Hydrographical* branches, complete registers have been taken of the numerous atlases, plans, charts, and memoirs belonging to the Dutch Government, since its establishment, from 1612 till the year 1811. Among these are to be found detailed regular surveys of several of the Eastern Provinces, on a plan which Col. Mackenzie recommended to our Government in Java, to be gradually carried on at no great expense. This was intended to be the subject of a particular report, which he proposed to accompany with a detailed register* of these documents, and of numerous charts of different descriptions, supposed to be in dépôt with the present Government.

II. Of *Military Plans*, numerous pieces exist still, though some of them, particularly connected with the views of the late Government, are unattainable, and supposed to be lost in the confusion attending the victory and retreat of Cornelis: those remaining appear in the register. There is reason to think that much of the contents of the dépôts at the *Bureau de Guerre*, and the plans of military movements, were lost at the period referred to, or carried off.

III. Of the *Resources* and *Revenues* of the Island: the whole, it is believed, are saved of the numerous memoirs, reports, and productions, arising from the discussions and plans of reform of late years, where the opinions and sentiments of the most intelligent and experienced men in India and Holland are to be found, the result of their reasoning, with a vast body of information in memoirs, reports, and documents † in the Dépôts of Archives,

which, previous to the late government of Marshal Daendels, were preserved on a regular systematic plan. The indexes, or rather abstracts of the proceedings and resolutions of the Government from its first establishment, were particularly curious; under the heads *Rechts*, *Secret Rechts*, *Personatio*, and *Miscellanea*, reference might be made with ease to any subject that had ever occupied the deliberations and orders of Government. There is reason to believe the *Miscellanea*, consisting of eight volumes, were lost; at least they could not be found on inquiry, since the reduction of Java.

2. The reports of the Committee of Archives, translations of which it is believed have been sent to India, will fully explain the number and description. Col. Mackenzie, confining himself more particularly to the geographical and hydrographical parts, only brought copies of the reports relating to them, and of the register of reports and memoirs from the dependencies, particularly such as regarded India.

3. It may be proper here to notice, that in the course of inspection of the archives and library of the late Government, he casually lighted on a series of memoirs or reports of the Dutch Governors and Directors in *Coromandel*, from 1612 to 1771, carried regularly on from one director or governor to another. One of the most material to us is a collection or register of all treaties, contracts, perwannahs, and grants between the Dutch Government and the Native Powers of the South of India: a copy* of this volume was taken, as it was conceived to be useful in fixing dates, facts, privileges, and claims. The other volumes, besides the instructions of the first Governors, give a view of the nature of the commerce, and concise views of the political state of the different countries at the time, though not all equally interesting—as the memoirs or reports of the governors or directors of Ceylon, Surat, and Hoogly in Bengal, and of the Spice Islands, &c. &c.

binet. Mr. Nedenburg afterwards returned to Holland, and was one of the leading members of the Secret Committee on India affairs that sat at the Hague, whose final report, in 1807, seems to have been the basis on which the plans adopted by the late Government of Holland for their Oriental colonies was founded.

* This is one of the works translated at Serampoor since January last, and sent to Government, April 1816.

* This Register was presented to the Government at Fort William of the 10th Feb. 1815.

† The whole of the voluminous mss., correspondence, and proceedings of the Commission sent from Holland in 1793, of which Mr. Nedenburg was President, and which terminated in 1800, are deposited in a great Almyra, or ca-

4. In the same deposits are a complete series of the despatches and letters of the Government of Batavia to Europe, consisting of many volumes, which undoubtedly contain many interesting facts and documents regarding the policy and history of these once opulent establishments. As these volumes are in the Bibliothèque, and it is doubtful whether they are included in the report of the Committee of Archives, they are particularly adverted to here. It was a peculiar trait of the Dutch Government that complete memoirs, or memories, were usually given in by the Governors General, and those of the dependencies, to their successors, on being relieved; and as the whole of them were furnished with very complete indexes, reference was ready and easy to any particular subject or fact before the archives were thrown into confusion, and many lost on their removal from the castle of Batavia in 1808; and afterwards from the events attending the reduction of Java. To restore them to some order would be desirable to the future historian of Oriental commerce and possessions; if not, in a political point of view, to the British Supreme Government of India.

IV. Of the *History and Antiquities* of the Island of Java, considerable materials have been obtained by Colonel Mackenzie's immediate exertions. Little indeed had been done in Java by Europeans in regard to such inquiries, since the time that Valentyn published his useful but voluminous work on the Dutch East-India Company's settlements, in six folio volumes, in 1734; and although a Society of Sciences had been established a few years previous to ours, in 1780, but little progress had been made in developing the history of the Eastern Islands, and the Society itself had fallen into decline (although not absolutely extinct) since the commencement of the revolution. Of the laudable efforts to revive it since the British Government was established, this may not be the appropriate place to speak. Under the patronage of the Supreme Government, should Java remain a British colony, it may be hoped still to contribute essentially to the general culture of science, of commercial economy, and of useful knowledge in these parts.

2. Colonel Mackenzie's first efforts were particularly directed to this object of in-

vestigation, the progress and actual state of knowledge, and of the history and antiquities of the Island; and it is due, in justice to several respectable individuals in Java, British and Dutch, to say, that much ready and cordial aid was furnished in the prosecution of these researches.

3. Some of the colonists, who had paid attention to these subjects, a circumstance not very general in Java, very readily communicated the aid of their knowledge and experience in directing the pursuit, and pointing out the sources and individuals that could farther assist. To conciliate the minds of men, and remove difficulties arising from prejudices of education and religion, and from the variety of languages, the experience acquired in India was found of great advantage, but the powerful aid of the penetrating, acute genius of the Bramins, which had been of such importance in India, was here wanting, and the languages presented obstacles of no common degree. It was necessary not only to employ translators from the Dutch, French, and Malay, but it was extremely rare to find persons capable of rendering Javanese MSS.* into either of these languages previous to an English version. The difficulty of procuring any of the colonists capable of acting as interpreters was considerable, from the rarity of these necessary qualifications, and from a repugnance to travelling and fatigue, arising from indolence, and from habits widely dissimilar from ours. In the interior, the Malay language was of little use, and the Javanese, in its several dialects, had been little studied by the European Colonists in Java. These few were in the service of Government, and there were but few on the Island capable of rendering a letter from the Javanese into Dutch.

4. Notwithstanding these obstacles, and the discouraging prospect held out by those who had the best pretensions, from long residence, to know the native character and their literary attainments, it is satisfactory to observe, that the conclusion of this journey produced an accession of knowledge and of lights that had been by

* An ingenious native of Java has since this accompanied me to India, and has already made some progress in translating from the Javanese.

no means hoped for, even in the most sanguine expectations.

5. The colonists were found willing to assist and produce their stores, and the natives were soon reconciled, even the class whose interests might be presumed to traverse, if not oppose these inquiries. The Regents and their dependents were, though at first shy, ultimately cordial assistants in regard to the objects of investigation; and on the eve of leaving the Eastern districts, and to the last moment of Col. Mackenzie's stay at Batavia, Materials, MSS. and Memoirs, in copy or original, with letters in reply to the questions circulated, were transmitted from the most distant parts: in fact, as in Mysore, and other parts of India, the same causes had the same effects. Inquiries before little known, and at first held in suspicion, being found to have no other object than a laudable research into History, Laws, Customs and Literature, to assist the rulers to protect the subjects, and ameliorate their condition, by a more perfect knowledge of their own institutions; all ranks appeared to concur in supporting what they found attended by no deviation from good faith, and tending to conciliate their feelings and prejudices.

To conclude: what is intended is a general view of the results of these inquiries, until the arrangement of the materials enable a more detailed report to be made up. The following may be considered an abstract of a collection of materials formed for illustrating the History, Antiquities, and Institutions of Java.

One hundred and seventy-one sections,* rather than volumes of paper MSS., written in the characters of Java and of the Malay, but all in the Javanese language. Catalogues of them are made out; but difficulties occur in getting them translated, that can only be removed by the interposition of Government. Most of them are on paper: some were saved from the wreck of the Sultan's library at the storm of the Craten of DjocjAKARTA, by the permission of the prize agents, and the concurrence, indeed, of all the military present. Others were purchased and collected on the tour through the Island. Some were presented by Dutch colonists and by

* Several of these here enumerated are in paper sections, quarto and octavo; and Col. Mackenzie has got them bound up at Calcutta into portable volumes for their better preservation; probably the whole may amount to forty volumes.

Regents, and others are transcripts by Javanese writers, employed by Col. Mackenzie to copy them from the originals in the hands of Regents, and with their permission. Several of these are historical. A few of the lesser and more curious tracts, were translated into the European languages during his stay in Java. A considerable number of papers, containing a series of *Voyangs*, or Javanese dramas, which are still a popular and expensive subject of exhibition with the native chiefs of Java.

Twenty-four MSS., written on Cadjant leaves in the Hindoo manner: most of them are in the Javanese character, and some are in a character yet undeciphered. From explanations of the titles of some, they appear to belong to the *ancient (or Dewa)* religion of these islands; but though a native of superior intelligence was found capable of reading them, the prejudices of religion prevented any further information of the contents of books supposed to be adverse to the Mahomedan tenets. This difficulty might however have been got over. These MSS. are apparently ancient, and were brought by the civility of a Regent from a long deserted house in the distant forests, where they had lain neglected for years.

Thirty-five volumes of Dutch MSS., in folio, quarto, and octavo, consisting of Historical Works, Memoirs, and Reports; some translated from the Javanese into Dutch. Some of these are original; others were copied, by permission, from MSS. in the hands of private individuals, and a few of the most valuable were purchased.* Some of the most remarkable of them are,

1. A complete History of Java, in three quarto volumes, translated into Dutch; giving its history from the first colonization to the year 1807, the original apparently written by a native. This is now nearly translated into English.

2. Ancient History of Java; containing its fabulous history, in two volumes quarto, in Dutch. This appears to have been compiled from the ancient Mythological Poems,

* It is necessary to observe, that all these are exclusive of the Memoirs and Reports belonging to the Committee of Tenures, which are official, and belong to Government, though every liberal indulgence was granted by the Governor, Mr. Raffles, and access given to official records. The collection here specified is wholly distinct from these, and entirely private property.

Voyages, or Dramas of Java; and communicated by the liberality of a Dutch gentleman, by whose desire they were translated.

3. A Dictionary* of the Javanese language into Dutch, communicated by its author, still living at Samarang.

4. Several other abridged memoirs and historical materials relating to Java; descriptions and reports relating to Batavia, and to the island in general, and its climate; with memoirs on commercial and political subjects.

5. Copy of a Grammar in the ancient Tamul, in Grundum character, written in India, with copies of some ancient inscriptions, transcribed from the original in the library of the Society of Sciences at Batavia; and a variety of memoirs illustrative of the statistics and geography of Java, composed at Col. Mackenzie's request.

6. Extracts and copies of some memoirs and abridgments addressed to the Hon. the Lieut. Governor, Mr. Raffles, who liberally communicated them. They are in answer to queries and suggestive recommended to particular persons more conversant in the customs and history of the country, by Col. Mackenzie.

Ancient Inscriptions, Coins, and Sculptures in every country, assist materially in developing the ancient history and origin of nations, of institutions, and of the arts and sciences. In India the pursuit has been so successful that it could scarcely be omitted in Java.

Inscriptions.—Setting modern inscriptions out of the question, about twenty inscriptions or sassanuns in ancient characters have been discovered in Java, only one of which had been noticed, and that slightly, by European authors (the *Batoo Toolis*).† Fac-similes have been taken of them, and copies are intended to be communicated to the Society at Calcutta, and to any other desirous of the communication. Three different characters are used in them, all yet undeciphered. One alone in the Deva Nagri character was found on the visit to Prambana.

Ancient Coins.—A small collection has been made. A few are Chinese and Ja-

panese; most of them of a kind hitherto unnoticed by any European collector, perforated in the centre by a square opening, and bearing a variety of figures, resembling those of the Voyangs or Javanese plays; none of these coins are to be found, even in the collection of the Batavian Society. They are usually dug up with other vestiges of antiquities, near places that have been destroyed by volcanic eruptions. It is singular that a few coins of the same Chinese kind were found some years ago in a distant part of the Mysore country; and one also among the ancient coins recently discovered at Mavelliporam, near Madras, a circumstance that points at early commercial communication between the Oriental islands and continents with India.

Ancient Sculptures and images are frequently met with in Java; some indicating the existence of the Hindoo Mythology at a certain period: most of them relate to the Baudhist and Jain doctrines. Some few specimens of the small copper images dug up were obtained, and drawings have been taken of all the remains of architecture and sculpture that were discovered in the tract of this tour. Several of these drawings relate to the interesting remains of Prambana, said to be a very early, and the most ancient capital of the dominion, arts, and literature of Java; a particular memoir of its present state was communicated to the Society of Batavia, and has been published in the seventh volume of their transactions, but without the drawings of curious sculptures, as no engraver was to be found at Batavia.

Colonel Mackenzie has thus attempted to convey a hasty, but, he trusts, correct idea of some of the objects that have occupied much of his time in Java; for beside those observations, in a military and political view, that might be expected from his professional situation on the late expedition, it was also necessary to pay attention to the inquiries and objects of the commission on tenures and lands, &c. in Java, to which he was appointed in January 1812, when on the journey to the eastward.

In conclusion, he apprehends that ample materials are collected to give a pretty clear view of the present state of Java; and if the materials, now considerably increased, should assist in affording any illustra-

* Attempts are making to form a Javanese and English Dictionary from this, but for want of assistants this work is delayed; Col. Mackenzie brought one Javanese with him, who has been assisting to render it, by means of the Malay, into the English language.

† Thunberg's Voyages.

tion of the ancient history and geography of that island, it will be gratifying if his exertions have in the least degree contributed to such result, or should yet stir up a spirit of inquiry, that may be usefully applied to fill up the outlines he has ventured to trace.

Fort William, Nov. 10, 1812.

(B)

Extract of a General Letter from England, in the Public Department, dated 9th February 1810, to the Government of Fort St. George.

2 In our dispatch of the 11th February 1809 written in the regular course of reply to letters from you in this department, we were prevented by the pressure of other affairs from entering into the consideration of the subject which occupied your letter of the 14th March 1807, namely, the services of Lieut Col Colin Mackenzie in the survey of Mysore, and certain provinces adjacent to it.

3 Having now reviewed with attention the whole of that subject, it is detailed in the letter just mentioned in the papers which accompanied it, and in the various documents which are referred to in your subsequent advices of the 10th February, 1st, 24th, and 26th October 1808, we feel it to be due to Lieut Col Mackenzie, and it is great pleasure to us to bestow our unpublished and warm commendation upon his long continued indefatigable and laborious exertions in the arduous pursuits in which he was employed, and upon the works which these exertions have produced. He has not confined his labours to the leading object of his original appointment, in itself a very difficult one, the obtaining of an accurate geographical knowledge of the extensive territory which came under the dominion of the project of the Company, in consequence of the fall of Tippoo Sultan in 1799, but has carried his researches to two other very important branches, the statistics and the history of those countries, and in all of them he has succeeded to an extent which could not have been contemplated at the commencement of his undertaking.

4 The actual survey, upon geometrical principles, of a region containing above 40,000 square miles (1) generally of an extremely difficult surface, full of hills and wildernesses, presenting few facilities

or accommodations for such a work, and never before explored by European science, in a climate very insalubrious, is itself no common performance, and the minute divisions and details of places of every description, given in the memoirs of the survey, with the masterly execution upon a large scale of the General Map and its striking discrimination of different objects, rarely equaled by any thing of the same nature that has come under our observation, form altogether an achievement of extraordinary merit, adding most materially to the stores of Indian geography, and of information useful for military, financial, and commercial purposes. For such purposes we shall wish the many materials furnished by Lieut Col Mackenzie to be used by our Government, and a set of his memoirs ought with that view, to be lodged in some of the public departments, particularly that of the Revenue Board, together with the sections of his map, which he purposes to form into an Atlas. But, desirous as we are that the public at large should have the gratification, and himself the credit which would result from a general knowledge of his work, we entertain considerable doubts of the propriety of publishing it (2) at this time, and would wish no increase to that end to be taken without our further consideration and authority, therefore no copy of his map, or of the division of it, further than for the public offices just mentioned, ought to be permitted to be taken.

5 On a full review of these labours, and of others which were not so immediately within the scope of Lieut Colonel Mackenzie's commission, we must admit that his merits have not been merely confined to the duties of a geographical surveyor, and finding that his representations on the subject of the inadequacy of his allowance are seconded by very strong recommendation from you, we direct that you present him with the sum of nine thousand (£9000) per annum as full remuneration for his past labours, and as a mark of our approbation of his work.

6 We next proceed to notice the Statistical Researches in which also Lieut. Col Mackenzie employed himself. These are nearly allied to inquiries of a geographical kind, and answer the same end in an improved degree, they have, too, the merit of being in India much more un-

seasons, and though they were adverted to in the original instructions given to Lieut. Col. Mackenzie, the ample and successful manner in which he has pursued them, in the midst of other arduous labours, proves the zeal by which he has been actuated, and adds to the value of his services and his discoveries.

7 This observation applies with at least equal propriety to his superadded inquiries into the *History*, the *Rites*, and the *Antiquities* of the country objects pointed out, indeed, in our general instructions to India, but to which, if he had not been prompted by his own public spirit, his other fatiguing occupations might have been pleaded as an excuse for not attending.

8. Real History and Chronology have hitherto been desiderata in the literature of India, and from the genius of the people and their past government, as well as the little success of the inquiries hitherto made by Europeans, there has been a disposition to believe that the Hindoos possess few authentic records. That Col. Mackenzie has not only taken the most effectual way, though one of excessive labour, to explore any evidence which may yet exist of remote times and events, by recurring to remaining monuments, inscriptions, and grants, preserved either on metals or on paper, and his success in this way is far beyond what could have been expected. The numerous collections of materials () he has made under the different heads above noted, must be highly interesting and curious, and the specimens he has adduced in the manuscript volumes he has sent us abundantly answer this character. Whether the grants, which are generally of lands to Brahmans, are all authentic (4) (which we mention not to assert a doubt, but to suggest a reasonable point of inquiry), or whether the whole of the materials shall be found to form a connected series of historical facts, respecting a country which seems to have been always subject to commotions and changes, and unfavourable to the preservation of political records, still it must be allowed that this effort promises the fairest of any which has yet been made to bring from obscurity any scattered fragments which exist of true history, and undoubtedly encourages the expectation of obtaining at length both considerable insight into the state of the country and its governments, in more

modern periods, and some satisfactory indications of its original institutions and earlier revolutions. We are therefore very desirous that Lieut. Col. Mackenzie should himself digest and improve the materials he has collected, and we hope the office (5) which you have conferred on him in Mysore will afford him leisure for this work.

After he has accomplished it, the original materials are to be transmitted to us, to be deposited in our Oriental Museum. In the mean time, we wish to indemnify him for the disbursements he has made in procuring this collection of materials, trusting that it will not amount to any large sum, and we desire that he will state to us an account of it, which, from his character, we are persuaded will be correctly done but not to suspend all payment till the arrival of such an account. We permit you on receipt of the present letter, to make him a reasonable advance on this score.

(Signed) D. HARRIS,
Head Assist. to Chief Sec.

R m a t

(1) In addition to this, the Ceded Districts have since been completed on the same plan, containing about 6000 square miles, with maps, &c. and sent home to England in January 1811.

(2) Col. Mackenzie did not intend such a publication, without some prospect of encouragement to so extensive a work, but materials have been since added that will nearly complete the Peninsula. He conceived, however, that the publication of the work would be ultimately economical to the East-India Company, exclusive of its advantage to the public and to science. The great expense incurred by the Company of late years in copying maps without end for their several departments in India, would be saved by the publication of in this of this kind, of which Colonel Mackenzie submitted specimens in 1803, and which may be now fully completed, but he could not undertake the publication of it without express sanction and encouragement.

(3) This collection has been augmented in a quadruple proportion since 1808 both in the Peninsula, and Hindoostan, and ultimately extended to a new field, the Oriental Islands, Seas, and Coasts of Asia.

(4) There can be no doubt of their au-

thetically; not an instance of forgery has been discovered, or even suspected, save one (and that rather assists history) as they are all previous to 1620, there is no inducement to fraud, and no one has yet adduced any claims upon them.

(5) This office was done away by the time this order arrived in India.

January 27, 1817

*** The foregoing article is loosely written, but is so valuable in every other sense of the word, that its perusal must be highly gratifying to every lover of Oriental research. In his appropriate office of Surveyor-General the exertions of Col Mackenzie are beyond all praise, and he has probably never been surpassed, whether we regard his patient industry or the accuracy of the results. His exertions, however, were not confined to the immediate duties of his office, but his pe-

nestrating genius was ever on the watch for the promotion of general science. On the borders of his province he made numerous discoveries; and perhaps it may be also said, that nothing which his mind could reach, whether in near or distant prospect, escaped his observation. Let it not be objected that Col Mackenzie has rather devoted his attention (excepting in the peculiar duties of his office) to the collection of materials for other writers, than employed them himself in any laborious undertaking. He has done more than could reasonably have been expected from human industry, and there is something so vast in the discoveries he has made, that they remind us of the protracted age of an antediluvian, and seem totally unsuited to the limited span allotted to our present existence — *Ed.*

DR MONTUCCI'S CONTROVERSY WITH A CORRESPONDENT OF THE INDO-CHINESE GLEANER

By the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR Dr MONTUCCI of Dresden, has requested me to obtain the insertion in the Asiatic Journal of the accompanying letter to some remarks which were published in the Indo-Chinese Gleaner.

Supposing that you might wish to print the remarks before the reply, I enclose the 8th number of the Gleaner, which contains the article annuadvised on by Dr M.

Assuming you of my administration and respect, I remain, Sir,

Your obliged servant,

WM HERRMANN

No. 2, Catharine Street, Stepmay,
March 5, 1822

*** A portion of the following extract from the Indo-Chinese Gleaner appeared in the number of our Journal for December 1820, but we shall now insert it entire, for the better understanding of the subjects in dispute.

REMARKS ON DR MONTUCCI'S
"PARALLELS"

(From the Indo-Chinese Gleaner.)

"The labours of Dr Montucci to excite the attention of the learned in Europe to the study of Chinese art, I suppose, generally known. How far they have been successful, or what degree of merit they possess, are questions which it is not the object of these papers to discuss. As an individual, I think to have succeeded in forming the Chinese character so well (imperfect as the specimens in his *Parallels*), under the disadvantages which must have been felt by him, deserves due praise, and if his efforts have failed in reaching that degree of perfection which merits high encomium, the same thing has happened to all his predecessors and to most of his contemporaries. I should not have ventured to notice that learned

author's labours, had I not observed very high pretensions to accuracy in the formation of the Chinese Characters,* and an almost unequalled failure in attaining that accuracy. This failure has struck me particularly in the San-tsze-king, now under consideration. It would surprise the reader to find that, notwithstanding what Dr. Montucci has said about the extreme accuracy of his draughtsman, and his own great care in superintending the engraving of the characters, there is still a full hundred, out of the 1,056 characters of the San-tsze-king, erroneously engraved; that is, about one-tenth of the whole, unsanctioned by classical use! In some cases, the strokes are too many; in others too few; in others, the character is entirely wrong; characters which render the sense ludicrous are sometimes substituted. It will be readily allowed that errors of this sort will creep in, under the superintendence of the greatest Chinese scholar; and books published in China by the people themselves, are often full of them. But surely for a-tenth part of the words in any book to be erroneous, is a great deal; and we are naturally less disposed to overlook errors in those who profess to be nearly perfect. It may indeed be pleaded, that Dr. M. followed his copy; but he ought to have been aware that his strong assertions about accuracy would expose him to animadversion, and ought to have taken proportionable care to examine his copy by some authorized standard. I can assure him that a learned Chinese, when he wishes to be accurate, never depends on any copy, however well printed, much less on a manuscript; but examines the character by the Imperial Dictionary. The number of errors which I have specified refers to characters which are all different from each other: were the many repetitions of the same erroneous cha-

acters also reckoned up, I fear the whole would amount to nearly two-tenths.

"If it be asked, 'What effect have these errors of the Doctor's on the sense?' I answer, they do not in every instance render the sense unintelligible; they have the same effect in Chinese that bad spelling has in English or Latin. I shall give an example in each: "*Creation is the work of God.*" Here the words are conformed to the modern standard of orthography: "*Krecion is te worke of God.*" In this example the orthography is wrong, but a person acquainted with English will probably understand the meaning. Again:

——— "*Brevia esse labora,
Obscurus flo.*"—(Horace.)

'Endeavouring to be brief, I become obscure.'

"This is correct. But if, instead of this, the Latin scholar should meet with:

——— "*Briefes esse labora,
Obskuris flo.*"—

he would most likely recognize an old friend, with his clothes slovenly put on. He would impute the change of orthography to ignorance or inattention. Such exactly is the effect of the erroneous characters to which I refer.

"I suppose, however, it would be argued by Dr. Montucci and Mr. Van Klaproth, that many of the characters just noticed are written as the Sûh-seay, or vulgar characters, in China are. To which it is answered, that if any person should, in writing German, French or Latin, imitate a bad orthography, sanctioned only by *bad use*, these gentlemen would know how to answer any question that might be proposed to them, as to the propriety or impropriety thereof. The application is easy; but to answer the question directly, it is only necessary to say, that the *full hundred* above-mentioned, do *not* include the Sûh-seay.

"A Dictionary of the Chinese vulgar and contracted characters, which these learned writers think would be a de-

* Vide Montucci's *Parallel*, p. 120, and other places of the same work.

information, and such a help to the European student of Chinese, would have these two qualities to recommend it: 1. It must, in order to answer the end fully, be the labour of a man who personally knows the corrupted and contracted characters of each province of China: for every province, yea, almost every district, has some of these peculiar to itself. As this is not likely to be the case; 2. The work would be only fit for those who write or speak Chinese at the distance of some thousand leagues from the country itself, where their productions would not be subjected to that rigorous investigation, which would take place, where every thing is tried by a fixed standard; still, however, it may be useful to the foreign student of Chinese to know the most usual abbreviations of the character. They are few in number, and will not cost the compiler of a dictionary much labour. The student of Chinese should not suffer himself to acquire the habit of using the contracted or abbreviated forms of the character in his compositions. They are in bad repute among the learned and better informed. In other languages, a contracted word is not so generally understood, as when it is written at full length; and so it is in Chinese also. Such words as acct. for account; Ed. for Editor; ty. for they; Xt. for Christ, O. S. for Old Style, &c. &c., occur in English manuscripts, and also in printed books: these it is highly useful for the student to know; but whether a judicious and skillful preceptor would approve of his indulging much in the use of such contractions, may be justly questioned. The remark applies with equal force to Chinese.

"I would not wish it to be understood, from what has been advanced, that I depreciate, far less despise, the efforts of European Literati in regard to Chinese; I only wish them to be modest in their pretensions, and more careful in their investigations. Let

them look on their present success as a pledge of still higher attainments, and view their errors as furnishing additional motives to industry. I, though pertaining to another race of beings, wish them success in their labours, and shall rejoice in every step of their progress. Nor would I wish any fastidious critic to run away with an idea that I consider the component parts of a Chinese character exactly the same as the letters in a word of an alphabetic language, because I have mentioned *spelling* and *orthography* in the course of this paper: no, for while there is some resemblance, there is also a great difference. But time forbids my enlarging at present. If these remarks should be favoured with your acceptance, I may be induced to examine more attentively Dr. M.'s *Parallel*, and send you the result for some future number."

DR. MONTUCCI'S REPLY.

To the Conductor of the Indo-Chinese Gleaner.

SIR: No sooner did No. 8, of your excellent miscellany (unfortunately not before the commencement of this year) reach my hands, than I attempted to send to the then unknown conductor a short article, to be inserted by way of justification of myself against the unfair attacks upon my *Parallel*, contained in the above periodical work, from p. 91 to 94.

As I did not then know how or to whom I ought to address my claims of redress, that paper was probably lost, and I am glad of it; for it was but the hasty effusion of my feelings at that moment, and no more.

Now having just received the two following works, viz. 1st. *A Retrospect of the first ten years of the Protestant Mission, &c. Malacca, 1820*;—2d. *Dr. Morrison's Chinese Dictionary, Part ii., vol. i. and ii. Mucao, 1807*; the former acquaints me with the respectability of character of the Conductor of the *Indo-Chinese Gleaner*; and the latter affords me irresistible

proofs, that the contents of my *Parallel* are as correct as the attacks upon it, contained in the above Miscellany, are unfair.

The upright, religious, and liberal principles displayed throughout the *Retrospect* above quoted, assure me that the *article* alluded to was received by you, Sir, and inserted, before you could possibly find time to examine whether its contents were calculated to promote the diffusion of truth and learning, or rather to mislead your readers. I, therefore, respectfully submit to your candid and impartial judgment the following observations, and I hope you will favour me with the insertion of them in the *Gleaner* as soon as convenient.

1.

Although the author of the essay in your *Gleaner* does not seem to question my accuracy in executing, not a *fac-simile* but an *exact* copy of the Chinese edition of the *San-tze-kung*, in my possession; yet I look upon this point as so very essential for an editor, that I must request the favour of your acquainting the Readers of the *Gleaner*, that when I read that criticism, I embraced the first opportunity of submitting my *text* to the inspection of the ONLY GENTLEMAN in London eminently qualified to decide on these matters, and of whom, I am sure, that you, Sir, the author of that *Essay*, and all the Sinologi in Europe and Asia, entertain the highest opinion. This gentleman kindly condescended to collate that *text* with the copy of my *Parallel*, and a few weeks after returned it, accompanied with a most flattering letter, of which I shall here transcribe that part which decides this essential point, *accuracy of execution*. "Agreeably to your request, I "have carefully compared the printed "Chinese *Text* with the engraved "character in your *Parallel*, and have "the pleasure to assure you I consider the latter a very accurate and "faithful copy. I find but two or "three instances in which even a

"single stroke has been omitted, and "several in which a similar defect in "the Chinese original (owing to the "ink not marking the paper, or some "other cause), has been supplied. "You do not of course profess to "give an absolute *fac-simile*, but the "difference is no other than what we "should term a difference in the hand- "writing."

II.

The author of the Review on my *Parallel*, however, fully grants this point, but refers his readers to p. 120 of the same, and finds fault with MY HIGH PRETENSIONS TO ACCURACY; because I have published the characters of my Text, as they were, without correcting them and giving to each its classical form. But, what was the principal object of my *Parallel*? To shew that DR. MORRISON'S learned Labours would prove of little avail to beginners, on account of their being too classical, particularly with respect to the form of the Chinese characters, of which he seldom exhibits their *vulgar* or *abridged forms*: (a) while I humbly presumed that my Dictionary, were

(a) DR. MORRISON plainly alludes to the uselessness of my labours, as described in my *Parallel*, by the following paragraph of his *Preface* to the second part of his Dictionary, p. vi. "To insert in a Dictionary "all the mis-spellings, abbreviations, and "distortions which ignorance, or caprice, "or local usage adopts, would be an absurd and endless task: there are, however, some abbreviations very generally "used, and those it has been thought "right, in many instances, to insert below "the more correctly formed character, "connecting them by a brace."—The following *IVth* observation will prove how much more copious my engravings are, in this respect, than the Doctor's Dictionary and *Addenda*: nor can my various forms be supposed the production of ignorance, caprice or local usage, since I extract them from various Chinese Dictionaries, and not from any provincial manuscript or publication. The same *Observation IVth* will decide to evidence whether my toils are absurd or useful.

time to compile it, would materially assist beginners; since it would exhibit, under the double arrangement *alphabetic* and by *radicals*, almost all the variations (see Note * at p. 18 of my *Parallel*) of form of each familiar character (besides its *classical*), whether *abridged*, *obsolete*, or *vulgar*. That this was the only means to smooth the way to beginners for the attainment of the Chinese language, I proved in the same *Parallel*, by adverting to the universal mode adopted in China, of never writing or printing, according to the classical form of the character, except the *diplomatic*, *historical*, or *canonical* books or documents. I then proceeded to express my regret at not being able to publish in my *Parallel* a great variety of specimens from many learned works printed in China, and in my possession (for want of pecuniary means): but I trusted, that the publication of my *Text* of the *Sun-tsze-king* would alone be sufficient (b) to prove the veracity of what I had before advanced; particularly, as every European in India must easily be convinced of its accuracy, by trying to find the characters of any book or manuscript in his possession (excepted as above), either in the Imperial or in Dr. MORRISON'S Dictionary. (c) Therefore, had I rec-

(b) My *Text* of the *Sun-tsze-king* had been preferred by me, not as one of the most, but as one of the *least* irregular, in the form of its character, among many in my possession; and only with a view to combine *utility* and *confection*: that being the *Text* of one of the most interesting Tracts translated by Dr. MORRISON, in his justly celebrated and now exceedingly scarce *HORÆ SINICÆ*, printed in London, 1812, without the Chinese *Text*.

(c) That the Chinese generally prefer the *vulgar* mode of writing, in defiance of all their lexicographers, Dr. MORRISON himself explicitly avows, in his *Preface* to the 1st Part of his Dictionary, at page ii where we read as follows: "The compilers of Chinese Dictionaries cry out much against what they call the *Sik-seay*, the *vulgar* mode of writing; but *Asiatic Journ.*—No. 7.

and the character of my Chinese *Text*, I should have defeated my own purpose:—and, consequently, the *accuracy* alluded to at page 120 of my *Parallel*, could only be understood with respect to the care bestowed in copying the *Text*, *exactly as it was*, and not in altering it to its classical form.

III.

But the author of the criticism insists that the erroneous characters in my *Text* are so very unusual, and so unwarrantable, that they may be compared to the work of an idiot, who instead of writing, "*Creation is the work of God*," would spell these words thus: "*Kreccion is te worke of God*;" or, attempting to publish *Horace*, instead of printing,

— "Brevia esse laborio,
Obscurus fu,"

He would thus misprint:

— "Brevia esse laborio,
Obscurus fu;"

Were such an observation taken from a book published by some *Sinologus* in Europe, its absurdity might be excusable; but who is the European Student in the Asiatic Colonies, that on comparing the character of my *Text* with any Chinese book in his possession (provided, as above excepted, it were not a *diplomatic*, *historical*, or a *canonical* one), would not immediately find that the three-quarters of Chinese books or manuscripts are executed in China in a style as unclassical as my *Text*?—On the other hand, in no book printed or written by Europeans (except the pages 92 and 93 of No. 8 of the *Gleaner*) such wrong spelling of English and Latin will be met with. The opinion of the HONOURABLE GENTLEMAN, whose letter I have before quoted, will be the only defence I shall offer to disprove such an *unfounded* charge. A few lines after the above—

"notwithstanding all their zealous efforts, the *vulgar* mode prevails; and a person would not only appear pedantic, but would cease to be generally understood, were he to write in any other than the *vulgar* mode." (See *Parallel*, p. 11.)

quoted passage, the learned gentleman, regretting his having no other copy of the *San-tze-king* to collate, proceeds to observe, with respect to the character of my *Text*, that "there may be, no doubt, a few characters that are absolutely erroneous; but I conceive that by far the greater number of those alluded to by the writer of the *Gleaner*, as unsanctioned by classical use, are merely abbreviations, much of the same nature as those which we find (*d*) in the Greek printed books, and equally authorized by practice. These abbreviations may be deemed corruptions; but are certainly not at all analogous to such errors as those of *Krecion* for *Creation*, *brifes* for *brevis*, &c."

IV.

However unexceptionable the authority of the learned gentleman just quoted, I cannot help availing myself of the very fair opportunity which offers of strengthening the defence of my *Parallel*, and of my Chinese toils, by referring the reader to the *octavo* edition of the New Testament translated into Chinese by the Rev. Dr. MORRISON. Who will dare to say, that those sacred pages are defiled with gross *mis-spellings* and vulgar blunders as *Krecion* would be for *Creation*, or *brifes* for *brevis*? Yet the characters which we read in it, and not to be met with in the Imperial or Dr. MORRISON'S Dictionaries, are numerous; although his *Second Part*, and the *Addenda* (*c*) are by far richer in

(*d*) A most excellent observation! and the better to enforce the necessity of publishing and studying these various forms, let me refer the reader to what we find on this subject at p. 17 of my *Parallel*; namely, that the difficult abbreviations, or nexus of the Greek, do not exceed 200; but the various forms, ancient and vulgar, of about 8,000 of the most usual characters exceed 30,000; and the Imperial Dictionary does not exhibit one-third of them!!

(*c*) The *Addenda*, to be found at the end of vol. I., must not be confounded

point of vulgar and abridged forms than the 500 pages of his *First Part*. As I was lately teaching my son (now thirteen years of age) the little Chinese I know, we met with no less than two characters in the 6th and 7th verses of the vi. chap. of *Matthew*, which, even knowing the pronunciation of them (*f*), could not be found in Dr. MORRISON'S ii. *Part* or *Addenda*. The word *cubiculum* (*g*), or *closet* for pray-

with the *Synopsis*, which occupies the best latter half of the ii. vol.: for in this an immense variety of forms is exhibited, but of various *hand-writings*, quite different from that universally adopted in dictionaries and books, and which makes alone the subject of the *Gleaner*'s and the present Memoirs.

(*f*) Many of the abbreviations inserted by Dr. MORRISON, in his *Second Part* and *Addenda*, being omitted in his INDEX, according to the *Radicals*, unless the Tyro guesses at the pronunciation of them, he cannot possibly derive any benefit by such insertions. Indeed, so very inadequate is the above-mentioned INDEX, that often even the forms given as classical in the ii. *Part*, do not agree with those of the INDEX. A new puzzle for beginners! In other instances both the classical and the unclassical form of the character is omitted in the INDEX. In vain, for example, would the student consult it, to find Nos. 64, 222, 233, 236, and many more no doubt; since I found all these wanting only by carelessly collating the first 15 pages of the iid. *Part* with the INDEX. However many allowances are due to the learned author, for the wonderful rapidity with which his ponderous, and highly useful quarto volumes are issued from the press at *Macao*.

(*g*) The same word *cubiculum* is translated by the very same three characters in *Luke*, ch. xii, v. 3, so that the character in question cannot be deemed an accidental mistake. But, far be from my reader the idea that the contents of this memoir should be intended as strictures calculated to depreciate Dr. MORRISON'S very learned and very useful literary productions. I have only endeavoured to clear my own from the charge of *absurdity* or *uselessness*. On the contrary, I am free to assert, that Dr. MORRISON, within these ten years, has

is translated by 小 虜 獲 獲 獲 獲 Now

裡; but the last of these three

characters may be sought for in vain either in the Imperial or Dr. MORRISON'S Dictionaries. It is, however, to be found amongst my Engravings, as a various form of this character

禮 which in Dr. Morrison's *Second Part*, No. 6,987, has only one variation, viz. 礼; but I have engraven

three more 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔

besides that. The first three of these forms are in the Imperial Dictionary; but the last, though very much in use, is in no classical Chinese Dictionary, and I have to thank the Portuguese Missionaries for having inserted it in their curious pronouncing dictionary, described in my *Parallel*, p. 25, and *Note*. Again, the *exaudiantur*, of v. 8,

is translated by 獲 聽. In vain

would the tyro look for the first of these characters in the same dictionaries: he would not even think of

its genuine radical, which is 犬

or 犮 the classical form of this character (the only one to be met with in

the said dictionaries) being this 獲

(see *Part ii.*, No. 4,466.) But for the same character four various forms are to be found amongst my engravings, viz.

published volumes by far more useful to the European Student, than all the printed and manuscript works published by the missionaries in the course of the last century.

if a beginner looks for such characters out of the New Testament in the *very* Dictionary published by the translator, and does not find them, will not his progress be materially hindered, and himself greatly disheartened from the pursuit of such studies?

Therefore, Sir, if one of the objects of your *GLEANER* be that of propagating the true knowledge of Oriental philology, insert the above *Observations* as soon as possible, by way of retraction of those unfair attacks against my *Parallel* and my lucubrations; in order that your readers, instead of looking upon my labour of collecting the various forms of the most familiar characters, as an ABSURD and ENDLESS task, may be persuaded, that it is an UNAVOIDABLE one, if we really wish to forward the tyro's progress, and entice him to, not deter him from, perseverance in the study of the Chinese language. It being now sufficiently proved, that the *correct* and *classical* form of the character is seldom to be met with in Chinese books and writings (see before *Note c*), except in the *canonical*, *historical*, or *diplomatic*, which are certainly too difficult for the tyro to begin by them.

Instead of depreciating my laudable Chinese pursuits, let all the Oriental labourers in the vineyard of CHRIST join with me in offering their prayers to the ALMIGHTY, that He may grant me health, perseverance, and means to complete my engravings, of which only these four short letters are wanting S, T, U, and X, according to the Portuguese alphabet, which I have adopted for obvious motives.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your very respectful,
and most obedient

humble Servant,
ANTONIO MONTUCCI.

Dresden, Dec. 22, 1821.

2 U 2

CHINESE CORONATION.

Coronation of Taou-Kuang, the new Emperor of China.

THIS august ceremony, which took place on the 27th of the 8th moon of last year (1820), is noticed in the *Pekin Gazette*. It is called *Tank-keh*, i.e. "*Ascending to the Summit*," meaning, no doubt, the summit of honour, glory, and power. The edict in which it is noticed runs thus: "The Board of Ceremonies have besought me (the Emperor) to cease the mourning for one day. I had purposed that the Ascension Ceremonies should be all over before mid-day; and that I should offer the mid-day and evening sacrifices to the manes of my Imperial Father, and mourn for him, as usual. But the king, and great officers of the court have adduced the example of my imperial and illustrious grandfather (Keen-lung), as a precedent for the total cessation of the mourning during the whole of the ascension-day; and have, with united voice, intreated me to do so likewise. How can I presume to surpass so illustrious a pattern! It is therefore commanded, that the mourning cease for one entire day.—Respect this."

—
Coronation Ceremonies.

We are glad to have it in our power to give our readers a detailed account of Coronation Ceremonies, and to lead them up the steps of "the Dragon's Seat" (a term used for the throne of China), by means of translations, extracted from the same Gazette, which are as follow.

"The Members of the Board of Rites beg respectfully to state the usual ceremonies observed at the *Ascension* of the Emperor.* On the day appointed for the ceremony, the commander of the foot guards shall lead in the troops to take their station at the several gates of the Imperial city. The members of the Board of Rites, and of the Hung-loo office, shall assemble in the Imperial Council Chamber, and set the seal-table (on which the Imperial seal is to be placed) in the Pa-

lace of Peace, to the south of the Imperial throne, and exactly in the middle. Let them set the report-table (on which the petition, requesting his Majesty to ascend the throne, is to be laid) on the south side of the eastern pillar of the palace; the edict table (on which is to be placed the Imperial proclamation, announcing the accession), on the north side of the eastern pillar. Let the writing-table (on which the pen and ink, used on the occasion, are to lie) be set on the right or left of the western pillar; and the yellow-table (from which the proclamation is to be promulgated) on the red steps, or elevation at the foot of the throne, where ministers advance to pay their obeisance, exactly in the middle. The Imperial guards, both officers and men, shall then enter, and set forth in order the Imperial travelling equipage, in front of the Palace of Peace. They shall next make ready his Majesty's foot-chariot, i.e. one usually drawn by men without the palace gate. The five ancient imperial carriages shall then be set forth without the Woo gate. The docile elephants shall be placed to the south of the five carriages. Let them draw the Imperial Horse-guards on the right and left of the middle path of the vestibule fronting each other east and west. Let the Imperial canopy and cloud-capt bason (in which the Imperial proclamation, announcing the Emperor's ascension, is placed) be set within the vestibule. After this, the members of the Board of Music shall arrange the ancient musical instruments, used by Shun, to the east and west, on the palace causeway; and the musical instruments used on state occasions they shall set in order within the palace. These shall be thus placed, but not for the present used. Next the musical instruments, used at the arrival and departure of his Majesty, together with the Dragon-dome, and the Incense-dome, (i.e. a kind of portable sheds or porticos) shall be set forth without the Woo-gate. The officers of the Board of public Works shall place the golden phœnix at the gate of Celestial Repose, directly in the middle; and set the stage, from which the proclamation is to be made, in the first chamber, on the east side of the gate. The second officer of the Board of Rites hav-

* This document was issued before the Coronation. We have used the word *Coronation* occasionally, because it will be better understood by most readers than *Ascension*, but there does not appear to be any Coronation, or putting on of a crown, observed by the Chinese, at least not in the original paper from which we translate.

ing ready the petition, requesting the Emperor to ascend the throne, shall take it reverently in both his hands, and place it on the petition-table, already set on the south side of the eastern pillar. One of the officers of the council chamber, taking the proclamation, to be subsequently issued, in both his hands, shall place it on the edict-table, standing to the north of the eastern pillar. One of the secretaries of the council chamber shall in the same manner take the pencil and ink-stone, and put them on the table, on the west side of the palace. The Prime Minister shall then lead forth the members of the Council-chamber to the gate of Celestial Purity (*i. e.* his Majesty's private apartments), and beg for the Imperial seal. The Heohsue (one of the members) shall receive it with profound reverence, and the Prime Minister shall follow him from the gate of Celestial Purity to the Palace of Peace, where it shall be laid on the seal table, which is in the middle of the hall, on the south of the Imperial throne, after which they shall retire. Then the officers of the Hung-loo-tse office shall bring up the kings and nobles of the Imperial kindred, from the highest down to those of the eighth rank, on the elevation at the foot of the throne. Then the great officers of State, civil and military, all in their court dresses, shall range themselves in order according to their rank, within the vestibule. At the appointed hour, the President of the Board of Rites shall go and intreat his Majesty to put on his mourning, and come forth by the gate of the eastern palace, and enter at the left door of the middle palace, where his Majesty, before the altar of his deceased imperial father, will respectfully announce, that he receives the decree—kneel thrice, and bow nine times. Thus finished, the Emperor will then go out by the eastern door into the side palace. The President of the Board of Rites shall issue orders to the governors of the palace, the officers of the Imperial guard, and the chief ministers of the interior, to go and solicit his Majesty to put on his Imperial robes, and proceed to the palace of his mother, the Empress Dowager, to pay his respects. The Empress Dowager will put on her court robes, and ascend her throne; before which his Majesty shall kneel thrice, and bow nine times. After the performance

of this ceremony, the governors of the place shall let down the curtain before the door of the Emperor's private apartments, and the officers of the interior Imperial guards, shall have in readiness the golden chariot directly in the middle, in front of the door of the Imperial residence. The President of the Board of Rites shall then bring forward the officer of the Astronomical Board, whose business is to observe times, to the gate of his Majesty's residence, to announce the arrival of the chosen and felicitous moment. His Majesty will then go out by the left door of his apartments, and mount the golden chariot. The President of the Board of Rites, together with ten of the great officers of the same board, shall take their stations in front of the Imperial chariot, to lead on the procession. Two officers of the personal guard shall walk behind. Ten chief officers of the Leopard tail legion of guards, holding spears (perhaps muskets), and ten bearing swords, shall form the wings of the personal guard. The procession shall then move in order to the Paou-ho palace (*i. e.* the palace of protection and peace), where his Majesty will descend from the chariot. Here the President of the Board of Rites shall solicit his Majesty to sit down in the royal middle palace. Then the President of the Hung-loo office shall lead forward the great officers of the interior, the officers of the Imperial guard, of the Council-chamber, of the national institute of the Chin-sze office, of the Ke keu office, of the Board of Rites, and of the Censor office, arranging them in front and rear, according to their rank. He shall then call upon them to kneel thrice, and bow nine times. The ceremony over, the President of the Board of Rites, stepping forward, shall kneel down, and beseech his Majesty, saying: "Ascend the Imperial throne." The Emperor shall then rise from his seat, and the procession moving, in the same order as above described, to the Imperial Palace of Peace, his Majesty shall ascend the seat of gems, and sit down on the Imperial throne, with his face to the south. At the Woo-gate the bells shall then be rung, and the drums beaten, but no other instruments of music shall be sounded. The chief officer of the Imperial guards shall say aloud, "strike the whip" (a brazen rod called by this name.) The

whip shall accordingly be struck below the throne. The Master of the Ceremonies shall command the attendant ministers to arrange themselves in ranks. The President of the Hung-loo office shall bring up the kings and dukes on the elevation, at the foot of the throne; and the Master of the Ceremonies shall lead forward the civil and military officers, and range them in due order within the vestibule. He shall say, "Advance:" they shall accordingly advance. He shall say, "Kneel:" then the kings, and all the ranks downward, shall kneel. When he says, "Bow your heads to the ground," and "Rise," then the kings, and downward, shall kneel thrice, bow the head to the ground nine times, and rise accordingly. When he says, "Retire," the kings, and downward, shall all retire, and stand in their former places.

Then the Prime Minister, entering by the left door of the palace, shall go to the table, and taking the proclamation in both his hands, shall place it in the middle table; after which he shall retire for a moment, and stand with his face to the west. The President of the Council-chamber, advancing to the middle table, with his face to the north, shall seal the proclamation and retire. The President of the Board of Rites shall then approach near; and the Prime Minister, taking the proclamation in both hands, shall walk out with it by the Imperial door of the Palace of Peace, and deliver it to the President of the Board of Rites, who shall kneel and receive it. After rising, he shall carry it to the table in the middle of the elevation below the throne, and lay it thereon with profound reverence; shall kneel once, and bow to the ground three times. Next he shall kneel and take up the proclamation in both hands; shall rise, and descend by the middle steps. The President of the Board of Rites, kneeling, shall take up with both his hands the cloud-capt bason, into which he shall receive the proclamation, and then rise. The officers of the Imperial guard shall spread out the yellow canopy, or umbrella, over the said bason, and go out with it by the middle door of the Palace of Peace. The civil and military officers shall follow out by the gate of Resplendent Virtue, and the gate of Virgin Felicity. The chief officer of the guard shall then say, "Strike the

brazen-whip:" it shall accordingly be struck thrice below the steps. His Majesty shall then rise, step to the back of the palace, mount his chariot, and go forth by the left door to the outside of the door of his private apartments, where he shall descend from his chariot; and entering the side palace by the left door, shall change his robes, and return to the mat (where the funeral obsequies are performed). The Prime Minister shall lead forward the Presidents, who shall reverently take the Imperial seal, and deliver it at the door of the Imperial residence, to one of the great officers of the interior. At this time the proclamation-bearer, taking the document in both his hands, shall proceed to the outside of the Woo-gate, and place it in the Dragon-dome; shall kneel once, and bow to the ground thrice. Then the officers of the guard, and sword-bearers, shall carry forward the domes, in the following order: The Incense-dome in front, and the Dragon-dome behind. The officers of the Board of Music shall lead on the procession, immediately behind the Imperial insignia, but shall not play (the national mourning forbidding this). One of the Judges of the Board of Rites shall then ascend to the tower on the wall, opposite the gate of Celestial Repose, and they shall set down the Incense-dome: the proclamation being placed there also, in the middle of the Dragon-dome. The proclamation-bearer shall then kneel once, and bow to the ground thrice; after which, taking the proclamation in both hands, he shall lay it on the yellow-table which is placed on a high stage. The Dragon-dome and Incense-dome shall be removed, and set down directly in front of the gate of Celestial Repose. The officers, civil and military, shall arrange themselves at the south end of the golden bridge. The Master of the Ceremonies shall say, "Form ranks;" also, "Enter." The officers, civil and military, shall accordingly form ranks; and the venerable elders of the people, a little behind, shall form themselves into two files; and all stand facing the north. The Herald-Minister shall then ascend the stage. The Master of the Ceremonies shall say, "An Edict!"—Then all shall instantly fall on their knees. The Herald shall next read the proclamation in the Chinese language, after which he retires to the table. The

words "Bow," "Rise," being pronounced by the Master of the Ceremonies, and answered by three genuflections, and nine prostrations from all present, the proclamation bearer, taking the said document in both hands, shall place it again in the cloud-capt bason, and suspend it by an ornamented cord from the bill of the golden Phoenix. The Judge of the Board of Rites, receiving the same, shall set it again in the Dragon-dome, and going out by the gate of Exalted Purity, the procession shall be led, as formerly, by the officers of the Board of Music behind the

Imperial insignia, but without playing to the Board of Rites, where an Incense-table being placed, the President of the Board of Rites shall bring forward the Judges, who shall kneel thrice, and bow to the ground nine times. These ceremonies all finished, let the proclamation be reverently printed, and promulgated throughout the Empire. Such is our statement laid before your Majesty."

The Imperial pleasure has been received thus: "Act according to the statement. Respect this."—*Indo Chinese Gleaner*.

ACCOUNT OF THE SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF SMYRNA, BY TEYMUR, IN 1402, A.D.

In our Review (p. 137, vol. XI.) of the elaborate and valuable work whence this article is taken, we noted our intention of availing ourselves occasionally of its interesting materials; and we now extract an account of the capture of Izmeir, or Smyrna, from the Christians at the commencement of the fifteenth century. The more recent history, condition, and prospects of this celebrated city, may give additional interest to the relation of its former fate.

(From Major Price's "*Chronological retrospect of Mahomedan History*," vol. iii, p. 412.)

Information had been conveyed to Teymur that there stood on the neighbouring seacoast a fortress of hewn stone, or of the best masonry, of great strength and magnitude, inclosed on three sides by the sea to a prodigious depth; and, on that part by which it was connected with the main land, secured against attack by a very wide and deep ditch, excavated entirely across the isthmus. He learnt, at the same time, that this formidable post was in the hands of a numerous and daring garrison of Frenguies, Franks, or European Christians, so in general denominated by the Oriental nations. These were the Knights of St. John, at this period in possession of the Island of Rhodes. This celebrated fortress, which bore the name of Izmeir (Smyrna), was considered by the natives as a place of extraordinary

sanctity, and was therefore resorted to from all parts of the surrounding territory, by a crowd of superstitious zealots, bringing with them alms and oblations, in different shapes, to the infinite advantage of the town, in the belief that they were thus performing an act of the most pious and meritorious devotion. Opposite to this, at the distance of about as far as a horse can gallop, and on the summit of a high hill, was another fort, likewise called Izmeir; but in possession of a Mussulman garrison, betwixt whom and their opposite neighbours there existed a state of perpetual and inveterate hostility.

Being washed on three sides by the sea, the Izmen of the infidels, or Christians, was at the same time, on all occasions, open to every species of supply from the maritime resources of the enemies of the true faith, and being constantly exposed to the enterprizes of the warlike inhabitants of the Mahomedan Izmeir, the Franks, together with the ordinary precautions for the maintenance of their impregnable station, which was always kept in the most perfect repair, took care moreover to provide for its security by an annual reinforcement of one thousand veteran soldiers, amply furnished with the means of defence and subsistence for every emergency. Hence it arose, that not one of the Mussulman states by whom it was assailed, had hitherto been able to make any effectual impression upon it; neither, from the period of its existence as a military station to the present moment, had its inhabitants paid tribute to any sove-

reign prince, of whatever religion. It is moreover added, that Sultan Murad, or Amurat, the father of Bajazet, more than once attempted to reduce it without effect; and that Bajazet himself had actually besieged it for seven years, with no better fortune: all which did not contribute to render the garrison by any means less insolent and aggressive to the Mahomedans of the adjoining territory.

On coming to the knowledge of these circumstances, Teymur determined to undertake the reduction of this celebrated place, as a service of importance to the Mussulman community, and not unworthy of his own exalted renown. Accordingly, Mirza Peir Mahommed, the son of Omar Sheikh, together with Sheikh Nuruddein, and other distinguished commanders, at the head of a competent force, was dispatched towards Izmeir, with instructions to propose to the garrison, in the first instance, the terms of the early Mahomedan conquerors, Islam, the tribute, or exterminating war. To these proposals, on his arrival before Izmeir shortly afterwards, Peir Mahommed, through his messengers, received from the infidel garrison no other reply than what was conceived in the language of rude and insolent defiance: the principal inhabitants (literally the bellmen, adverting to the practice among Christians for assembling to public worship), instantly dispatching to the Christian states to require immediate aid. In consequence of this, they were in the course of a very short time powerfully reinforced in men, and supplied with arms, provisions, and stores, to an extent that enabled them to enter upon their defence with singular advantage; and they did not appear at all disposed to suffer their resources to waste away in inactivity.

Peir Mahommed and his associates did not fail in the mean time to transmit without delay, to the head-quarters of Teymur, the necessary report of what was passing; and that monarch, leaving his heavy baggage at the foot of the hill, on the summit of which the city of Teirah appears to have stood, on Saturday, the sixth of the latter Jummandy of the eight hundred and fifth of the hidjerah (1st of December 1402), in the very depth of winter, and in the midst of incessant rain, proceeded in person, at the head of his

principal force, to join the divisions already before Izmeir; Mahommed Sultan, with the troops of the left wing from Magnesia, and Meiran Shah and his son Abs Bukker, with the Ameirs under their orders, having at the same time received instructions to hasten to the same destination. Immediately on their arrival, the imperial troops of the main body commenced an attack on that part of Izmeir by which it communicated with the main; the principal generals setting the miners to work, and planting their machines of war, and other implements of annoyance, on those points from whence the besieged appeared to be most assailable. But as the works of the place were on three sides protected by the waters of the deep, Ameir Shah Melek, by direction of Teymur, caused a number of strong wooden piles, of the necessary length, to be driven triangularly into the bottom of the sea, at short distances from each other; on the tops of which, thick planks being laid connecting them substantially together, a sort of bridge or stage was thus constructed, of sufficient breadth and stability to receive considerable bodies of troops; and thus, to the astonishment of those within a barrier-shot up from the very bosom of the deep, to cut them off from all possibility of egress and ingress, and effectually to deprive them of those supplies of arms and provisions which they had calculated to receive from the shipping of the friendly maritime states.

In these circumstances, Meiran Shah, with his division, and Mahommed Sultan, with the troops from Magnesia, having left that station in charge of Shums-uddein Abbas, arrived before Smyrna. The troops of Mahommed Sultan in particular, animated by the example of their prince, immediately joining, and with singular ardour, in the operations of the siege. The exertions of the whole army were now united to harass the troops, and beat down and destroy the defences of the enemy, by all the expedients which they could devise from the whole theory of the art of war as then in practice; neither were the garrison in any shape less active in repelling the attacks, and retarding the operations of the besiegers, both by incessant discharges of fire-works, and an indefatigable application of the various means of annoyance, which they possessed in inexhaustible abundance.

The period of a fortnight had thus elapsed in unremitting hostilities; and time and fortune, the witness and agent of so many portentous revolutions in this ever-changing world, might smile and shed a tear upon the unavailing efforts of this unhappy garrison, when the miners, by removing part of the masonry, at last succeeded in carrying their galleries under the foundation of the works on the land side, and the walls and towers were thus left with no other support than the rude framework introduced by the engineers, to sustain them from immediate and total subversion. Nothing was therefore further wanting to complete the necessary arrangements, than to charge these galleries with the usual combustibles, dry faggots overlaid with naphtha. At a signal from the imperial headquarters, the whole was accordingly fired, and the entire line of works was almost at the same time precipitated to the earth, numbers of the garrison being at the same time carried to the bottom, and perishing in flames. The imperial troops, sword in hand, immediately rushed in to crush and crush in spite of all resistance their utterly terrified opponent. Among the latter, put all to death that fell in their way; although there were some few who survived, after all, through a thousand difficulties, by some of the vessels in port to effect their escape.

Glutted with blood and slain here the Syrians then received orders to demolish the whole of the bulwarks of the town, except for the greater part of the land mortar and cannon which were

altered their proud towers from earth to sky. These accordingly, together with the fortifications, were now levelled to the foundations; and not a vestige, but the name, remained to indicate the spot which had been once covered by a place so celebrated and formidable. In the mean time, several large vessels bearing two masts, and here denominated Kurek-sh (caracs), full of soldiers, provisions, and arms, dispatched by some of the European Powers, now approached, when too late, to the relief of the Christian garrison, but finding the place reduced to a heap of ruins, immediately stood off in equal astonishment and alarm, without daring to enter the port. They were, however, not at such a distance, but that several boats taken from the bodies of the slaughtered garrison were, by order of Seymour, cast on board by the catapult, and having thus received such plainly and convincing proofs of the disastrous state of their friend, the European reinforcements immediately without further delay, and deputed with disgrace and sorrow to communicate the report of what they had witnessed. The unexampled celerity with which the reduction of Smyrna was accomplished on this occasion, is said to have struck the adjoining country with a astonishment and admiration, but no one perceived this astonishment in greater degree than the unfortunate British themselves, who had been by previous knowledge of the strength of the place, and the plan for the present, were full of confidence in the defence, and expected to maintain a period of several months.

J E W S I N I N D I A

The Editor of the Asiatic Journal

SIR—A very interesting document having been inserted in your last number, "on the past and present condition of the Syrian Christians," I venture to enclose as an accompaniment, a copious extract from "an Address to the Inhabitants of Madras, and its dependencies, in behalf of the Jews."

No further introduction is necessary than simply to state, that this address was published at Madras, by the *Coimbatore Journal*.—No. 76.

mitted to a Society which was formed at that Period nearly Fifty Years ago, for the promotion of Christianity amongst such members of that distressed race as are scattered in those quarters.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

REASONS FOR THE FORMATION OF THE SOCIETY.

1st. Because, from the able researches of Dr Buchanan, and the letters addressed by T. J. J. Esq. to the Secretary of Vol. XIII. 2 X

the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, it appears that there are great numbers of this ancient people in the province of Cochin, subject to the Government of Fort St. George, who possess synagogues, read the law as it was delivered unto Moses, and observe all the peculiar rites of this venerable, but scattered race.

2d. Because much good may be effected among them, as they are represented to be most wretched, both in temporal and spiritual matters, by establishing schools and other benevolent and religious institutions, under judicious missionaries and preceptors.

3d. Because we conceive it to be our imperative duty, as Christians, to lead the Jew, who has been too much neglected, to the contemplation of the evidences of the Gospel, by the gentle means which that Gospel suggests, to treat him as an erring, not as a despised brother in the cause of everlasting truth, and, if possible, to convince him that the Messiah, whom he so anxiously expects, was the very Jesus whom his fathers crucified.

6th. That a further investigation of the history and literature of the Jews in the East, is a desideratum in the republic of letters, to pursue which the Committee will pay every attention.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The design of investigating the history and literature of the Jews, was submitted to the Marquis Wellesley before he left India. His Lordship judging it of importance, and arguing something interesting to letters from the investigation of Jewish antiquities, was pleased to give orders that public aid should be afforded to Dr. Buchanan in the prosecution of his inquiries among the Jews at Cochin; and the following interesting observations are extracted from the Doctor's researches:

"Cochin, Feb. 4, 1807.

"I have been now in Cochin, or its vicinity, for upwards of two months, and have got well acquainted with the Jews. They do not live in the city of Cochin, but in a town about a mile distant from it, called Mattacherry and Jew's Town. It is almost wholly inhabited by the Jews,

who have two respectable synagogues. Among them are some very intelligent men, who are not ignorant of the history of nations. There are also Jews here from remote parts of Asia, so that this is the fountain of intelligence concerning that people in the East, there being constant communication by ships with the Red Sea, the Persian Gulph, and the Mouths of the Indus. The resident Jews are divided into two classes; called the Jerusalem or White Jews, and the ancient or Black Jews. The White Jews reside at this place. The Black Jews have also a synagogue here, but the great body of that tribe inhabit towns in the interior of the province. I have now seen most of both classes."

There is, however, a more ancient account of the Jews of Cochin than this of Dr. Buchanan. Dr. Kennicott, the learned Hebraist, quotes from Wolfius "that a certain Jew, named Moses Pereyra, affirmed he had found M.S. copies of the Hebrew text in Malabar. For that the Jews having escaped from Titus, betook themselves through Persia to the Malabar coast, and arrived there safe, in number about 80 persons." As a proof that Dr. Kennicott is here right in his quotation from Wolfius, the Jews at Cochin at this moment possess a plate of brass, on which are inscribed their charter and freedom of residence, which correspond with all the particulars stated by the learned Wolfius.

Such being the history of the Jews in India, and as their population in Persia, China, India and Tartary is calculated to exceed 300,000, "the Madras Corresponding Committee of the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews" solicit the benevolence of the public to further the great objects it has in view, and hope that in such a cause, that co-operation and aid will not be withheld, which have been so laudably displayed by this Presidency in the formation and encouragement of so many other religious institutions.

The Committee have only to add a short statement of what has been done, and what it is in their contemplation to attempt, if adequately supported.

A Statement of the Population of the Jews at Cochin and its vicinity.

	Description of Jews.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
AT COCHIN.	White	89	84	78	55	286
	Black	274	119	153	174	720
At Autehangal across the Cochin river	Ditto	153	134	0	0	286
At Chenotta belonging to the Cochin Rajah	Ditto	7	90	41	11	254
At Matta in Travancore	Ditto	6	9	2		22
At Parott in ditto	Ditto	10	13	6	10	44
	Total	519	479	244	211	1544

Their number at Lintoor and Moodat are not yet ascertained.

This statement exhibits the number of 204 boys and 213 girls actually ill without the means of instruction, of whom at Cochin alone are 173 boys and 169 girls. The Hebrew school, which had existed many years, at length became extinct, from the parents of the children not having means of affording support to the school master, "Meir Sidi." Some exertions have been made by the Church Missionary Society towards its re-establishment, and about thirty youths are now under the tuition of a Hebrew schoolmaster. But the want of a more extended system of instruction is obvious, and it is the intention of the Committee, therefore, to establish other schools, without loss of time, under such regulation as may be calculated to insure success, and to teach therein the language of the country (the Malayalam) as well as the Hebrew and English languages. In respect to religious knowledge, it appears to the Committee a point of the greatest moment to instruct them, in the first instance, in their own Bible (the Old Testament), and seems indeed absolutely necessary, preparatory to their understanding the sublime truths more obviously brought to light in the New. But in this, the Committee must be guided by the desire of the parents of the children sent for instruction, since failures are often caused by an excess of zeal, against which it will be their duty to guard. By thus gradually giving them a knowledge of the Lord their God, and endeavouring to bring them forth from darkness into light, the Committee feel assured that they shall obtain the support

of every enlightened and benevolent mind in this most interesting labour of love.

Amongst those Jews who are esteemed learned at Cochin, no doubt some may be obtained who are willing to undertake the office of Hebrew schoolmaster. A superintendent, and eventually a missionary is found in Mr. Michael Sargon, whose conversion to Christianity, and baptism by the late Rev W Keating, at St Mary's Church, Fort St. George, on the 2d Jan. 1818, is recorded in the Jewish Expositor for August 1819, and June 1820.

The London Society have already accepted of the offer of his services as a Missionary to his brethren at Cochin when he shall be considered qualified to enter upon this important work. Upon this the Committee build with pleasing expectations. The sending of a person to them, who has been born and bred amongst them, and who is convinced himself of the divine truth, that the hope of Israel is already come, seems to be the most likely method, under the blessing of God, for engaging their attention. This expectation the Committee are the more willing to cherish, from Sargon's having lately paid a visit to Cochin (an account of which will be published), when he had the delightful satisfaction of finding them fully disposed to listen to his report, and to receive books from him. Many of the Jews were the London Society's Publications, others were printed at Madras, and all were distributed at their earnest solicitations. In fact, he appears well calculated, as far as the Committee have had the opportunity of judging, ultimately to fulfil the objects of such a mission. The fruits of this, however, can only be brought forth by heavenly influence. He states, that many Black as well as White Jews expressed to him their willingness to send their children, who are now in the gross state of ignorance, to receive instruction.

Some time ago, St Matthew's Gospel in Hebrew was reprinted at Madras, and to this was prefixed one of the Society's publications, namely, an affectionate address to the Jews. The London Society likewise sent, for distribution, 100 Hebrew New Testaments, 21 copies of the prophets and several tracts in Hebrew; and the excellent Hebrew Catechism on Emanuel Tremblin, has since been reprinted at Madras. The whole of these

volumes have been distributed as occasion offered, at Cochin and elsewhere; and amongst others to several Jews, who have occasionally visited this Presidency. The Committee of the London Society, in their letters addressed to their agent at Madras, have expressed a great readiness to furnish every assistance that Providence has placed at their disposal; appreciating very highly the communications that had been previously made, and earnestly inviting a continuance of correspondence and co-operation. This circumstance, together with the field of usefulness which at once presents itself at Cochin, has led the Committee to unite with the Society's Agent, hoping thereby to render any plans, which may be adopted, more extensive and permanent, than could be expected from the exertions of an individual.

The more immediate object of the Committee is to form schools at Cochin, for the instruction of the Jewish children at that place, and in its vicinity. Their researches into the literature of the Jews, and their endeavours to discover in the Malabar territories, the Jews that were carried into captivity by the native powers, after the destruction of Cranganore (which is stated by Dr. Buchanan to be compared in miniature to that of Jerusalem), must form a subsequent part of their labours. The dissemination of the Holy Scriptures and tracts amongst the learned Jews in Asia, will be immediately commenced. For this there is a wide field, beginning at Aboushire, Bussora and Bagdad, the keys to all the towns of the Persian and Turkish empires, where great numbers of Jews reside. The next places of interest are Sadai and Muscat, on the eastern coast of Arabia Felix; at Saher, Nahaman, and Adan, on its southern coast; at Mocha and Sana in Arabia Felix. At this last there is a college; and a Jew, named Jehuda Gimmel, who recently received from Mr. Sargou, when at Cochin, copies of the Prophets, St. Matthew's Gospel, the Address, St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews, and the Tract No. 29, sent them to his brother at Sanah; to which town as well as to the other sea ports above-mentioned, frequent opportunities of transmission occur.

At all the above places White Jews reside, and have synagogues. The copies

of the Pentateuch, written on skins, are usually obtained, at Cochin, from Bussora and Sanah; and the Cochin Jews transmit the objects of their vows to Jerusalem.

At Calcutta there are about forty Jewish families, and several at Surat and Bombay. At this latter place two descriptions of them are observed: the one, White Jews, having a synagogue within the walls of Bombay; the other, a different denomination, who dwell in the suburbs, and who have a synagogue, as observed by Dr. Buchanan, without a Sopher-Tora, or Pentateuch.

But a body of Jews, termed Beni-Israel, who are well known to form a part of our Indian army, were seen several years ago by Mr. Sargou at Cochin, in the 8th regt. of Bombay Native Infantry. They are, from several circumstances, concluded to be a portion of the long-lost ten tribes. This point will form a subject of most interesting inquiry for the Committee. They only associated, whilst at Cochin, with the White Jews; and had their children circumcised by them; but held no intercourse with the Black Jews. They used, as a prayer, one of the commandments taught by Moses to the Israelites in the 4th verse of the 6th chapter of Deuteronomy, "Hear, O Israel; the Lord our God is one Lord." They used to attend regularly every sabbath at the White Jews' synagogue, repeating this ejaculation, which was the only one they appeared to use. It may be observed, that those termed Black Jews, at Cochin, are considered as not descended from the parent stock. They are supposed to have arrived on the Malabar coast many ages before the White Jews; and are distinguished by them as the Ereb Rah, or mixed multitude (Exod. xii. 38), and must be considered as such, or else as those described in Ezra, ii. 59, "who could not shew their father's house, and their seed, whether they were of Israel," and in Nehemiah, 7, 61; having amongst them, neither Nasi (President or ruler), Cohen (Priest), or Levi (Levite). They differ, however, from the Beni-Israel, who, as already observed, held no intercourse with them, but are said to have come originally, as well as the White Jews, from the Holy Land, which they quitted after the destruction of Jerusalem.

INDIA PRIZE MONEY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Understanding that a final decision on the questions respecting the prize property captured during the late Mahratta war by Sir T. Hislop's Army, which have been referred to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, is expected to take place immediately; I am desirous, through the medium of your Journal, to excite a little discussion on the principle best for adoption in the distribution of the prize-money that may be awarded to the troops concerned on this occasion.

It is a subject generally very little understood, and hitherto left without any sufficient public regulation. The only specific plan, by authority, is that laid down in His Majesty's Regulations for the Army, directing how seizures are to be shared by the troops actually concerned; which is only adapted for a single regiment, and expressly applied to the particular case of seizures. It appears, indeed, as far as it goes, to be founded on a scale extending to all ranks, and applicable to all cases, which was framed by a Board of General Officers in 1793, and is published in James's Military Companion, and other books of that kind. But this does not stand at present in His Majesty's Book of Regulations, and it has not been followed in all its details in the latest distributions to the Army, which have taken place by Act of Parliament. It is true that in India the Marquess of Hastings directed this regulation for seizures to be followed by detachments capturing booty from the Pindarries, at the commencement of the late war in 1817; still it was confined to a special case. Precedent, therefore, seems to be our only guide, and among the innumerable variety of plans which exist, I would select those of Seringapatam and Waterloo, as the two most important, and at the same time

differing most. As I cannot, however, give accurately the scale of distribution for the Waterloo money, I will insert opposite the Seringapatam scheme, that which has been before-mentioned, framed by a Board of General Officers. It certainly corresponds with the Waterloo division as to the Commander-in-chief's share, which was £60,000 of a million, or 1-16th; and the officers' shares generally, I believe, were on the same scale, with this difference, that all General Officers were classed together, Field Officers and Subalterns in the same way.

	Regulation framed by a Board of Ge- neral Officers, [No. of Shares,	Seringapa- tam. No. of Shares.
Privates	1	1
Ensigns	16	60
Lieutenants	20	
Captains	50	120
Majors	80	240
Lieut. Colonels ..	100	360
Colonels	150	600
Major-Generals ..	450	} 1,500
Lieut. Generals ..	800	
Generals	1,200	
Field Marshal ..	2,000	

N.B. In the first 1-16th of the whole for the Commander-in-chief;—in the Seringapatam scheme 1-8th.

The essential difference in the two schemes, is in the proportion of the officers' shares to those of the privates, which in the Seringapatam plan are double those of the other.

The Seringapatam division was for several years unquestionably the best authority on the subject in India, and is still considered by the Madras Army as that to be followed invariably. For my own part, I have every reason to wish it may be so, but fear it wants at present a better support than the blind reliance of the interested party. There is one plausible objection made to it,

which a little consideration will show is unfounded: it is against the large share of the Commander-in-chief, supposing that the rest of the officers suffer by it; instead of which, they share in equal proportion, and it is the privates only who gain by the other plan. If the private soldiers are fairly provided for, let it stand entire; otherwise all ranks of officers should suffer equally: for the Commander-in-chief ought not to be reduced one-half his proportion, while the rest of the plan is followed, for the sake of the inferior officers.

The Hattrass division is a later precedent in India than the other, and subsequent, I believe, to that of Waterloo, to which it conformed in a great measure, to the best of my recollection. I therefore do not think the question so much at rest as commonly imagined, and wish to bring it at once fairly forward for public investigation.

In the Navy, where this business is regulated by Act of Parliament, a different system is used from that usually followed in the Army. The whole amount is divided into eighths, and distributed to the several ranks in classes, as follows:

Three-eighths to the Admiral and Captain: the latter having two-eighths.

One-eighth to the Lieutenants and corresponding rank of Marines, &c.

One-eighth to the Warrant Officers, and corresponding ditto.

One-eighth to the Midshipmen, Petty Officers, ditto.

Two-eighths to the Seamen, ditto.

Now taking for calculation a first rate, with the following complement, it will be found that the naval shares for officers are nearer to the Seringapatam proportion than to the other.

The Captain receiving two-eighths, has nearly 1,600 shares of a seaman, and twenty of a Lieutenant; a Lieutenant about eighty of a seaman.

No. of each class.	First Rate.	No. of each class.
1 Admiral and Captain		<i>Marines.</i>
9 Lieutenants, &c.		1 Captain.
13 Warrant Officers, &c.		3 Lieutenants
71 Midshipmen, &c.		4 Sergeants.
740 Seamen, &c.		152 Marines.
Total complement, 900.		

This plan is very simple, but not so well adapted for the Army, because the number of each rank of officers is so much more uncertain than in the Navy. Indeed it creates a difficulty to lay down a fixed share even for the Commander-in-Chief. For instance, where the total number of shares is less than 2,400, a Colonel having 150, receives more than the sixteenth to which the General is confined. In the same way where the number of shares is under 9,600, one-eighth will be less than that allotted to Generals in the new scale, which is 1,200 shares.

In the distribution for Genoa and which I have found in an army list for the early part of 1818, the proportion for the several ranks of officers is much less than in any former case, while the Commander-in-Chief appears to have a larger. That for Genoa is as follows:

£.	s.	d.	
5,186	6	0½	Com. of the Forces.
797	17	10½	General Officers.
628	12	10½	Field Officers.
72	15	9½	Captains.
39	10	3½	Subalterns.
2	3	1½	Privates.

This gives about 2,400 shares to the Commander of the Forces; Generals, 370; and Captains, 33 shares only.

I have heard it conjectured that this distribution was regulated on the Navy principle: if so, it is, in my opinion, a strong example in favour of the superior fairness of the usual Army system, which it may not be superfluous on the present occasion to explain more minutely, and which I will endeavour to do as briefly as possible.

The private's share is taken as 1; the relative proportion of the other ranks then settled by numbers, and the total number of shares and respective amount thus simply found.

	Proportion- ate No of Shares to each rank	No. of each rank to of share.	Total No. of shares to each rank.
Privates ..	1	×	1,000 = 1,000
Subalterns	60	×	20 = 1,200
Total No of Shares			2,200

Divide the whole amount by the total number of shares, for one share, or the privates; then multiply this by the corresponding proportionate share for the several other ranks.

I have now exhausted the subject, as far as my humble abilities and limited information extends, and heartily hope to see the Seringapatam side of the question supported by others better qualified than myself. I have entered into details that perhaps are only likely to be useful to those very ignorant of the business: but there are many such concerned, and I wish it to be shown, divested of the degree of mystery and confusion in which it has till now been involved, to every body concerned in its investigation.

I remain your's, &c.

JOB TANTALUS.

MADRAS CIVIL FUND.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—The purposes of the institution at Madras, under the designation of the Civil Fund, are known to many of your readers, but not to the generality. It is, therefore, hoped that a short account of it will not be uninteresting.

This fund, when first established in the year 1787, had for its sole object the relief of such of the East-India Company's servants of the Madras Presidency as might be under particular circumstances of distress, and to provide for the widows and orphans of such as died indigent in the service: and these purposes were in a few years afterwards fully effected; the interest, from a considerable accumulation of capital, together with the annual subscriptions then settled, being found sufficient to answer the several calls upon the fund, which were not a few.

It was not till the year 1800 that a change took place in the above system, when it was considered that it would be an improvement upon it, to increase the means of the fund, by larger annual subscriptions, so as to admit of annuities being given from it, under particular regulations, to a certain

fixed number of gentlemen, on their quitting the Company's service; still continuing related to such as had till then received it, and to give it in other cases when considered deserving of it, in conformity with the original institution: and accordingly the Civil Fund has continued upon the last-mentioned footing ever since the year 1800.

With regard to the original institution, the principle on which it was founded has been already mentioned; but it is more particularly set forth in an address to the Civil Servants of the Madras establishment, published in an old newspaper of that place, which lately fell into the hands of a person a long time since returned from the Company's Civil Service there. It may be necessary to observe, that the plan suggested in that letter was almost verbatim adhered to in forming the first Civil Fund at Madras.

The newspaper, in which it will be seen, is sent with this, for the purpose of your giving it a place in the next number of your entertaining repository, should you consider it deserving of it.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

March 1822.

C. D.

HINTS FOR THE FORMATION OF A FUND FOR
THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED CIVIL SERV-
ANTS UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT
ST. GEORGE

To the Company's Civil Servants.

The idea of forming a fund for the relief of the Company's Civil Servants under particular circumstances of misfortune, seems to have been received with that degree of approbation which the proposer expected to find, among gentlemen whose feelings are alive to humanity, and who have, on so many occasions, proved the most liberal attention to the calls of distress.

It has been very justly observed, that undertakings of this kind have often failed in their infancy, for want of the necessary help to initiate and bring them forward. In the present case, however, we have no cause to apprehend a deficiency of zeal, and I am satisfied it only requires a beginning, or, in other words, a few leading propositions by way of ground work to a design, which must duly improve, under the patronage of those who feel so warm an interest in its prosperity.

I am sensible there are many gentlemen better qualified than myself to try this necessary foundation, yet I cannot refrain from contributing my mite, in the hope that it will call forth the exertions of others, who have equal zeal but greater ability, and more powerful influence to complete the work.

It appears to me that an institution of this sort should not be fettered by particular regulations with respect to its object. Indeed the nature of the relief proposed is such, that the application of it must depend, in a great measure, upon circumstances that can only be known, or adequately provided for, by a proper representation at the time they occur.

By a calculation formed on the present establishment of Civil Servants on this coast, it appears that the sum of Pigodas 2,490 would be raised in the year by the following deductions from the salary of each rank under Council.

	Pigodas
Every writer 5 per annum	
Factor 10 ditto	
Junior Merchant 15 ditto.	
Senior Merchant 20 ditto	

The Council are not mentioned here, because it appears more respectful and

proper to leave it to their separate judgment to determine how far they will contribute to the support of this undertaking.

The sums above-mentioned are merely assumed for the purpose of assisting the reflections of those who may think proper to turn the subject fully in their minds. The exact quota must be fixed at a general meeting, to be held after a sufficient time shall have been given to the gentlemen at the subordinacies to consider of the proposition, and instruct their constituents here in consequence, which it is hoped may be done without delay.

Supposing the above or any other sums, to be agreed upon, the next step necessary is to empower the President and Council to deduct them from the dividends of salary, one moiety at each half yearly dividend and to pay the amount to such trustees as may be appointed for the purposes of the institution.

This may be done by a general power to be subscribed by the Servants of the Company, or their constituent to the effect.

"We the undersigned do authorize and empower the Honorable the President and Council of Fort St. George for the time being to deduct from our respective salaries the following sums annually, taking a moiety at each half-yearly payment, viz

	Pigodas
"From each writer 5	
"From each factor 10	
"From each junior merchant 15	
"From each senior merchant 20	

and to pay the same immediately into the fund of such trustees as may be named from time to time in the light of the institution appointed to receive disbursements on the Civil Establishment of this Presidency, and to provide for the widow and orphans of such as may die indigent in the service.

This material point being effected, trustees may be named by the Meeting to continue in possession of the trust for one year, and then to be relieved by a new appointment. This relief may be annual, and a meeting summoned on the 31st day of December in every year for that purpose.

A careful and diligent person should be appointed, with a salary, to act as secretary, or clerk, to keep the accounts, proceedings, and papers that relate to the institution, and execute the ordinary business of it, under the direction of the trustees.

The leading principle of this plan being to alleviate distress by the most delicate, as well as the most effectual means, I would not subject the party, who might at any time stand in need of it, to the necessity of a formal application for relief. It will be sufficient if any servant of the Company, who subscribes to the fund, shall make known the necessity of the case to the trustees, accompanied by such circumstances as he thinks may entitle it to consideration. Then a meeting may be called, the case submitted to its judgment, and the quantum of relief, with the manner of applying it, finally settled, and left to be executed by the trustees.

The fund cannot accumulate, under the yearly stoppage above proposed, so as to yield any material relief, in a less period than three or four years. Perhaps, therefore, it may be deemed expedient to double the proportions of each rank for the first year, and take the single proportions for every year afterwards. Or, if that be thought too much, to take the first and second years' proportions out of the first year's value, collecting nothing more until the third year. This will create an immediate stock to begin with, and probably afford some assistance to calls that cannot wait for a gradual accumulation of the fund.

When the stock has acquired such an increase as nearly to support the institution of itself, the annual contributions may be lessened to one half, or a third, and finally cease when the fund becomes sufficient to sustain its object with such usual aids as it may derive from public or private munificence.

Indeed, there is every reason to suppose that our honourable employers, the East-India Company, will not be backward in giving encouragement to a well regulated plan for the relief of deserving objects in their service. Some assistance may be also expected from legacies, and some from the generosity of those who may leave the country in easy or affluent circumstances.

By these means, it is hoped, the institution will, in a few years, be capable of extending its benefits, not only to such as are actually in the service, but even to the persons or families of servants who have quitted the country, and whose situation may require pecuniary relief. The principle of this plan being founded in benevolence, I would prescribe no limitation to its object, but leave every call of distress to the liberal construction of the subscribers; always however giving a preference to those servants who have contributed in any degree to the support of the institution.

Such are the ideas that strike me at present, concerning the propositions which have been suggested to the public. They are thrown out merely as hints, for the consideration and improvement of others. The subject, as I have observed, cannot be finally settled but at a general meeting, to be held after the Civil Servants who are absent shall have had sufficient time to digest the plan, and give the necessary powers to their constituents here to subscribe their assent to it. When that is done, a meeting may be assembled, and the institution immediately set on foot.

A COVENANTED SERVANT

To the St. George's, Jan 1, 1786

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF PADRE JOSEPH VAZ

(Concluded from page 237.)

Remarkable Conversion of a Cingalese youth,—Prophecy of Padre Joseph Vaz respecting him—A persecution decided by the Christians in consequence of a Conspiracy formed against them.

NOTWITHSTANDING the liberty which had been granted by the King of Candy to Padre Joseph Vaz, his troubles were not ended, for the favour of Princes is always frail; and he had

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also found by experience that the ordinary treatment of the Prince of Heaven to his servants in this world, is to render their life a scene of continual trouble. Divine Providence proceeding herein like an artificer, who fuses in the fire, and beats the gold which he wishes to convert into a rich and beautiful ornament.

Shortly after the arrival of Padre Joseph Vaz in Candy, he christened a

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Cingalese youth, who had good connections at Court. He was a son of Gabbada Bella, who was Comptroller-General of the King's Revenue, and resided in the palace. In order that his conversion might displease neither his relatives nor the King, the Padre advised him not to declare himself a Christian for some time. This course he pursued; but at the same time conducted himself in a quiet way, with great fervour, attending the sacraments, and living a devout and pious life. Considering, however, that he incurred great risk of discovery by remaining at Court (for he was often obliged to attend the Pagan sacrifices, which he could not avoid without being noticed), he took the resolution of retiring to a village belonging to his father, where he would be free from all danger.

The distant residence of this young courtier deprived him of all further opportunity of attending the sacraments and other religious ordinances; consequently, from a zealous young man he soon degenerated into a vicious one; and not being able to marry a Christian woman without declaring himself to be of that persuasion, he united himself with a Pagan woman of his own nation, according to the marriage ceremonies of the country, and lived with her upwards of eleven years, and had four children by her.

This young man was much esteemed by Padre Joseph Vaz, on account of his amiable disposition. The Padre often remembered him in his prayers, earnestly petitioning for his conversion and true repentance. One day as he was conversing with Padre Pedro de Saldanha, respecting the long absence of this young man from church, although immediately after his conversion to the Catholic faith he had been so very fervent and attentive on his duties and devotions as a Christian, he observed, "I expect, however, through his means the advancement of Christianity." This was predicted at a time when the subsequent change

in the heart of the young man could not be discovered by human foresight, for he lived with a woman whom he treated as his wife, by whom he had four children, and whom he could not repudiate without occasioning prejudicial contentions; neither could he marry her because she was a Pagan; so that, in all human appearances, this young man was more likely to become an apostate from the faith, than an apostle in its cause.

But God had revealed to his servant that this individual would ultimately augment the number of Christians, and he could not fail in fulfilling his word, for there is nothing impossible to his divine power. The youth being one day asleep in his bed, perceived that God was internally addressing his heart, and reprehending him for his thoughtless way of living, and thus relinquishing his hope of future salvation. The remorse of conscience which now visited him was so acute, that it awakened his soul, during his bodily sleep, from the lethargy in which it had been buried, and he arose a different man from what he had laid down. He was now a true penitent; and without loss of time proceeded to the city, accompanied by a Christian, and with him went to the church, like a man who was anxious to inquire into the principles of our religion. The Christian who was with him introduced him to Pedro de Saldanha, who had charge of the church of Candy during the absence of Padre Joseph Vaz.

Padre Pedro de Saldanha was greatly rejoiced, and spoke with him touching matters of Christian faith: he found him, however, so expert therein, and observed moreover such a devotion and respect for our holy religion, that he wished to baptize him immediately. But he, drawing the Padre aside, related to him the circumstances of his former life; the history of his first conversion to the Christian faith, his reasons for leaving the palace, and the course of life which he had followed in the village, and

avowing his great anxiety to obtain pardon for his soul by penitence. Padre Saldanho remonstrated with him on the necessity of removing from his house the principal cause of the late estrangement of his heart, assuring him that unless he did this, he could not admit him to the confession, nor would his amendment be entire. The young man was so strongly influenced by divine grace, and so grieved for his past offences, that he resolved to make to God this great sacrifice, to appease him for his past errors. He said, that he would not only abandon the woman, but also the children, his father, mother, and relatives, and every thing he possessed for the service of Jesus Christ, and to secure his own salvation. He therefore proposed to confess publicly the holy name of Jesus, and to throw off the disguise of a Pagan, whatever trouble it might cost him. In effect, he returned to his village, and catechized his wife, children, mother, mother-in-law, brothers and sisters-in-law, and other relatives, as also some of his neighbours, amounting altogether to the number of forty persons, and he instructed them in the mysteries of our holy religion. After this he visited the church, to communicate to Padre Saldanho the welcome news of the conversions he had effected, and to request that he would immediately come to his house to baptize these catechumens. The Padre, without loss of time, repaired to the village of the young man, who from a great sinner had become an apostolical hero. He baptized all who had been converted; administered the sacraments of confession and communion, and married the young man to the same woman. Thus was completely fulfilled the prophecy of Padre Joseph Vaz, that he expected through the means of that young man to see Christianity augmented. The number of persons converted by this repentant youth would have been much greater [for his distinction and example would have been

an efficacious means thereto,] had not the devil thrown obstacles in the way of a work which had been so well commenced, by causing a calumny to be promulgated by his partisans, which might have been the origin of a cruel persecution against the Christians in general, had it not pleased God to avert it by manifesting the truth.

The enemies of Padre Joseph Vaz never lost any opportunity of persecuting him; and, in the present instance, the devil suggested a false accusation against him and the newly converted Christians before the tribunal of the King of Candy. They were arraigned for high treason against his divine Majesty. They accused the Padre of having baptized the young man and his companions with cow's blood mixed with water, to do which they must necessarily have wounded or killed a cow. It must be understood that the Pagans in India worship the cow as a deity; and that to kill one is considered as one of the three heinous sins which cannot, by any means whatsoever, be expiated. The second of these three sins is the killing of a cobre capella, and the third the killing of a Bramin.

As there were many persons who bore witness to the crime, the King, to whose province it belonged, could not avoid proceeding against the criminals. He ordered the Christian converts to be examined without their having any communication with the Padres, and they unanimously avowed with constancy the faith they had embraced, declaring that no such abominable custom prevailed amongst them as that of baptizing with cow's blood, that they acknowledged no divinity in the cow, and only worshipped one and the true God, the creator of heaven and earth, whose creature the cow was, as well as all other animals created for the service of man. The King, not being satisfied with this confession, ordered six of the principal of these converts to be carried to prison, and their property

confiscated, until he should have inquired further into the facts of the case.—The adversaries of the Christians were futhermore desirous that these innocent neophytes should be obliged to sacrifice to the idols, as an atonement for the crime of killing the cow which had been imputed to them.

In the mean time the venerable Padre did not cease to pray to God, with tears continually in his eyes, not to allow the common enemy of his holy name so much power to injure the cause of Christianity, and that it might please his divine Majesty to reveal the truth to the King, that he might not proceed in so arbitrary a manner against the prisoners; but that, if it was his pleasure that this persecution should last longer, that he would give to all the Christians constancy and strength to persevere in the faith.

The prayers of his servant were at all times efficacious before God. In all necessities, both of his own and of the mission, this excellent man sought the first remedy in prayer, for by means of prayer he always found relief. Such was the case on the present occasion, which was one of the greatest anxiety and danger, on account of the enormity of the crime in the estimation of the Pagans. The King, however, being persuaded that the ingredient of blood was required for our baptismal ceremonies, naturally inferred that the priests continually slaughtered cows, since baptizms were very frequent: this, therefore, would be considered a sufficient reason for putting to death all the priests and Christians, and thus exterminating the Christian faith. In this consternation, however, the particular Providence of God, with which he always protects his vineyard, and the labourers working in it, shone forth. The Almighty, who holds at his disposal the hearts of men, so far repressed the impetuosity of the anger of the King, that, notwithstanding the number of accusers, and the apparent

weight of evidence, he delayed the sentence of a capital punishment, wishing to proceed with caution, and not to pass judgment without giving a fair hearing to all parties, and instituting a new inquiry; a very unusual practice amongst those barbarous and tyrannical people, excepting when the judge is desirous of favouring the criminal.

Before the King entered into the inquiry, it pleased God that some Pagans, his favourites, should inform him that the accusation was a mere imposition and falsehood of the adversaries of the Christians, who had so often falsely calumniated Padre Joseph Vaz, as his Majesty was well aware; that the baptism of the Christians was performed with pure water, with a few drops of fragrant oil in the same, and that on no occasion did they make use of cow's blood; that if this ceremony was necessary, it must be general to all; that the Padre had now resided twelve years in his dominions, during which time he had christened many persons, and that he was constantly in the habit of performing the same ceremony; but that it had never yet been heard that he made use of blood, although if it had been necessary, he must have slaughtered innumerable cows. The good King was very well satisfied with this clear and evident defence; he therefore ordered the prisoners to be released, and their goods, which had been confiscated, to be returned. Thus terminated the danger which there had been so much cause to dread. The joyful neophytes, on being liberated from prison, immediately went to church, where with Padre Joseph Vaz they rendered thanks to God for having so speedily released them from so imminent a danger.

The Exercises of Padre Joseph Vaz when on a mission.

To treat particularly of all the labours of this apostolical hero, of his troubles and successes, and of the numerous conversions he effected amongst

the Pagans would occupy too great a space. But as his greatest labours were in Ceylon, where he was continually travelling about the whole island, visiting every part where there were Christians, or hopes of obtaining proselytes; and as the greatest portion of his life was employed in this glorious ministry, I have thought it advisable to give a detailed account of his missionary exertions in this island.

On the same day on which he intended to set out on a journey, he celebrated the sacrifice of the mass very early in the morning, and prayed the dirge on his knees, with his hands extended towards the cross, soliciting the Almighty that he would deliver himself and his companions from elephants, bears, and other ferocious animals; and that he would also protect them from the heretics, who were more ferocious than the wild animals themselves. To these prayers he then added the itinerary prayers, and the commemoration of the deceased, making the sign of the cross on his forehead. He took holy water, and prostrated himself on the ground for a long space of time, resigning himself into the hands of God, and submitting himself to all the troubles with which it might please God to visit him during his journey. He finished these devout exercises by acts of faith, hope, and charity, like a person who was resolved to sacrifice his life for the Catholic faith. On leaving the church, if there was a cross in the yard, he knelt before it, and then commenced his journey. All this he performed with the greatest stillness and devotion, greatly to the edification of the by-standers. He attended to these exercises not only on leaving the church of Candy, but all churches and chapels whatsoever in the island.

If, after this preparation, there occurred any case of necessity for God's service, however light it might be, he left every thing, and immediately at-

tended to it, although he retarded his journey by so doing; being persuaded that he should better fulfil God's wishes by leaving God to God himself, since by prosecuting his journey he might follow his own will, but that by suspending it, he would conform himself to the Divine will, and mortify his own.

On his mission journeys he carried on his own shoulders the furniture necessary for performing mass, enclosed in a small box, not only that he might have the merit of carrying the glorious cross, but for the sake also of easing his companions of its weight.

Whilst on the road he always conversed with God, either by vocal prayer, and alternatively telling the rosary with those who followed him, or by raising his thoughts in contemplation. So much, indeed, had he become habituated to these exercises, that the act of walking did not distract his thoughts.

Although he was of a weak constitution, and his body was spent by abstinence and continual mortifications, he walked so quickly, that it was difficult even for the strongest to keep up with him. On one occasion it was necessary to dissuade a priest from proceeding on a certain mission, there being strong reasons against it. As this priest was at the distance of seven days' good walking, Padre Joseph Vaz took it upon himself to go to him personally for the above object; and he travelled with such rapidity that he performed the journey in three days, to the great surprise of all.

He sought no other lodging than such a one as was sufficient to pass the night in; and wherever he stopped he ordered a portion of rice to be reserved for his dinner on the following day, which he usually took under the shadow of a tree or on the bank of some river.

Once a year he made the circuit of the whole island, a journey of about two hundred leagues; and his tour

was always considerably lengthened by his visiting every place where there were Christians, whether missionaries were stationed there or not. At every place he remained as long as necessary, whatever inconvenience he might suffer. With the same zeal as he visited those places where there were many Christians, he also went to such as contained but one, however remote they might be, or however dangerous the road; wishing to follow the example of the good Shepherd, who, in order to bring back to the flock a strayed sheep, did not hesitate to undertake the most painful journeys. In this manner he visited, every year, all the Christians and missionaries who were under his charge.

On arriving at the place where he was to mission, without giving any rest to his body he immediately performed the divine service, and in the mean time sent to convoke the people, to whom, when assembled, he read the Litany of the Virgin Mary, and explained the confession, that they might duly prepare themselves for it. In such places as were under the Dutch Government, where the offices of the mission could only be performed at night, after partaking of a moderate supper, he commenced the same duties, remaining in the confessionary until morning. Immediately after mass he administered the communion, solemnized marriages, and preached a sermon; so that before daybreak he had performed all the duties of his function, and there being no more persons to receive the sacraments, he went immediately to another place, as if he had not remained up the whole night: for he took care in every place, and particularly in the Dutch towns and villages, not to remain two nights without very urgent reasons; and even during this short stay he moved continually from house to house.

On leaving the chapel, in which he had finished the mission, he always left something on the altar for the keeper, who held the joint offices

of catechist and sacristan, and on Sundays and other holy days instructed those who frequented his chapel in the fundamental doctrines of their religion, and read to them out of a book with which every chapel was furnished. On going away, the Padre blessed likewise the burying-ground.

Neither in the summer, during which season the weather is very hot in Ceylon, did he shade himself from the rays of the sun; nor in winter, when the rains are very heavy, did he ever make use of an umbrella, nor of any other protection against the inclemencies of the weather; and in going on a journey, however long it might be, he walked with his bare feet on the ground, through mud, and thorns and other prickly shrubs.

Every Sunday and holy day, and during the days of Lent, he explained the gospel of the day, and made suitable applications of the same to his hearers; he exhorted them on the duties of faith, hope, and charity, and on other days explained the catechism to those who were unacquainted with it.

In passing through the jungles, in which elephants, bears, tigers, and other ferocious animals abounded, and in wading through rivers and brooks full of snakes and alligators, he always took the lead of his companions, not only to give them courage, but also to be the first to encounter danger. The wild animals, indeed, seemed often to forget their natural ferocity, making way for him without molesting him in the least.

If night overtook him in the jungles, which often happened, the servant of God remained awake during the whole night, praying, and protecting his companions against the attacks of the wild animals; on the following day he prosecuted his journey with the same vigour and spirit as if he had taken his usual rest the antecedent night.

If he met with beggars, he shared with them the rice he carried with

him; and in ~~waiting~~ ^{visiting} the poor, he never feared lest his own people should suffer, for in such occasions God unexpectedly supplied his wants.

If on the road he met Christians who had not confessed for a long time, he tarried, and without caring for any inconvenience, although it was in the middle of the closest jungles, he heard their confessions, and instructed them, so that he might leave them confessed and edified.

Lastly, it is remarkable, since this mode of Missionary exertion was very

burthensome to his companions, that they never failed him: in truth, they were not worn out by these extraordinary labours, but rather became edified by his unweariedness in the service of God. Moreover the venerated Padre, although very austere himself, always took particular care of his companions, treating them as his children, supplying all their wants as if he was their servant, and occasionally allowing them to regale themselves, in order to recruit their strength for the labours of the vineyard.

EAST-INDIA REVENUE LAWS

LETTER II

SIR I desire to make known to your Asiatic readers, that, by a recent decision of the Board of Customs, *written papers*, imported into this country from India, are subject to a duty of £5 per cent, a *foreign manuscript*.

This case was lately decided upon a package, addressed to a bookseller in Paternoster Row, containing the transactions of the Bombay Literary Society, intended for publication, and written by an *Englishman*, in the *English* language, and upon *English* paper.

I am not disposed to object to this decision of the Board of Customs, made, no doubt, in the full spirit, and to the very letter of an Act of Parliament. I merely wish to give it publicity in India, for, if followed up in all future cases of a like nature, every parcel of old letters, every book of accounts, or memorandums, nay, even the very dispatches of the East-India Company will be equally liable to duty.

I am, Sir, &c

A MERCANTILE OBSERVER

Poetry.

TO A FRIEND

From the Poems of Lewis A. Wright, of the Bergel Valley.

THOUGH many a year may pass away,
In joyless ness of heart,
As o'er the road of life we stray,
On pathway far apart

Yet still the thought of thee, till death
Shall dwell upon my soul,
Nor shall my spirit sink beneath
Despondency & controul

Though long the wintry tempest blow,
Hope & everlasting tree
Dies not, the trunk lives on although
The leaves drop witheringly

But if for me it bloom no more,
 If we no more may meet ;
 Yet shall this heart be cold, before
 It cease for thee to beat.
 If destined to an early tomb,
 My latest prayer shall be,
 That fond Affection's flowers may bloom
 Unfadingly for thee.
 Still may'st thou meet with kindness here,
 And still a friend be thine ;
 To share each pleasure, calm each fear,
 And soothe with love like mine.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF COLONEL A. McLEOD, C. B., OF HIS
 MAJESTY'S 59TH REGIMENT.

(From the Calcutta Journal)

Hark !—the deep muffled drum's low sad'ning sound—
 The Soldiers' heavy foot-fall wends this way ;
 With martial pomp they seek the sacred ground,
 Where they their honour'd but then soon must lie.

Halt ! Soldiers, Halt !—Now the dull earth receives
 The cold remains of one beloved and brave,
 With train'long hand and heart that only grieves,
 They fire the volley o'er the Soldier's grave !

What virtue graced not thy heroic mind ?
 In duty just,—in friendship most sincere ;
 Thy name shall leave a soothing charm behind,
 To check the tears that friends shed o'er thy bier.

Son of the Valiant !—though no more we view
 Thy manly form—yet shall thy honored name
 Live in the memory of the brave and true,
 And dark Cornelis' Fight record thy fame.

Glory shall bind a wreath in days to come,
 And "BRAVE McLEOD" be sculptur'd on thy tomb !

Moonshedabad, April 6, 1821.

PART OF THE 18th PSALM PARAPIRASED

(From the same)

In my distress, I called upon
 Jehovah's Holy name,
 Before his everlasting throne,
 My Soul's petition came,
 Then shook the Earth at his mighty word,
 And hills of adamant were riven,
 And the vast starry arch of Heaven
 Shrank from the anger of the Lord.
 He bow'd the firmament, and came
 With darkness gathered round his feet,
 All glorious and triumphantly,
 Borne upon Seraphims' wings of flame
 Yea, in his Majesty, he did fly
 Upon the tempest ; and his seat,
 The secret place of his repose,
 Was darkness ; and around him rose
 Dark waters, and vast thunder clouds—
 Darkness was his pavilion *****

Reviews of Books.

Journal of a Tour through part of the snowy Range of the Himalaya Mountains, and to the Sources of the rivers Jumna and Ganges. By James Baillie Fraser, Esq., 4to. London, 1820, pp. 548.

No period, in the annals of English history has perhaps been more remarkable than the present, for the enterprising spirit which carries individuals into remote and unknown regions of the globe, and for the alacrity of the Government in promoting every well-directed effort to prosecute discoveries. It may justly be a subject of exultation to us as Englishmen, that this nation, after a splendid career of naval and military glory, in a war unexampled, at least in modern times, for its duration and the magnitude of its events, should now be equally foremost in the pursuit of these noble and truly pacific objects. It is by no means improbable that the hitherto inaccessible polar regions, the vast terra incognita in the interior of Africa, and the countries which occupy the lofty platform of Central Asia, defended by its gigantic bulwarks, the Himalaya mountains, are at this moment visited for the first time by English travellers, under the sanction of the Government. Whatever may be the actuating principle or real motives of these expeditions, whether to extend the boundaries of science, and administer to that laudable curiosity, which seeks a perfect acquaintance with the planet we inhabit; or whether the objects be of a less disinterested complexion, to enlarge our empire, to open new markets for the products of our industry, their success must tend, at least eventually, to ameliorate the condition of the discovered countries, by substituting for their rude notions and barbarous manners, the arts, the comforts, and, not least in the estimation

Asiatic Journ.—No. 76.

of a philanthropist, the religion, of civilized Europe.

In all these respects, a survey of the mountainous tract, which forms so majestic and natural a boundary between the immense empires of China and Hindoostan, is extremely interesting and important. The Nepalese war, which carried our victorious Indian army to the foot of this almost impenetrable barrier, has been productive of this among other advantages, that it has brought us into contact with the various tribes that inhabit the hills, and afforded us facilities for subduing the obstacles which nature, not man, now opposes to our progress.

Some records exist of travels into the Himalaya country* (rightly judged to be the Imaus of the ancients, and of which their notions were less imperfect than we once imagined) by the Jesuit Missionaries in the 17th century; and in 1714, the fathers Desideri and Freyre scaled the great border chain which they designate the Caucasus, in the direction of the river Sutlej (or Hesudrus), and, according to their statement, reached the highest pinnacle, which they denominate Pir Pangul, the cone which Bernier calls Pir-pen Je, and proceeded to Loh, the capital of Ludak. But their details are so obscured by prejudice and superstition, that, for all practical purposes, the information their statements supply is of little value, since the geographical detail are meagre and defective, and contribute nothing towards the solution of the interesting problem which now perplexes men of science, the height of the loftiest peaks of this stupendous mass of hills.

Previous to the journey of Mr.

* The basis of this name is the Sanscrit term Him or Hima, signifying snow, which corresponds with Piny's derivation of Imaus, incolorem hima albosum significante

Moorcroft, the only English travellers who had penetrated the snowy Himalaya, were Capt. Hardwicke in 1796, and Messrs. Webb, Raper, and Hearsay in 1808, whose objects were to ascertain the true sources of the Ganges, which had hitherto been supposed to be on the northern side of the mountains. Neither of these travellers, however, reached Gangotree, the source of the chief stream, although from careful observation, and the statements of a moonshi, who was despatched by the latter mission to trace the Bhagiruttee branch to its origin, sufficient data were obtained to rectify the erroneous course given to the Ganges in the old maps, in comparison with which the modern now exhibit in this quarter almost as altered an aspect, as the vicinity of the pole, in consequence of the recent discoveries near Baffin's Bay.

The motives of Mr. Moorcroft, in his first journey, accompanied by Capt. Hearsay, into Thibet, were to endeavour to establish a traffic in shawl wool, the emporium of which is at Ludak, and to survey the celebrated lake Manassarowar, out of which were supposed (though it would appear erroneously*) to flow some of the great rivers which traverse the Indian continent. Mr. Moorcroft is at present employed on a second expedition to these interesting regions, amply provided with scientific instruments, the want of which was much felt on his first journey: and we shall, in the course of these remarks, take occasion to advert to him again, and to the particulars which have transpired respecting his progress.

The work of Mr. Fraser consists, first, of a brief sketch of the history

of Nepal, and the operations of the Indian army, which ended in the subjugation of the Ghorkhas; and, secondly, of what he modestly terms "notes on the hills at the foot of the Himalaya mountains." The unobtrusive manner in which the author has communicated his observations, although he may claim no trifling distinction, as being the first European who penetrated to the sacred source of the Ganges; and the ingenuous acknowledgment of his deficiency in scientific qualifications, disarm criticism: though we must confess to have met with similar works, possessing much less interest, which have been ushered into the world with less diffidence.

There seems to have prevailed on the part of the British and the Nepalese a mutual misapprehension as to each other's power. The uninterrupted success which has of late attended the British arms on the plains of Hindoostan, led our army to undervalue every native enemy; and for a similar reason the Ghorkhas of Nepal, who had subdued the mountainous districts, and extended their conquests beyond the Sutlej, and almost to the borders of Cashmeer, were disposed to pay too little respect to the British name. Soon after the commencement of the campaign in October 1814, the result of an attack upon fort Kalunga, situated on an insulated hill in the Deyrah Dhoon, convinced the army that they had to deal with an enemy of a very different character from the natives of the plains. They were repulsed, and after sustaining a dreadful loss of men and officers (including the commander of the division, Maj. Gen. Gillespie), the troops retreated to a former position in the neighbourhood. After waiting for heavy artillery, and battering the fort, a second assault was equally unsuccessful; and the loss sustained by the army outnumbered the enemy's garrison. When at length the defences were demolished by shells from the British batteries, the residue

* According to Moorcroft, and also Mr. Fraser, who thinks the Sutlej cannot have so long a course. But this is a question still to be determined; for Capt. Webb learned, when in the neighbourhood of the lake, that many streams fell into it, and that it was connected with Rowan Rhad (or Ewan Hrad), where the Sutlej begins. Perhaps the two lakes have been confounded.

of the garrison, not exceeding seventy in number, boldly cut their way through the chain of posts placed to intercept them, and escaped with the loss of a few men. Mr. Fraser does ample justice to the bravery of the Ghoorkha soldiery: "The determined resolution," he observes, p. 29, "of the small party which held this small fort for more than a month, against comparatively large a force, must surely wring admiration from every voice, especially when the horrors of the latter portion of the time are considered; the dismal spectacle of their slaughtered comrades, the sufferings of their women and children, thus inured with themselves, and the hopelessness of relief, which destroyed any other motive for the obstinate defence they made than that resulting from a high sense of duty, supported by unsubdued courage. This, and a generous spirit of courtesy towards their enemy, certainly marked the character of the garrison of Kalunga during the period of its siege. The confidence they exhibited in the British officers was certainly flattering: they solicited, and obtained surgical aid; and on one occasion this gave rise to a singular and interesting scene: while the batteries were playing, a man was perceived on the beach, advancing and waving his hand. The guns ceased firing for a while, and the man came into the batteries: he proved to be a Ghoorkha, whose lower jaw had been shattered by a cannon-shot, and who came thus frankly to solicit assistance from his enemy." The other divisions of the army were resisted with no less firmness, though not with equal success. The cautious system of operations pursued by Gen. Ochterlony, however, forced the enemy from hill to hill, in a country whose inhabitants they had oppressed, and who were eager to retaliate the injuries they had experienced: and the conclusion of this short but sanguinary war "annexed to the British possessions a province that connects

our territories with those of the Chinese empire through the Himalaya mountains."

Mr. Fraser visited the hills in company with the political agent of Major Gen. Martindale, who had taken the command of the division so roughly handled before Kalunga. He describes this region as "wild, rugged, difficult of access, consisting of a mass of hills, irregularly connected, or diverging in ranges of various heights from a huge elevated centre, but preserving no regularity of direction or form." He notices, in several parts of his "Journal," that the southern aspect of these mountains towards the plains, was always more denuded of wood, and less craggy than the northern side, which sometimes was clothed with noble forests, whilst the former scarcely exhibited a single tree. The vegetation, too, was of a different character and less vigorous on the south. Mr. F. conjectures the cause to be an unequal effect of the sun's rays, or the prevalence of particular winds, occasioning a quicker decomposition of the rock, and more plentiful formation of soil, on one side than the other. The valleys between the Girree and Jelall (branches of the Jumna or Yamuna) were often very picturesque: "The wild and rugged peaks almost met each other on either side, covered with finely varied foliage, and the stream sink into a bed just sufficient to contain it, where, occasionally seen, but always heard, it tumbled over rocks and falls concealed by thickets of roses, jasmines, barberries, willows, and many other lovely and odoriferous shrubs," p. 106. In some places, the Deyrah Dhoon (or valley) for example, the cultivation was very luxuriant. The soil throughout was "deep, rich, vegetable matter, black and very plentiful." Forests of fir and pine, birch, sycamore, oak, and a variety of other trees, with rhododendra in great plenty, and a profusion of flowers, created some surprise in our travellers, who expected to find nature in a less cap-

tivating garb. In the more elevated districts the flowers are so numerous, that the natives ascribe what they call the *seran*, or "poison wind," to the scent they yield,* producing a peculiar distressing sensation, which is nothing more than the ordinary effect of the rarefaction of the air in these high regions. Almost all the European garden fruits, even the humble gooseberry, were recognized among the hills.

Mr. Fraser describes the mode of cultivation employed in this irregular country as Col. Kirkpatrick has done before him.† Those parts of the hills best adapted to the operation are cut into a succession of ledges or terraces, one above another, like a flight of steps, having a flat surface, with a perpendicular face or wall to retain the soil. Much care is bestowed on these operations; and, for the purpose of irrigation, the rivulets, with which the hills abound, are brought from a sufficient height, and often from a great distance, by small drains, constructed with considerable neatness, first to the higher spots, from whence the water flows to the rest, and after saturating them, is conveyed to a lower range of fields. It is well known that the cultivation of rice requires a large supply of water; and by this contrivance the rice of the hills is not only plentiful, but is said to be of peculiarly fine quality. The plants are raised, as in Bengal, from seed, and planted out by hand whilst the water lies on the land.

The implements of agriculture are extremely simple. A rude plough is sometimes employed; but generally a sort of pick-axe is used, consisting of a stick crossed at right angles, and shod at one end with iron. But Mr. F. observes, "whether their fields are worked by the plough or the hand,

they do assuredly bring them to a high degree of tilth." Great attention was apparent throughout every branch of hill-farming. The fields were clean, and some attention seemed to be paid to manuring, and to a regular rotation of cropping. About Gudrotee, in the state of Sirmore, the crops were fine, and wheat in abundance was seen that could not be surpassed in ear or straw. Both sexes engage in the labours of the field. The men plough and sow; and the women weed the ground, and for the most part reap the corn. Besides corn, rice, and a species of grain called *oaa*, resembling both barley and rye, and peculiarly adapted to the climate, opium and tobacco are cultivated to some extent, and are reckoned of excellent qualities. The farmer's burthen is, however, severe: he must replace his stock, and support his family, out of half the produce of the soil, for the other moiety belongs to the sovereign.

The ingenuity of the natives is not so conspicuous in mechanics as in their agricultural expedients. The bridges, or rather succedanea, used to cross the numerous nullahs and mountain torrents that intersect the country, and contribute to the Ganges and the Sutlej, are extremely inconvenient and hazardous. They are generally of two sorts,* the *sangho* and the *jhoola*. The first properly consists of stout beams of wood placed upon strong foundations of masonry, having a slight inclination to the ground, and the lower ends are fixed in the pier by heavy stones, over which others are laid, the ends projecting; and in like manner successive tiers, on both sides of the river, till the space remaining between the highest projections can be spanned by one row of strong beams fixed firmly to the ends. The *sangho*, however, often consists of two trees, or even a single pine, upon whose slippery surface the passenger

* The Jesuit Grueber speaks of plants growing in the Himalaya, whose exhalations are reported to occasion death. He visited the country in 1661.

† Account of the kingdom of Nepal, 410. 1811.

* See lithographic representations of the bridges in the state of Gurwhal, in the seventh volume of the Quarterly Journal of Literature, &c.

crawls over a yawning gulf. The jhoola is still less secure: a stout beam is fixed horizontally upon two strong stakes driven into the banks on each side of the stream, and around it a two or three-inch rope is strained, and brought from one bank to the other. The rope is strengthened by several crossings, and is traversed by a block of wood hollowed into a semicircular groove large enough to slide easily along it, and round this block ropes are suspended, forming a loop, in which passengers seat themselves, clasping its upper parts with their hands, whilst they are hauled by a line fixed to the block across the river. Bad management and rotten ropes lead to frequent casualties, and our traveller records one which happened to his party, in p. 388. It is remarkable that the annual migrations of the tribes situated more to the north-east, towards less elevated and warmer districts, at the approach of the severe season, should not have introduced more facilities for travelling.

The tracts of country forming the beds of the rivers Sutlej, Pabur, Jumna, and Bhagiruttee are, Mr. Fraser observes, singularly contrasted with each other. The valley of the Sutlej, barren, steep, and rocky; that of the Pabur full of pasture and cultivation; the banks of the Jumna are precipitous and wild, but woody and verdant. "Even at its source, though a wilder collection of requisites for a romantic and imposing landscape as rock, wood, precipice, and snow, could not well be drawn together, they did not form so truly desert and stern a scene as is exhibited on the bed of the Bhagiruttee." (p. 457.) This diversity of character is equally conspicuous in the inhabitants of the hill country; no general description can accurately portray them, blended as they have been with Hindoos, Tartars, and Chinese. Many of the states or districts are small, varying in their boundaries, and often changing masters. To the

northward of the great range, the Chinese Government exerts an extensive influence, if not a sovereignty. Even Ludak (far to the westward) is, nominally at least, subject to the "Celestial Empire;" and a Chinese governor or *Andan*, it is said, resides at Cashgar. Many Chinese traits are perceivable in the manners and arts of the hill people; the ornaments of their principal buildings bear a close analogy to those of China: and the terrace mode of cultivation which we have already described is decidedly Chinese.

On the southward of the mountains, and west of the Sutlej, Runjeet Sing the raja, or, as he calls himself (according to Mr. Elphinstone), king of the Punjab, whom the Sikhs justly regard as the author of their present greatness, possesses a power whose influence extends beyond the passes. The chief and holy city of the Sikh nation is Umritsur; but Runjeet Sing resides at Lahore, which therefore is considered the capital. In our endeavours to push discoveries, and to establish commercial intercourse, in the trans-Himalayan countries, a good understanding with this chieftain is essential. The character of the Sikhs is represented as restless, violent, and inhospitable; but as their chief is the deadly enemy of the Ghoorkhas, whose power we have reduced, we may calculate upon his friendship; and the facilities he appears recently to have afforded to Mr. Moorcroft, furnish a proof of his friendly disposition.

Mr. Fraser represents the inhabitants of the hilly region generally as being "in a semi-barbarous state, between the complete savage and that which, in consequence of a commencing intercourse with a civilized people, is just emerging from so gross a condition." Their features, as well as those of the Ghoorkhas, though different in expression of countenance, bear generally a great resemblance to the Tartar or Chinese physiognomy. They are violent, cunning, treacherous,

and vindictive. "The instances of individual hatred and revenge are not less notorious than their universal propensity to plunder and steal." These characteristics are perhaps aggravated, certainly not ameliorated, by their subjection to Ghoomkhal tyranny. Sometimes a purgannah or small district is inhabited by a bold, savage race of people, distinct in character from their neighbours, as that in the valley of Cota Nullah, noticed in p. 153. On the other hand, the natives of Kunawar, a part of the state of Bischur, display an openness of countenance, a frankness of conduct, and courteous hospitality, which, and the instances of their honesty, Mr. F. remarks, it is delightful to record, "among the wretched features of depravity and savageness which must be portrayed, in order to give a true delineation of the people of the country under review." p. 265.

As might be expected from what we have said, there is a mixture in the language, manners, and customs of these people. They profess to be Hindoos, and they retain many of the Hindoo forms of worship, castes, and customs; among which the *suttee*, or burning of widows, though rare, is not without example. Having no learned Brahmins among them, their tenets have been infected by Shamanism, the religion of Buddha, or the Lama, and adulterated with superstitions, the offspring of gross ignorance.

The Buddh or Lama faith (which is almost identical with that of Fo in China) prevails generally in Thibet, and is supposed to have been diffused, under various names, throughout a larger portion of the world than any other religion whatsoever. Some writers (among them Sir Wm. Jones) have detected its traces in the mythologies of early Europe. The peculiarity of this religion is, that its observances are confined (in Thibet at least) to the clergy; the people not being required to concern themselves otherwise in it than to maintain and revere their

ministers. These are a kind of monks, called Gelums or Gylongs, who reside in a state of celibacy in convents. Their devotional exercises consist in assembling together and singing, or rather bawling, and in a sort of mechanical praying, namely, twirling what Major Turner calls "whirligigs," which are painted wheels or cylinders, with prayers inscribed on them in gilt letters.

There is one custom among the hills of a very revolting kind, the existence of which we should have been disposed to doubt, had not Mr. Fraser discovered it in more than one part of his journey; indeed Major Turner also speaks of it:—"It is usual all over the country for the future husband to purchase his wife from her parents, and the sum thus paid varies of course with the rank of the purchaser. The customary charge to a common peasant or zemindar is from ten to twenty rupees. The difficulty of raising this sum, and the alleged expense of maintaining women, may in part account for, if it cannot excuse, a most disgusting usage, which is universal over the country. Three or four, or more brothers marry and cohabit with one woman, who is the wife of all: they are unable to raise the requisite sum individually, and thus club their shares, and buy this one common spouse," p. 206. No disputes arise in consequence of this extraordinary union; the first-born child, it seems, is considered the property of the eldest brother, the next of the second, and so on in succession. This custom, whatever be its cause, must have, and in fact has, a deplorable effect upon female manners. Whence can it have arisen? The reasons assigned by Mr. Fraser are not satisfactory. The expense of maintaining a wife cannot be a consideration, in a country where the women divide with the men even the labours of the field. Polygamy does not exist to any extent among the more opulent class of the people; and they stoutly deny selling their women for slaves. Mr. Elphin-

stone mentions* the fact, that wives are purchased among the Afghans; and records a custom there, whimsical enough, but far less objectionable than the one just noticed. For certain offences the law exacts from the family of the criminal a certain number of young women to be given in marriage, as a compensation, to the aggrieved party and his relations. The expiation of a murder among the western Afghans is made by giving twelve young women, six with portions, and six without; for cutting off a hand, an ear, or a nose, six women; for a wound above the forehead, one woman, &c.

A singular practice of the women towards their young children was observed by Mr. Fraser. In some straw huts built on a bank, above which a cold stream is led to water the fields, a small part of the water is conveyed through a hollow piece of bark into a small drain: "the women bring their children to these huts, in the heat of the day, and having lulled them to sleep, and wrapt their bodies and feet in a blanket, they place them on a small bench or tray horizontally, in such a way that the water shall fall upon the crown of the head, just keeping the whole top wet with the stream."

Among the disorders prevalent in the hill country, the *goitre*, or glandular swelling in the throat, common in the mountainous parts of Europe, is extremely frequent. "It might be too much to say, that every second person seen was thus diseased; but the sufferers were certainly very numerous." The cause of this complaint is not yet ascertained. The natives say it is hereditary; and Mr. F. saw traces of it in infants of very tender age. The cure consists in cutting out the wen, which it appears completely succeeds.

The information afforded by Mr. Fraser upon the different branches of

natural history is scanty, for a reason already given. The frequency of this deficiency, in persons who have published travels in India, would lead us to imagine, what we hope is not true, that the study of botany, geology, and mineralogy, is not much cultivated in our eastern empire. Mr. F. appears to have confounded (in p. 433) the rhubarb of our gardens with the *rheum palmatum*, or medicinal plant; the former of which has exactly the character of that species he met with, which appeared to him "different from that of our gardens at home." A wild variety of the cinnamon or cassia tree (a species of *laurus*), called *tezputtah*, was observed growing on the faces of the hills; its flavour was very powerful. The leaves and roots of this plant are more fragrant than its bark, which is weak in flavour, and soon loses its aromatic properties. The former constitute an article of commerce in the peninsula of India, under the name of *touzpant*, or malabathrum leaf, and have been brought to this country. The *mimosa catechu*, from which the terra japonica is prepared (not *india rubber*, as Mr. Murray supposes,* confounding it perhaps with *caoutchouc*), grows to the north-eastward, though not observed by Mr. Fraser. In addition to the trees before-named, and others known in Europe, he observed the *toon*, *sev-soo* (*dalbergia*), and *saul* (*shevea robusta*), to which he might have joined the *teak* (*lectona grandis*): a profusion of this valuable timber is found in the extensive forests of Nepal.

The animals Mr. Fraser mentions are few. The yak or Tibetan ox (*bos grunniens*, so called from the peculiar noise it utters), abounds throughout the hilly regions. It is valuable as a beast of burthen, and its flowing silky tail forms the *chowri*, or whisk of India. He heard of the tiger from the natives, but it is probable they spoke of

* Account of the kingdom of Cauthal, vol. i. p. 269.

* Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in Asia, vol. ii. p. 472.

a different animal. Game is plentiful, particularly the chuccores, or hill partridges. He describes also a pheasant of extraordinary beauty, called *rutnāl*, and in the higher regions *monāl*: "the body of the male is of an intensely dark glossy blue, the neck and breast are splendid, like those of a peacock, with varying purple, green, and gold: on the head he carries a crest of several feathers, which form a brilliant, changeable plume; when flying, his back, uncovered by his wings, is white, and he spreads a large tail of ruddy brown feathers." The cuckoo is met with, and called by the same name.

That curious animal, the musk-deer (called here *custoree*), has become scarce, especially between the Suttlej and Alacunda (branch of the Ganges); for whenever one is seen on a hill, the whole country turns out to hunt him down. He inhabits the most difficult parts, removed from heat and the haunts of man. Mr. Fraser's description of the animal agrees tolerably well with that given in Tavernier, and affords another proof of the general accuracy of that traveller, when he did not open his ears to the tales repeated to him by *les vieilles gens du pays*.

Mr. F. describes the horns of a singular animal, resembling both the goat and the deer, and infers from their dimensions, that it must be of considerable size. The name of this strange animal, he says, is *burrl*. We are somewhat surprised he should not have been aware, that it is doubtless the same which Mr. Moorcroft describes, under the name of *baral*, as having an affinity both to the deer and the sheep, forming, as it were, a link between them. The horns, he states, weigh at least fifty or sixty pounds. Mr. Colebrooke suggests it is the *ovis Ammon*.

Upon reaching the Jumna, on his return, our traveller was seized with a desire of visiting those holy places of Hindoo pilgrimage, the sources of the Ganges. He followed the course of river till he reached Jumnotree,

its birthplace, situated at the foot of the vast Bunderpooch, which forms the centre of a kind of gigantic amphitheatre.

"The spot," he observes, "which obtains the name of Jumnotree, is in fact very little below the place where the various small streams formed on the mountain's brow, by the melting of many masses of snow unite in one, and fall into a basin below. To this basin, however, there is no access, for immediately above this spot the rocks again close over the stream, and though not so lofty as those below, they interpose a complete bar to further progress in the bed of the torrent; a mass of snow too had fallen from above, at the farther extremity of this pass, under which the river runs. Between the two banks the view is closed by the breast of the mountain, which is of vivid green from perpetual moisture, and is furrowed by time and the torrents into numberless ravines; and down these ravines are seen trickling the numerous sources of this branch of the Jumna. Above this green bank, rugged, bare, and dark rocky cliffs arise, and the deep calm beds and cliffs of snow, towering above all, finish the picture. Noble rocks of varied hues and forms, crowned with luxuriant dark foliage, and the stream foaming from rock to rock, forms a foreground not unworthy of it," p. 428.

Various streams of warm water spring from the rocks near the spots where the bathings or ablutions are performed. The snow lies in some places to the south-east, "smooth, hard, unbroken, and glitteringly white; in other places it is cut into deep ravines, or fallen into precipices of great height, and here and there much discoloured as with dust." The same disposition of the abrupt and craggy faces of the hills to point to the N.E. and N., as has been noticed already, became exceedingly distinct as they approached the high peaks of the snowy range.

From hence he proceeded to Gangotree, the source of the Bhagiruttee, by the shortest, but most dangerous road, in opposition to the earnest entreaties of his native attendants, whose stories of a "poisoned atmosphere"

he rightly despised. Crossing the Oonta Gunga, and pursuing a S.E. course, he reached the Bheem-ke-gadh, one of the tributary streams of the Jumna. Though all around the country seemed deserted, and no trace of man appeared, the hills were "particularly verdant," the pasture "wonderfully rich," and the flower-tribes various and abundant. The journey soon became difficult and painful, over snow and loose slippery stones; and the coolies complained heavily of the "poisoned wind," till they arrived at Caiali-ke-kauta, where the descent commences. They reached the Bhagiruttee at the village of Soohke, and crossed it on a slight wooden bridge. At the village of Duralee, farther along its banks, he made inquiry respecting the roads, said to diverge towards Buddree-nath, Kedar-nath, &c.; and to pervade the snowy range in many directions towards Bischur, and even to the Chinese territories, none of which would appear to be very practicable.

Leaving most of his attendants (and all who were Musselmanns) at this place, they set off for Gangotree, distance full twelve cos, at seven in the morning. At Bhyram Ghautte the Bhagiruttee divides into two branches; the subordinate stream (though equal in size to the other, and coming from a more remote source) called Jhannevie, joining it from the north-east. Both streams ran in chasms, deep, narrow, and rugged. Between them is a lofty crag, equal in height and savage aspect to those which tower on either side. The foaming stream, the brown splintered crags, and the blasted pines starting from their fissures, form a frightful scene, which Mr. F. says, no description can ever reach. The confluences of streams, called prayagas, are well known to be considered holy by the Hindoos; and here, in a sequestered spot, using much caution to avoid being carried into the stream, the party bathed. After subduing the obstacles of a difficult and hazardous path, they reached Gangotree, en-

closed by piles of cliffs, surmounted by the gigantic peaks of Roodroo Himala. We have not space for the description of this dread abode of Hindoo mythology, and its holiest shrine of worship, and must refer our readers to chapter 28 of the work. Want of time unfortunately prevented our traveller from persisting in his attempt to explore the *actual* source of this mighty river. He was, therefore, forced to acquiesce in the statement of his attendant pundit, confirmed by his own observation as far as it went: "the source," he observes, "is not more than five miles horizontal distance from the temple (of Gangotree), and in a direction south-east 85° nearly; and beyond this place it is, in all probability, chiefly supplied by the melting of the great bosom of snow which terminates the valley, and which lies between the peaks of the great mountain above-mentioned."

We have now the fable amply refuted of the rock in the form of a cow, with the stream gushing from its *mouth*, which acquired a new authority from the report of Captain Webb's moonshi, who, we now suspect, proceeded no farther than the rock interposed between the Bhagiruttee and Jhannevie, which his superstitious or terrified fancy might as easily have metamorphosed into a whale.*

Mr. Fraser accounts for the snow not resting in this place, notwithstanding its elevation, from the heat of the sun's rays reflected from the rocks: this reason may be true, if it be not founded upon the erroneous supposition, that the direct rays of the sun, not the caloric radiated from the earth, cause the heat of the atmosphere. Another circumstance discovered by Mr. F. which, in our opinion, strongly marks his proximity to the source of the river, was its frequent and sudden increase and decrease, which the pundit announced

* It is true, he represents the rock as only two or three paces wide, and five long, and the depth of the water small; but it is more charitable to suppose he was mistaken, than that he strove to deceive.

to be a proof of the Deity's favour towards the British nation, but which our traveller properly refers to the occasional melting of the surrounding snow.

On his return along the Bhagiruttee Mr. Fraser visited Barahat, and examined the celebrated trisool or trident, described by Messrs. Raper and Webb, bearing inscriptions in unknown characters. He repassed the Deyrah Dhoon, and emerged from the hills through the Teeree pass (Keeree in the chart), 30th July 1815.

We intend now to take our leave of Mr. Fraser, of whom we have little to say in the shape of censure. A few inadvertencies appear in his Journal, but these are too trifling to be noticed. We would recommend to him, should his work be reprinted, a uniform mode of writing proper names. Scarcely a single name of a place is spelt the same way in his book and in his map. The deviations in the latter are obviously, in some cases, the error of the engraver. In the former, we have met with the same word differently spelt in the course of three lines. We are not so squeamish as to quarrel with a writer for using *wuzzeer* for *rizier*, or *nawaub* for *nabob*, but he should, at least, be consistent with himself.

We may be expected to say something upon the question regarding the height of the Himalaya mountains: but as Mr. Fraser has been enabled to add little or nothing to our former stock of information on this point, we do not feel disposed to break a lance in the cause either of Mr. Colebrooke or the Quarterly Reviewers.* The parties differ very widely in their estimates. The latter are disposed to think that these mountains are not superior in height to the Cordilleras of the Andes;

whilst, on the other hand, Mr. Webb at first calculated the height of Dhaulagiri, the loftiest peak of the Himalaya then discovered, at 27,550 feet above the level of the sea, which was afterwards reduced by Mr. Colebrooke to 26,862 feet. Jamunavatari (the Bunderpooch of Mr. Fraser) is exhibited by Mr. C. at 25,500 feet, which our author, who looked at it with reference to this measurement, thinks is greatly exaggerated. Some little approximation has been obtained in consequence of a very laborious survey of the Himalaya country by Captain Webb, a copious abstract of which has appeared in the sixth vol. of the Quarterly Journal. It will there be seen, that the highest peak (not named, but numbered 14 in the paper), in lat. $30^{\circ} 21' 51, 7''$ N., and long. $79^{\circ} 48' 39, 6''$ E., reaches the height of 25,669 feet only, geometrically taken. Further light will soon be diffused on this matter, by a paper laid before the Asiatic Society of Calcutta in February 1821, being an account of the trigonometrical and astronomical operations for determining the heights and positions of the principal peaks of these mountains, situated between the latitudes of $31^{\circ} 53' 10''$ and $30^{\circ} 18' 30''$ N., and the longitudes $77^{\circ} 34' 04''$ and $79^{\circ} 57' 22''$ E., by Capt. Hodgson and Lieut. Herbert. The highest of the snowy peaks, within the limits of the survey, appears to be 25,589 feet, and the lowest 16,043 feet above the level of the sea; and there are twenty peaks stated to be more elevated than Chimborazo, the loftiest summit of the Andes. It will, probably appear, that the reasoning founded upon a supposed analogy between physical appearances in this region and the American mountains is fallacious. The old continent is generally warmer than the new; large deserts of sand must nourish and retain the heat, whose rays will be prolonged to a greater elevation; and hence the line of perpetual congelation, upon which the theories adverse to the large altitudes have chiefly rested, is

* Those who are anxious to examine this subject, will find all that has yet been written upon it comprehended in the 19th vol. of the Asiatic Researches, the 17th vol. of the Quarterly Review, and two papers (apparently the production of Mr. Colebrooke), published more recently in the 6th and 7th vols. of the Quarterly Journal of Literature, &c.

assumed at a height inferior to the true one. On the other hand, the chances of error arising from the uncertainty of the barometer, the distance at which some of the angles have been taken, and terrestrial refraction, diminish in proportion to the number of experiments made. We expect fuller information upon this and other subjects connected with the geography of this country, from Mr. Moorcroft, whose progress we shall now attempt to trace, from the few statements which have reached us.*

This gentleman is accompanied by Meer Izzut Oollah, a very intelligent native of Delhi, and now an experienced traveller, since he attended Mr. M. in his former journey to Lake Manassarowar, and had previously visited Yarkund and Cashgar, to purchase horses for the Company's stud. He was also serviceable to Mr. Elphinstone, who, in his work, speaks very highly of his character.

It appears, that in the month of Nov. or Dec. 1819, Mr. Moorcroft entered the hill country through the old Neetec pass, intending to advance upon the Sutlej, and follow that river to Beckur or Shipke. His motive for preferring this unfrequented route, to the more direct road by Soobathoo and Kotgurh, through Kunawar, was to avoid a contact with the Ludakees, on the frontiers, who are jealous of the intrusion of strangers. He was, however, defeated in his object by physical obstacles, and it appears he turned off to Buddree-nath (source of the Alacnunda), and surveyed the surrounding country, the interesting abode of Brahminical faith.

At Panchesar, a dependency of Buddree-nath, and midway between the temple and Johai-nath, he discovered some plates of copper, with inscriptions in a character unknown to the pundits of the place. It will afford us a pretty good evidence of the conciliatory and

persuasive powers of Mr. Moorcroft, by which we understand he has elsewhere profited, and which is so essential to the success of an object like his, that he was able to prevail upon the pundits to part with these tablets, in order that they might be sent to Calcutta and decyphered, if possible, under his guarantee that they should be returned. Mr. M. expected that these documents would diffuse some light upon the history of this place, and the tenets of the Hindoo or Buddha faith: but it has turned out otherwise; for a letter read 17th February 1821, before the Asiatic Society, from Capt. W. Price, contains a translation of these inscriptions, the language of which is pure Sanscrit, of the Devanagari character, varying from that now in use, and remarkable for the uncommon form of some of the consonants, and the unusual method of marking the vowels: They appear to be merely royal edicts declaratory of a donation of lands, and dated about the same period.* The inscriptions have been carefully copied, and the plates returned to the pundits according to agreement.

Recommencing his journey, Mr. M. passed the Deyrah Dhoon, where he was seen in February 1820, and afterwards at Nahn, skirting the mountains by Pinjore; and he intimated, by a letter from Belaspore, his intention of crossing the river Sutlej, and proceeding northward. Three days' journey from Belaspore, at a place called Mundee, he was stopped by a Sikh Sirdar, who treated him with civility, but refused to let him pass without the permission of Runjeet Sing, whose authority extends, it appears, over this mountainous district. This obstacle obliged him to visit Lahore, where he remained for a considerable time on the best possible terms with Runjeet, from

* * In the 21st year of the reign of Pravarddah Mana Viharja, on the light fortnight of the month Magha Pujaka, distributor of the King's donation, wrote this by order of Argata, superintendent of the affairs of war and peace, and Ganga Phatta engraved it with a style or chisel."

* Among which are several communications in the Calcutta Journal.

whom he eventually obtained not merely permission to proceed, but exemption from duty on his goods. During his stay at this place and Unritsur, he was usefully employed in collecting vocabularies of the mountain dialects, some characters of which he transmitted to the Asiatic Society.

On the 2d August 1820 he arrived at Sutanpoor, the capital of Koloo, with a number of begars laden with specimens of our manufactures, whence he departed on the 10th along the Beas (Hyphasis), ascending the base of the Himalaya, crossing the Chunab or Chunder-baga (Accessines) by a jhoola, and arrived (21st Aug.) at Tundee, in the rajship of Lakoul, from whence a note was received from him, dated 26th of that month. Quitting this place, he passed through a country diversified by desolate and cultivated districts, in the course of which he crossed the mountains at a great elevation, and reached Leh or Ludak on the 24th September. His approach to the capital, attended by a numerous *cortège*, seems to have alarmed the Raja. At Gynh, the first cultivated place in the province, he forbade their advance, but afterwards consented to it, and they were suffered to enter Leh, not without being interrogated by the Raja's officers a few stages off. On the 1st October, Mr. Moorcroft had an interview with Kaloon, the minister, who is invested with the supreme power at Ludak. Here he remained a long time, purchasing shawl wool (some maunds of which he has sent to Calcutta), endeavouring to establish a factory there, and making arrangements for his further progress. On the 1st January 1821 he was still at Leh, attended by a personal guard of ten or twelve soldiers, perfectly well, waiting supplies of money, on receipt of which he was to set out for Yarkund. His companion, Meer Izzut, had facilitated his journey thither by friends at Yarkund. He has since then been met by a Kunawaree, between that place and Leh, at a village called Enee (probably the Humee mention-

ed by Mr. Fraser, p. 287), and there is every reason to hope that he has succeeded in reaching, if not entering, Cashgar.

About the middle of December 1820, two natives of Nahn, who had accompanied Mr. M., and brought certificates of their discharge dated by him 6th October, at Leh, returned by Cashmere, and arrived at the British post of Soobathoo. Their statement adds little to what we have recorded, except the inconveniences sustained by the travellers, during the rainy season, whilst crossing the rugged district of Mundee. In this lofty region the clouds rest upon the summits of the mountains, and a traveller passing through them, leaves a track behind him like the wake of a ship. The beard and clothes are shrouded in a spangled robe of vapour, appearing like drops of frozen dew, and if the sun shine, they reflect tints more brilliant than the colours of the rainbow. The country was thinly peopled: wild pigeons, hares, and chuccores, were the only animals seen, and the crops of wheat, barley, and zoe, or ooa, were backward.

We have before observed that Leh is in nominal submission to the Chinese. Whilst Cashmere was subject to the Caubul government, Ludak was considered tributary to it; but since its conquest by Runjeet Sing, Ludak appears to have maintained a kind of independence; though, in October 1819, a wakcel was dispatched by the Sikh chief to Leh, to demand tribute. The fact seems to be, that this province, surrounded by rival states of some strength, and defended by its rugged frontiers, enjoys a real independence, at the expense of a few occasional presents. The inhabitants are of the Tartar race; and its climate, owing to the elevation of the country, is so severe, that Mr. Moorcroft and his suite, during their stay, were obliged to clothe themselves in furs. Winter is consequently reckoned the most convenient season for travelling from Ludak to Cashgar, as the rivers

and streams, at other periods strong and rapid, are then frozen.

Whilst this sheet was passing the press, a Calcutta journal reached us containing an extract of a letter, from Meer Izzut Oollah, to a friend at Delhi, dated 3d June 1821, from whence it appears that the travellers were still at Leh, and had succeeded in effecting a commercial arrangement with the Ludak government advantageous to British interests. On the 3d May, a written agreement was drawn out between the Rajah, Kaloon, his minister, and lieutenant, and other chiefs of Ludak on the one part, and Mr. Moorcroft on the other, to this purpose: "That the English were to have free ingress and egress to and from the country; and that when other people or merchants pay thirteen rupees of duty per horse load, the English should pay only ten rupees; but that English gentlemen or merchants never bring more than fifty soldiers with them, and that no injurious effects arise to Ludak from this act." Meer Izzut states, "that this agreement is made by Mr. Moorcroft for British merchants, and not on account of the British government." He intimates that they are preparing for Yarkund, and that he is to precede Mr. M. in order to make arrangements with the governor of Yarkund, or the chief of Khutae, for his admission there. In the event of any impediment arising, the traveller will proceed by Surquoil to Quoqan, &c. He adds that, even at the period of his writing, it froze at Leh during night, and that they had not thrown off their fur dresses.

The commercial advantages which may accrue from an extensive intercourse with the vast tracts of country which these discoveries are opening to us, naturally occur as the next subject of consideration. Here, however, we are stopped by our ignorance of geographical details, the situation of towns, the courses of the distant streams, the roads or practicable routes for the conveyance of merchan-

dize, in the absence of which our political relations with these countries would necessarily be limited. That there are cities and states existing throughout these remote regions, the names of which have not reached us, perhaps of great commercial importance, cannot be doubted. From two natives of Bootan, whom Mr. Fraser met at the village of Durallee, he heard of a considerable town, situated on a plain, called Chapruug, the residence of a chief or Raja, whom they called a Soobadar, at a month's journey from their village (Chounsah), which was at the same distance from Gangotree. On the road from Chapruug to Gara or Gartope is Tuling, a place of much importance, where a grand lama resides. They related a singular custom prevailing at Chapruug, which is described as a large, populous place: when a man of property dies, they bruise the body, bones and all, to pieces, and form it into balls, which they give to a sort of kites to devour—sacred birds kept by the lamas. Poorer people are buried or thrown into the rivers.

A commercial demand throughout this region would extend to almost every species of British manufacture. Our woollens and hardware would be in particular request. The returns are more difficult to enumerate. Horses and cattle from Upper Tartary; borax, mnsk, and the valuable wool of the shawl-goat, from the Undes (as Mr. Moorcroft terms the natives of the table-land between the Himalaya and Cuilas), and from Thibetian Tartary, which would provide our manufacturers with a new material for the exercise of their skill and ingenuity. Some difficulty might be found in procuring the latter commodity, the monopoly of which is so strict, that Mr. Moorcroft was informed by the Deba whom he met, in his former journey, at Gartope, that if the Government of Lassa knew he sold any of that article except to the Ludakees, he would lose his head. Our manufacturers will perhaps find the diffi-

culty still greater of rivalling the exquisite productions of Cashmere, which place supplies the whole world with shawls, giving activity to 16,000 looms, and employing in the process nearly 50,000 men. The progress in making these articles is so slow, that, according to Mr. Strachey's report, not more than 80,000 shawls, on an average, are manufactured in one year. According to Forster, goods are obliged to be transported to and from the secluded valley of Kashmere by human labour.

The Kunawarese, whose acquaintance with these parts is very extensive, carry on a considerable traffic with Kashmere, Ludak and Yarkund. The route they follow is through the dominions of Runject Sing, by Sutanpoor, apparently the same as Mr. Moorcroft has traversed. Mr. Fraser thinks it to be perfectly practicable to make roads along the Sutlej to Rampore, the capital of Bishur (once the entrepôt for the traffic of Hindoostan, and the produce of Cashmere, Ludak, Bootan, Cashgar, Yarkund, &c.) and from Rampore to Soongnam, by which a passage through the Sikh territories might be avoided, and the productions of those states, and all Chinese Turfary, find their way unrestrained into Hindoostan.

A great facility is afforded to the traffic of the various nations and people in these quarters by the periodical fairs, many of which are held at the prayagas and other holy places of the Hindoo faith, where people of every rank, sex, and age assemble from the remotest parts, ostensibly for religious purposes. Of this description is the

annual fair held in the month of March, at Haridwar, near to where the streams of the Ganges unite on the southern side of the mountains. Capt. Hardwicke was present at this fair in 1796, and Messrs. Raper and Webb in 1808. The former estimates the concourse at two millions, or two millions and a-half of people: the latter, who were struck with the immense commerce carried on, state that all the productions of India seemed deposited there as in one vast magazine. Both these visits, it is true, happened at the duodecennial period, when the fair is more sacred and more resorted to than usual. Three grand fairs are held at Leh, where there is an immense resort of Tartars, Musselmans, Cashmerians, and natives of the Punjab. At Gara or Gartope, a place of no great importance, being merely a summer tented community, in the valley of the Ekungechao, a metah or fair is held, chiefly for shawl-wool, for which this place is, perhaps, a greater emporium than Leh itself. Chinese, and even Russian merchants, visit this mart: the latter are said to come on horseback, in cafilas of five or six hundred.

We have only, in conclusion, to express our earnest wishes that we may shortly be enabled to communicate further information respecting this interesting portion of the globe, not only from the enterprising traveller we have adverted to, but from others who are endeavouring to gain passages across the snowy range, from the advanced British stations at the foot of the first barrier.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A Description of Specimens collected on a Journey from Delhi to Bombay, by B. Fraser,

The distance from Delhi to Bombay is about 720 English miles, but the author's deviations from the immediate route make

his course amount to not less than 1,000 miles. He apologizes for the incompleteness of his collection, and the accompanying memoir, by stating the difficulties which attended the conveyance of specimens, unfavourable, and other circumstances.

It is, the author states, generally known,

that the central part of India, north of the Nerbuddah, and between that river and the valley of the Jumna and Ganges, rises gradually from north to south, abruptly from the west, and irregularly from the eastward, so as to form a sort of plateau, the southern portion of which, in the province of Matira, is elevated about 1,600 or 1,700 feet above the Nerbuddah, and about 2,000 feet above the sea. The present memoir relates principally to the western and north-western portion of this elevated tract.

The city of Delhi is placed upon a rocky ridge, about 120 feet in height, close to the river Jumna, and on the north-eastern verge of the plateau just described. The most northern point of the hilly region is at Tooham, south of Hansce, about ninety miles north of west from Delhi. This hill, which is about 700 feet in height, is composed of granite. The hilly country is terminated on the north-west by a long range of hills, which skirts immediately the great western plain, of which the sandy desert forms the principal portion.

The northern part of the tract described by the author is composed entirely of primary rocks, which are succeeded on the south by a very extensive trap formation, stretching down the west of the peninsula, as far south as the neighbourhood of Gooli, a distance of more than 500 miles. The extent of the trap formation to the eastward is not yet known; but the author supposes the primary rocks to be continued southwards, through the whole of the peninsula to Cape Cormorin.

At Delhi the rock is quartz, and the same substance occupies a very large portion of the surface, to the south and west, constituting apparently the upper part of the mountainous tract, and frequently assuming the form of sharp insulated peaks, called by the natives "*dants*," or teeth, which are described as being in one place "of pure white, and glittering like snow." Other primary rocks, granite, gneiss, mica slate, and clay slate, and in a few places granular limestone, are occasionally observed.

Dolomite, of a bluish grey colour, is commonly used for building in the vicinity of Ambire and Taypore, and the white marble of Mokranas, about thirty-five miles north of Ajmere, is remarkable over all this part of India.

About fourteen miles west of Ajmere, the primary tract is succeeded by a country comparatively plain; from within which, the primary range is seen extending to a considerable distance towards the north and to the west of the south. This plain is diversified by sand-hills, with clay in the hollows between them, and occasionally by barren high banks of hard clay mixed with "*kunkun*," a term applied by the authors to a peculiar sort of calca-

reous concretion, which he has not described in detail. The basis of the flat country seems to be sandstone of several varieties, but in general of a dull reddish hue; the beds sometimes rising into hills 300 or 400 feet in height. In several places all the buildings are formed of this reddish stone, and it colours all the water in the tanks. The sand appears to have been formed of the detritus of this rock.

Within the flat country, north and west of the primary mountains, many salt lakes occur; one of which, that of Sambur, north-west of Jaypore, supplies nearly the whole of Upper India with salt; the waters becoming impregnated during the rainy season to such a degree, that when the lake dries up, the salt is found crystallized in abundance under the mud which it deposits.

The hills about Joudpore, the most western point to which the author's course extended, occupy a considerable space to the north, west, and south of that place, and are of very different appearance from those above described. They consist of claystone porphyry, which appears to repose on the sandstone.

In returning towards the south-east, "dentated peaks" of quartz were seen about Pablee, and the country became more fertile; and in crossing the mountainous range already mentioned, about seventy miles south of the neighbourhood of Ajmere, the rocks were still found to be principally quartz, the peaks of which rose to about 2,000 to 2,500 feet above the plains to the west. The plateau in general in this place being about 700 to 1,000 feet above the country immediately on the south.

About Odeypoor the quartz lies upon reddish granite, which continues for some miles to the east, and is succeeded by a low range of quartz, extending to fifty or sixty miles from Odeypoor; after which no more primary substances were seen. Beds of compact limestone occur just below this quartz range, and occupy apparently a tract of considerable extent in the vicinity of Neymutch.

In this vicinity also, low hills, like artificial mounds, are observed; the commencement of the extensive basaltic district already mentioned, which in its progress to the south, rises into numerous summits of remarkable structure and appearance. The upper part of the heights is generally perpendicular, with a rapid slope beneath, and the faces of the hills, which in some instances, rise to the height of 1,500 feet, are divided by parallel and horizontal beds of basalt alternating with amygdaloid, which abounds in zoolite. In one place, about fifteen or sixteen such beds were distinctly observable.

A small hill near the bank of the Nerbuddah is crowned with basaltic columns,

and less distinct appearances of the same kind were seen in other places. In one case, the basaltic rock was traversed by a dyke of very compact texture, resembling lydium stone.

The immediate bed of the Nurbuddah consisted of basalt, but in the valley to the north of the river, a granitic compound, gneiss, and clay slate, were found in the last in vertical strata ranging about N W. and S E.

The town of Baug, at a short distance from the river, is built on horizontal beds of sandstone, and the route, for six or eight miles, was over rocks of the same kind, of various hues of colour, red, yellow, and white, disposed in strata. In several of the hills a bed of compact yellowish-grey limestone containing crinoids, was

observed above the sandstone, and immediately beneath the soil, resembling the limestone of Neymitch, already mentioned, about 140 miles to the north.

The trap range, south of the Nurtuddah, is of bolder features, but of the same materials and structure with that above described. Similar rocks were found along the route through the Candahar, a low tract surrounded on all sides by mountains, and the appearance and geological structure of the heights in all the parts of the country agree precisely with those of the ghauts that bound the table land of the peninsula to the westward, the singular forms of which have frequently attracted the observation of travellers—*Annals of Philosophy*, No 11.

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Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 15, 1822.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

After a pause of some minutes,

Mr. *Creery* addressed the House to the following effect:—"I now rise, Sir, for the purpose of calling the attention of the House to the present state of a great public office; I mean the Board of Control, or the Board of Commissioners for managing the Affairs of India. (*Hear!*) I have more than once observed upon the defective constitution of this Board; but it has been my fate to observe upon it without effect. But as material alterations have been made in it, and as a new set of Commissioners have been recently appointed, I am induced to think this a favourable time again to bring this celebrated Board once more under the consideration of Parliament. And on entering upon this subject my first care will be to call the attention of the House to the original formation of this Board, and then to draw a parallel between its present condition and what it was at that period. Every body who is at all acquainted with the history of this country for the last forty years, must be aware of the great difference of opinion which always subsisted between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, as to the management of the affairs of India. It is well known, that finally Mr. Pitt's system prevailed; and that it is to him we owe the present Board of Control. But I beg to call the attention of the House to the principles upon which that Board was founded by Mr. Pitt. In the year 1784 a sort of agreement first took place between the India Company and the country as to the Government of India. It was then thought proper to appoint a Committee of Privy Councillors for the management of the affairs of India; and Mr. Pitt, in bringing the subject under the notice of Parliament, said that it was a great pleasure to him to be enabled to state that this establishment would be attended with no expenses to the country; that several Hon. Gentlemen would gratuitously discharge the duties of Commissioners; that there was to be no charge, no salaries, no patronage; and that though his own time was much occupied in the business of his office, he would gladly lend his assistance to the Commissioners; Mr. Pitt in every respect fulfilling his promise; and this Commission lasted, unaltered, nine years; that is, from 1784, when it was first formed, until 1793. As Mr. Pitt had predicted, the constitution of this Board, during nine years, was unaccompanied by salaries, either to himself or to the other

gentlemen who had taken upon themselves the functions of its Commissioners. In 1793, when a new constitution of the Board took place, a different compact or agreement was entered into between the East-India Company and the public. The bill which had been originally introduced by Mr. Pitt fell into the hands of the late Lord Melville, and it was on that occasion, Sir, that the first departure took place from this unpaid, romantic system. (*A laugh!*) Lord Melville procured a clause to be inserted in this bill, by which the East-India Company agreed to pay annually 16,000*l.* to the Board of Control. (*Hear!*) Of this sum 5,000*l.* was to go to three Commissioners, who were to be appointed by the Crown. Lord Melville took 2,000*l.* a-year himself, as Chief Commissioner and President of the Board of Control; and, by the King's sign-manual, 1,500*l.* a-year each was assigned to the other Commissioners. This sum of 5,000*l.* was divided between the three Commissioners, who were members of that House; the other 11,000*l.* being devoted to the payment of the remainder of the department. I should not omit to state, by the bye, that before Lord Melville left this Board, he made another alteration in Mr. Pitt's system; I mean by taking from the Hon. Company a pension of some 800*l.* a-year for one of his family, I believe. (*A laugh!*) Well, Sir, this constitution of the Board endured for nearly twenty years. In 1811, the present Lord Melville became the President of the Board of Control; but he thought that the provision which had been made by his father, was too small (*a laugh*), and therefore he brought in a bill enabling the Company, in addition to the 16,000*l.* which they had agreed to pay under the Act of 1793, to grant yearly 6,000*l.* for the same purpose, or altogether 22,000*l.* Now, out of this increased allowance, he took for himself 3,000*l.*, making his own salary, as President of the Board of Control, just 5,000*l.* a-year, instead of 2,000*l.*, as it had been formerly. But this was not all; for before Lord Melville left the Board, he took also a present from the Company, in hard cash, of 20,000*l.* (*Hear, hear!*) So much, Sir, for this Board, which Mr. Pitt pledged himself, at its first institution, was to be accompanied by no salaries (*a laugh!*), and by no emoluments. (*A laugh! and cries of hear, hear!*) And here I ought to state, in my own justification, that when Lord Melville brought in that bill, I

gave the strongest opposition to the clause by which he increased his own salary, 5,000*l*. I did so, because I thought that his Lordship, looking to all the secure allowances which himself or his father had already enjoyed, was not exactly the person who should have made this proposition to the House, (*hear, hear*) and because I thought, that if 500*l* a year more was necessary to be added to his income, it must be necessary to increase the incomes of the other Commissioners, and that increase I felt, was not necessary. I understood, therefore, but in vain, that the salary of the President ought not to be affected concerning, as I did, that the funds which for this purpose had been, with the consent of Parliament placed at the disposal of the Crown, were already applied in paying the first three Commissioners. In 1811 a period of two years only after this further agreement to increase the allowance for the Board by 1,000*l*, a new addition was called for. This sum of 2,000*l* devoted to the support of the Board, was now raised to 26,000*l*, and now too for the first time further provisions were made for the Commissioners in relation to the allowances to be made for superintendence to the Secretaries and other inferior persons belonging to the Establishment. Under these circumstances, then the House must see that the Board of Commissioners began, as I may say, gradually, by step by step gone on increasing in offices of emolument and patronage until it has at length become the purchase of a particular family interest in this House (*Hear, hear*). Why, Sir, this is a fact which is notorious, it is proved, it is evident, and is evident that nobody can deny it (*Hear, hear*). Her then I should wish to see the purchase I repeat of a family interest. I knew very well that it may be said, 'It is true there were three Commissioners, there was the President the Noble Lord on the other side (Lord Londonderry) the Secretary to the Commissioners and the other Commissioners, but seven of them were outside persons' (*Heard*). As for the three inside places they are reserved for the family (*Corrected*). And, indeed this may truly said to be the nature of the Board we have ever had of it (*Heard*) and yet Sir it is the Board for the management of the affairs of India (*Heard*). One should not have much wondered if these family gentlemen been scattered about through the different departments of the public revenue. But in this family must have a Board to themselves, forsooth, no interlopers, no stringers, but all quite domestic (*Laughter*). There they are, Mr Speaker, (continued the Hon Gentleman, as he looked at the opposite benches), a

little family party. (*A laugh*.) Why, then, is this a Board, or is it not? Supposing that it were an object with any individual to be present while these three Indian Commissioners should be amicably discussing a Mahratta war, or some great question of Indian policy, with all the vast machinery of the act before them, or supposing that one met in the street some individual, who should say that the Right Hon Gentleman (Mr Canning, as we believe) opposite was going out to India. (*Heard*) What would we not give to see his instructions? (*Heard*) It would be curious to learn in what manner they would communicate with him to hear them advise him how he should manage with this or that Hindoo Prince (*Heard*). But his instructions!—I wonder what would be demanded for the copyright? I should like to know what a book he would give for it (*Laughter*). Certainly nothing is to be found in the annals of literature that would equal the enormous price that might be obtained for it. But I knew I shall be told, 'if it there is a Board in fact, that it is only such in name or perhaps, that it is a nuisance for our countrymen, for the other Commissioners for instance who may be conveniently placed there. I propose to see it in the three principal Commissioners resigning and discussing the business of the Board' (*Heard*). I know Sir is very likely that the gentlemen will intend that there is no Board, and really I am very much inclined to feel their opinion (*Heard*). I happened a few years ago to be Secretary of this Board myself (*Intermittent*). I continued for a while (*Laughter*). I am quite at a loss to know. I confess what Hon Gentlemen mean by this cheering, but I have been Secretary to the Board, I did suppose that I might be allowed to know what it had become while I continued with them (*Heard*). At that time Sir the three Presidents appointed by the Crown were Lord Minto, Mr Thomas Grenville, and my Right Hon Friend (Mr Tierney) who sits near me. I was about thirteen months in the situation of Secretary and if I were asked, I should say my impression is that there was no Board all the time I was there, and as I was Secretary, I think I must have seen it if there was (*Laughter*). I remember that the three Commissioners (the President and the two others) sat in one room, and I sat in another, sometimes reading the newspapers, at others looking out of my window. But, lest my thirteen months experience should not have sufficiently qualified me to speak on this subject, I remember inquiring one day of a gentleman connected with the department, and possessing great accuracy and means of information, on the point whether, within the memory of man, there ever had been

a Board? He answered, with great good nature and simplicity, "Not within my recollection, certainly." (*A laugh.*) The fact is, I believe, that the President or first Commissioner sometimes did come down to the office, in order to look over the dispatches that were to go to India. He had, in truth, the power of re-writing them altogether, if he chose, for it would be a folly to suppose that any other Commissioner would come down to assist in correcting them. The other Commissioners, I take it, scarcely ever came, except to receive their salaries. As for the President, it is very possible that he might have been more at the office than myself, and nothing could be more reasonable that he should be. His salary, I am sure, was much larger than my own, and therefore he had a better right to be more in the way than I was. (*A laugh.*) I do assume, therefore, Sir, that two of these Commissioners are perfectly useless. But let the House observe that in the motion which I have this night to submit, I don't mean to go so far. I only ask the House to appoint a Committee, which shall examine into the question, and report their opinion upon it, their opinion as to whether I am right or wrong in my assumption. I can not from which side of the House that Committee may be elected, the Noble Lord (Lord Melville) will choose, in my appointment of him, and if I should be so fortunate as to carry the House with me, and have to nominate my own Committee, the Noble Lord will be one member, the Right Hon. Member who sat near him another, and Mr. Grenville, one of the family (*A laugh.*), will be a third. My present object is to ascertain this single point. If I am right in what I have assumed as to the Commissioners, why, Sir, should those two gentlemen sit in this House? (*Hear.*) We all know that the statute of the 6th of Anne is that no person holding any place or office which shall be created after the passing of that Act, shall be capable of sitting in the House. Why, here are no less than four useless places, the possessors of which have seats—a direct violation of the statute; they are, the President, two Commissioners, and the Secretary of the Board. Surely it is a matter of some importance that an act is thus infringed, without there being any case of necessity made out. It will be contended, however, that the services of these gentlemen are highly necessary, but if they are necessary at the Board of Control (and I doubt it), are they so here? In this House, who ever hears of India now-a-days? After looking at the statute of Anne, are Hon. Gentlemen prepared to say that these four persons shall continue to hold their seats? Will they say so, before it is proved to demonstration, that the presence of these individuals in Parliament

is necessary? (*Hear, hear.*) I shall now adduce, Sir, the authority of another Act of Parliament; namely, the 17th of Geo. II. Under this Act, the consideration of a great number of offices is included, and, among other things, it is said that a Secretary of State can have, in the House, but one under Secretary of State. Now the experience of every day, as I admit, proves the necessity of our having among us under Secretaries. Nobody doubts the utility of the practice. There can be no question, an enlightened man, as to the necessity of there being official persons for the purposes of information and inquiry. But was there ever any principle imagined so contrary to common sense, as that while the Secretary of State has but one under Secretary in the House, this new Board should have as many as four representatives? There being always (let me add) a great deal to do in the office of a Secretary of State, and very little to do in that of a Commissioner for the Affairs of India. Circumstances, in this respect, have altogether changed. They are not now what they used to be, when Lord Melville was at the head of the Board, then there was an Indian budget, and a regular exposition of the affairs of India. The case is altogether different in the times, and I believe I am correct in saying that the Right Hon. Gentlemen opposite (Mr. Canning) never above once presented himself in his official character of President to the attention of the House, and that was on the occasion of his moving a vote of thanks to the Marquis of Hastings for his military successes in India. Admitting, however, that a necessity could be shown for the presence of two of these Commissioners in the House (and two I think too many), to say that four of these persons ought to have seats is monstrous, and is a doctrine not only incompatible with common sense, but with the constitution of the country. The manner in which so flagrant, so palpable a departure from the enactments of the statute of Anne (in the very circumstance of these four individuals retaining their seats in the House) has been permitted to pass almost without observation, is a signal proof of the decay of all interest amongst us about strictly constitutional questions. If you compare to a friend of the infraction of a statute, you are reminded that the East-India Company supplies us with such excellent tea—that they are so rich—they must be expected to have influence. If you advert to the fact of there being four gentlemen in the House representing the Board of Control, you are told that the Company pays them—that there is nothing to be dissatisfied with—that it is the Company affair. But is the House to sit still and hear of this patiently? Are the East-India Company to become dealers

in members of Parliament? (*Hear, hear!*) Where, Sir, is this influence to stop? Here is a board which began with no paid members, and has now four. These four gentlemen, I grant, are not paid by the country, but by the Company; so, too, is the remainder of the department. Is there no danger in all this? £26,000 laid out in members of parliament would make, I believe, a pretty decent addition to all the placemen that already sit in this house. Is it enough to say, that if the Company can support these appointments, they may be kept up? The House, however, has been told to look at the matter, as one of economy; as if the Company said, "we place £26,000 at your disposal." Now I would call upon the House to abolish these two commissioners, and to reply to the Company, "we are much obliged to you, and will pay £3,000, a part of the sum, and which is not now required, into the Exchequer." (*Hear, hear!*) By act of Parliament, the country is to have a share of the Company's profits. I would say to the Company, then, still treating it as a matter of economy, "the less members you pay for, the more money the country will have to receive of you." In regard to these commissioners, it is obvious that the real question is, not as to who pays them, but as to their votes. Look, for instance, at the learned doctor now on the other side; who cares by whom the salary of the learned doctor (Dr. Phillimore) is paid; or what its amount is? (*A laugh, and cries of hear!*) The Company pays him £1,500 a year; but, by the single circumstance of his having crossed the floor (*laughter*) with his friends, the country has still to pay 1,500,000*l.* a year. For I look at the salt tax. (*Hear!*) But a very little while ago, the doctor was the champion for the repeal of the salt tax; he was the foremost in the field against it; he was the leader; nothing could stop him; he must and would repeal it forthwith. (*Cries of order, order, accompanied by incessant laughter.*) If I am wrong, and the hon. Gentlemen will suggest any other name by which it is proper that I should call the doctor, I will avail myself of it; but I know of no other name but the doctor. (*A laugh.*) The learned civilian, then, I say, was the champion; but now, the Company pays him 1,500*l.* a year. He gives them his valuable services, cheap as dirt. But I am not going into the question whether those services have been purchased at a cheap or dear rate. Suffice it to say, that he and his hon. friends have lost the country a benefit of 1,500,000*l.* There they are, Sir; and there is the learned doctor; but where is the salt? (*A laugh.*) It is still the most expensive article this country ever had to purchase; and if the doctor and his hon. friend had not become Commissioners of the Board of Control, we might have gained the repeal of the salt tax. The difference made by their going

over, was in fact, equal to four votes, for they voted against us: and had formerly voted with us; and we, Sir, accordingly, lost the question by four. (*Hear, hear!*) In submitting to the House these observations, I have not merely the authority of my own inquiries on the subject, but I have, Sir, the support of those who were once the good old country gentlemen of this house; and to show this, I have brought down with me a specimen of the opinions of a gentleman of this description, which seem to have been quite prophetic of the very circumstances that the House and the hon. gentlemen themselves are at this moment in. (*Hear, hear!*) The individual to whom I allude was a country gentleman, who, during the latter part of the administration of Sir Robert Walpole, had been very active in supporting Mr. Sandys, who was then in opposition, and engaged in endeavouring to pass a place bill, as it was then called. The period at length arrived when Mr. Sandys (whether paid by the Crown or the East India Company, does not appear) (*cheers*) suddenly went over to the party of the Ministers. The country gentleman I speak of, upon the question of bringing in the same bill which Mr. Sandys had usually supported, finding himself deserted by the friend with whom he was accustomed to concur in his daily enough makes these observations, which I shall trouble the House by reading; to them I need not claim attention, for I am sure of the attention of the House when I say that the name of the speaker was no other than Sir Watkin Williams Wynne. [Incessant cries of *hear, hear, and laughter.* Sir Watkin W. Wynne, the member for Denbighshire, exclaimed *hear, hear!* repeatedly in so vehement a tone, that the Speaker interposed and called to order;] After which

Mr. Canning resumed. "I do not know, Sir, whether I have unintentionally given the honourable hon. member offence; but I know this, that no gentleman need be ashamed of the sentiments which I am about to read; for they are such as do the speaker, infinite honour. The speech was delivered, as I have said, on seconding the motion for leave to bring in a bill, and commences in these words: "Sir, as this motion was last session agreed to, and as the bill itself was brought in, and in every step approved of, by this very House of Commons, I should with great confidence of success rise up to second this motion, if I did not from experience know that gentlemen often change their sentiments with their situations; and that a gentleman, after he becomes a placeman, begins to entertain notions of the prerogatives of the Crown, and the liberties of the people, very different from those he entertained whilst he was a plain, honest, country gentleman. If any thing like this, should happen in the present debate, it may

tend to disappoint the motion; but with all those who are neither placemen nor pensioners, I am sure it ought to be an argument in its favour, and I hope it will prevail with some gentlemen, who in former sessions opposed this motion, to alter their sentiments and their way of voting upon this occasion, when they have such a plain proof before their eyes, that if a place does not induce a man to vote against his honour and his conscience, it at least biasses his judgment, and makes him conclude that to be wrong, which before he thought to be right." If this is not precisely the case with the learned doctor and the salt tax, I know not how one case, can be like another. (*Laughter.*) He thinks that to be wrong now, which before he declared to be right; and so advocates the very tax which he was all for repealing. But Sir Watkin W. Wynn goes on (*a laugh*) in the same prophetic vein, as if he knew what was to happen some day to his own flesh and blood. (*Hear, hear!*) "I have, Sir, as great an opinion as any gentleman can, as any gentleman ought to have, of the honour and impartiality of those who are members of either house of Parliament; but it is arguing against common sense, common reason, and common experience, to pretend that no member of this house will be biassed in his opinion or influenced in his voting by 500*l.*, 1,000*l.*, or —;" and then, Sir, in a spirit of prediction, so exact, that it is a still more astonishing effort of prophecy than even in the foregoing part of his speech, the speaker names the precise identical sum which was afterwards to fall to the lot of his own great grandson (*a laugh*)—namely, 5,000*l.* (*continued cheers and laughter*); "500*l.*, 1,000*l.*, or 5,000*l.*" He goes on, Sir, in these words: "It has, in all countries and in all ages, been held as an established maxim, that no man ought to be allowed to sit as judge, or even as a jury man, in any case where he is to get or lose by the event of the suit; and as we sit as judges almost in every case that can come before us, between the people and their Sovereign, or those employed by him in the executive part of our Government, surely no man ought to be allowed to sit here, who is to get or lose the whole, or the chief part, of his substance, by the judgment he passes upon any affair depending in this house." (*Cheers.*) This is the language, Sir, which, eighty years ago, was held by a country gentleman in this house—a county member—upon a subject nearly the same as that on which I am now speaking. The only difference between us is, that the worthy baronet was then contending for a general reduction of placemen in this House; and I am contending for a committee to ascertain the utility or inutility of two only. My object is merely that the House shall ascertain

for the present, what are the duties that these gentlemen have to perform; and I cannot imagine that they will refuse the committee. It will be the most extraordinary thing in the world, if it should refuse it. Having now done with the great men of this board, I will speak of another member connected with it, who is a little man; (*A laugh.*) I mean, the secretary. And this I can say, that if that hon. gentleman has but very little to do with the arrangement of the affairs of England, he has manifested a most exemplary attention to his own. Upon what grounds he can have raised his salary three different times, until he has increased it 700*l.*, I cannot imagine. When I was attached to the board—and I do not, Mr. Speaker, pretend to be better or more conscientious than my neighbours, though I never heard that any gentleman complained of me (*a laugh*)—I asked for no more salary than I found. I presume it will be inferred that I required no more. It is not a little singular, that the very act which secures the present secretary his increased salary, is that which lessens the duties of his office; for by its provisions, all those duties, the signing and sealing dispatches, and so forth, he is enabled to perform by deputy. (*Hear, hear.*) The hon. gentleman concluded by saying, that he had, he thought, made out an irresistible case for inquiry, and therefore he would take the sense of the House on his motion. (*Hear.*) He then moved, "That it be referred to a select committee, to inquire into the different duties intrusted to the Board for managing the Affairs of India, by whom the same are performed, and to report their observations thereon to the house." (*Hear.*)

Mr. T. P. Courtenay said, that he was not induced to offer himself thus early in the debate, in consequence of the personal allusions that had been made to him by the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Creevey). He would leave it to those who were the authors of the acts with regard to himself, which were so odious to that Hon. Gentleman, to answer him on that subject. His immediate object in rising was to satisfy the House, that a direct negative ought to be given to the motion of the Hon. Gentleman. As to himself, he would only declare upon his honour, that from what he knew of the duties of the office he held, and in the manner in which he discharged them (and he regarded it as a moral offence to take a salary of which he was not deserving), that he looked back with infinitely more satisfaction to the period he had occupied the office of Secretary to the Board of Control, than the Hon. Gentleman could do, during the time he held it. (*Hear, hear!*) From the moment the Hon. Gentleman gave an indefinite notice of a motion to call the attention of the House

to that Board, he (Mr. Courtenay) must own that he looked with some anxiety, and not a little curiosity, to the mode the Hon. Gentleman would adopt in bringing the subject forward. Knowing the relation in which the Hon. Gentleman formerly stood to the Board, he indulged at first in the expectation, that he would, perhaps, come forward and state that the Secretaryship, while he held it, was an office of very great trust; that all the individuals connected with the Board performed their duty; that they were, therefore, intitled to their salaries; but that the business of the Secretary, as well as of the Commissioners, was much better performed then than at present; and that these offices had now become little better than sinecure situations. Knowing, however, as he did, how the facts of the case stood, he felt that this expectation was too good to prove true. He then thought that, perhaps, the Hon. Gentleman would come to the House, in a modest manner, with head abashed and countenance suffused with blushes, (*a laugh*), and acknowledge that he had himself formerly been guilty of holding a sinecure (*loud cheers, and laughter*), as well as certain considerable persons who, during the time he had been in office, acted as Presidents of the Board. He had imagined that the Hon. Gentleman would have stood forth on the present occasion, voluntarily devoting himself to censure, for receiving a salary without performing duty, and that he would involve in one common ruin with himself, the respectable names of Lord Minto, Mr. Thomas Grenville, and also that of the Right Hon. Member for Knaresborough (Mr. Tierney), the last President under whom the Hon. Gentleman had served. But he had pursued a more ingenious course. He had not said the office of President was a sinecure. The fact was, he did not dare to joke with the Right Hon. Gentleman who was a pretty severe practitioner in that art, and would have returned the compliment in his own way, and turned the Hon. Gentleman's weapons against himself. He certainly knew that the Right Hon. Gentleman was not prepared to admit, that the office of President was a sinecure while he held it, as the Hon. Gentleman seems to have admitted was the case, with regard to his own office. (*Hear, hear.*) But though the Hon. Gentleman spared the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tierney), as well as the other Presidents who filled this situation, while he was Secretary, he scrupled not to denounce the two paid Commissioners of that period, as holding sinecures; the one Mr. Hilcy Addington, not now living; the other a noble Lord (Morpeth), not now a Member of the House, and with respect to whom he (Mr. Courtenay) would say, that there was not, in the whole circle of public men,

one who performed his duty more faithfully or more advantageously for the country. (*Hear, hear.*) In one part of his speech, the Hon. Gentleman had held up that Noble Lord, as being the last Commissioner who did any thing.

Mr. Creevey.—“ I said in Parliament.”

Mr. Courtenay.—Was it, he asked, fair to bring forward public men as useless functionaries of the state, because they did little in Parliament, without considering the duties they performed in their offices? (*hear, hear.*) And could any thing be done in Parliament by a Commissioner for the affairs of India, without a previous attention to the subject, in his office? As to the office he (Mr. Creevey) had held, he had made but little allusion to it: no more than he could help; and dropping all official manner, and assuming the tone of an independent country gentleman, he appeared on this occasion before the House, to call for the abolition of one of the Commissionerships, as a useless and unnecessary office, and for a parliamentary inquiry to establish the fact; a proceeding which the House well knew they ought never to support, unless such a strong case were made out, that the committee were not unlikely to come to a decision in favour of the view taken of the question by the person who proposed it. Mr. Courtenay next proceeded to shew, as he was confident he could, that there was no ground for granting the motion of the Hon. Gentleman; and this he would shew, by the information he should afford the House respecting the nature and importance of the duties of the India Board, which a service of nearly ten years in the office he then held, rendered him competent to afford. The Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Creevey) had truly said, that on the institution of this Board in 1784, the Members of it did not receive salaries; but it was also true, that they received salaries from other offices. One of the situations held by the Commissioners, not to mention the others which had been held by them, was that of joint Paymaster General. It was perfectly true, that that system of remunerating the President and Commissioners by salaries attached to their offices, first commenced under the Act of 1793, and these salaries had continued from that time at the same amount excepting the President's. The Hon. Gentleman was, however, altogether wrong in his statement, that the Board was instituted in consequence of a bargain made with the Company, by Mr. Pitt in 1784; for the charter was renewed in 1781, and the Board afterwards established was forced upon the Company by the Act of 1784. This was a circumstance which, though not very material, he thought it proper to mention, as shewing that the Hon. Gentleman had, in the commencement of his speech, set out in

error. He would now explain to the House the nature and extent of the duties which the Board of Commissioners had to perform; and in doing so, he would not trespass any longer on the attention of the House than was necessary. He need not point out the immense extent of the empire in India, which was especially placed under the care of this Board: but he must observe, that if the House measured the importance of the duties entrusted to it, merely with reference to the magnitude of those territorial possessions, by a comparison with the extent of this kingdom, or of any other state with which they were acquainted, they would fall into a great mistake, because there was in the British possessions in India, from the very nature of the system by which its public affairs was administered, a far greater quantity of business to be transacted than was known to any other empire. (*Hear.*) It gave infinitely more trouble than the affairs of any other Government, which are managed at a distance. There was not in that country, an extensive body of voluntary functionaries to conduct its police, to administer justice, and to superintend the collection of the public revenue, on whom so much reliance was placed in other countries, and whose conduct seldom came before the Government, except some grievance was complained of. The whole details of our Governments in India; every part of its transactions, extending to all the acts and proceedings of the local officers, are in the first instance, examined by the different public Boards, at the different Presidencies, and afterwards considered by the Governments. Every single act of the Judges, the Magistrates, and the Collectors of the revenue, became a matter of discussion at the Presidencies. All that has passed on the various subjects thus brought before the governing Authorities in India, are in most instances, communicated at length to the Court of Directors, who frame their instructions thereon, which, with all the necessary documents are subsequently brought to the view of the India Board, whose duty it is to exercise a constant, systematic, and minute controul, in regard to all questions thus brought under their consideration. The Hon. Member said he knew of no such thing; but he (Mr. Courtenay) would maintain, that this duty was constantly, systematically, and minutely performed by the Board. (*Great cheering.*) Let not the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Creevey), or the Right Hon. Member for Knaresborough (Mr. Tierney), suppose he was imputing blame to him, or to any of those by whom so minute a controul, had not been exercised. The fact was, that the Board had taken a great while to grow up to its present importance (*hear, and a laugh*);

and how it had acquired that importance, he should presently explain. He declared to God, that if he were giving evidence in a court of justice, he could say no more than he was then stating. (*Hear.*) Considering the short period those gentlemen had been in office, any censure could not be attached to them, on account of the Board not having been, during their time, in so efficient a state as it had since become: for it required at least three or four years to obtain that knowledge of the general business of the office, to initiate a person in the duties of it, and to render him at all effective. (*Hear.*) Nor had he any hesitation in stating, that it was not till the year 1807, that the system of controul was carried into effect, with any thing like the care and minuteness with which it is now exercised; that until that year, it had not even began to assume any shape or form, more especially in those great and difficult branches of Indian detail relating to the internal administration of the country. The Right Hon. Member for Knaresborough (Mr. Tierney), in a discussion which occurred some years ago, remarked, that "it was easy for any officer to make business, and bring his department into notice, if he pleased." He might, perhaps, think that this was the case in the Board of Controul. [Mr. Tierney said across the table, "I was speaking of the Treasurer of the Navy's Department."] Mr. Courtenay would only say that if any such idea had been formed by the Right Hon. Gentleman with respect to the India Controul Department, he should have been at issue with him. He could affirm, that there had been no desire in that quarter, to create unnecessary work, and that the increase of duties had arisen from very different causes. He also trusted that no one would impute any such unworthy motive to those who had the management of affairs in the India Board, as a disposition to make a shew of details, in order to give their officers a consequence they did not in reality possess, for the purpose of retaining their salaries. He would observe, that between the years 1784 and 1793, a great and important plan had been undertaken for the administration of the land revenues in Bengal, which was technically called "the settlement in perpetuity;" in the origination of which, the India Board was a chief party, and which was carried into effect by Lord Cornwallis, in the year 1793. A new system for the administration of justice in the provinces was also established, at that period; and it was certainly a long time after the adoption of both these systems, that any close attention was given by the Court of Directors, or the Board of Controul, to the revenue and judicial affairs of India. The Board remained entirely ignorant of the operation of the measure

which had been carried into execution, in both those great departments. They knew not whether those measures were acceptable or not to the natives; whether they had accomplished the objects they had in view, of raising a land revenue, without inconvenience or oppression to the contributors, and of affording to the great body of the population, a better, a cheaper, a more expeditious and a purer administration of justice, than before. But in the year 1807 a great change in this respect, took place in the efficiency of the Board of Commissioners, and in the exercise of their controul also, over the other branches of India concerns, which arose out of a circumstance, apparently trifling in itself, viz. an arrangement adopted for conducting the business of the office, the merits of which were attributable to the present Lord Melville, then at the head of the Board, and still more, perhaps, to the Hon. Member for Hastings (Mr. Holford), who was then the Secretary. The business of the office was, by this arrangement, divided into different departments, corresponding with the departments of the Indian Governments; and since that time, he could say that every paragraph of the dispatches from India, as well as those transmitted thither, had been subjected to the most careful, and he might in some respect, say, enlightened investigation. When this arrangement was formed, the revenue and judicial affairs of India, complicated and difficult as they are, were subjects, almost new to the Board. They were new also to the country, as well as to the Board; and it had been taken for granted, that what had been done by Mr. Pitt, and Lord Cornwallis, in regard to the internal government of India, was perfectly right, and needed no revision. He could not, he said, come to this matter, without pausing to pay a tribute to the great merit of an individual. He had seen a smile passing over the countenances of some Gentlemen, when he had ascribed just now, particular merit to a former Secretary, (Mr. Holford) for the share he had in introducing the arrangement he had described. The merit which he should now speak of, was that of a Clerk; and he should be the most unjust and ungrateful of men, if he were to pass on, without expressing his sense of obligation due to a Gentleman known to Members of that House; he meant Mr. Cumming (*hear, hear*); who, under the arrangement of 1807, was appointed to the head of the Revenue and Judicial Departments. To him, by his extraordinary labours and intelligence, belonged the sole merit of having been the first person who called the attention of the Board to the practical operation of existing systems, in those great departments of the Indian Governments; and the effect of his repre-

sentations, was to bring into the office a load of important business, which could no more be compared with that which existed when the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tierney) was in office, than the business of the county of Rutland, to the whole business of Great Britain. The course now pursued in regard to the Revenue and Judicial business of the office, was that every thing which came up from the India House in these departments, went through the examination of the very meritorious individual he had named. The proposed dispatches in the other departments were also brought under the inspection of other persons, of no ordinary talents, intelligence, and industry. However worthy of attention the remarks and observations of these Gentlemen might be, still it was not to be supposed that their opinions were to be implicitly adopted, or without due consideration in other quarters. Caution on this point, was the more necessary, when it is borne in mind that they might go to set aside the views and determinations of the twenty-four Directors, many of whom possessed peculiar knowledge on Indian subjects, and the means of well qualifying them to judge on all matters brought under their attention. It was not therefore to be imagined that the decisions of such men, would be thrown by, on the mere shewing of any Clerk in the India Control office, however well informed. Without meaning to assume any particular merit to himself, he was bound to declare that he had paid as much attention to his duty, as could be expected of him, and sometimes to the injury of his health; but he must confess his utter incapacity to go through the whole business of the office, before it passed to the President; to take an elaborate view of all the various subjects that were from time to time brought forward from the different departments, and to give to each, that attention that could bring him to submit a fixed opinion to the President. It was here, then, that the duties of the other Commissioners began: and he would venture to affirm that the assistance they had afforded was very valuable and important. To go no further back than the short month which had elapsed since the appointment of the present Commissioners, several cases of peculiar importance, cases of malversation, involving considerations of great interest, and admitting of no delay, had been disposed of. With respect to the late Commissioners, very material aid and service had been derived from the Member for Rochester (Lord Binning), who had with the best effect, devoted his particular attention to the concerns of the Judicial and Revenue Departments, having mastered the extensive and arduous business of them, to a degree which did that noble Lord high credit. The Right Hon. Member for Christchurch, (Mr.

Surgeon Baines) was the other paid Commissioner, whose judicial habits, and whose clear and upright understanding, had been of the greatest use and importance, more especially on legal questions, on which it was necessary to go through large bodies of evidence, and to consider, not merely the justice of the sentence pronounced, but the purity of the Courts in which they were pronounced. He was not speaking at random, he was referring to actual cases. All this, was in the ordinary administration of the affairs of India, and ought to have been done from the early establishment of the Board, though that this was not done, was to be attributed more to accident, than to anything else. But in addition to the business that has been described, a very considerable increase had been thrown on the Board, by the Charter of 1813. By that Act, the duty was cast upon the Board of protecting and watching over the interests of the private trader. The confusion of the two characters of sovereign and merchant in the Company, which had long prevailed, exposed the Company sometimes unjustly and sometime justly to much obloquy, but by that Charter this inconvenience was removed and no case of collusion between the Company and the Private traders had occurred. This alteration in the system had however, occasioned much new business in the India office, upon which it is led to answer applications from persons desirous of going out to India, to inquire into their views in that country, and to decide on the propriety of granting them permission to proceed to it. Under this head questions also quite new had arisen, as to demands for such permission. This branch of business alone occupied considerable attention. The business of the Board had been also in another respect, augmented by the Charter Act of 1813. He referred to the Ecclesiastical Establishment provided for by that Act. He (Mr. Courtenay) dedicated as much time and attention as it was in his power to do, to the business of the office, even as he had said, to the injury of his health but he must repeat, he found it quite impossible to read over and consider all the mass of papers, in different departments that were brought before him. It was however, absolutely necessary, before the subjects were submitted to the President that the material parts of the papers should be pointed out to him by proper persons. To say that one, two, or three Commissioners should be reduced, and that the business of the Board could be then got through in a satisfactory manner, was to say what it was impracticable could be. If there were six Commissioners to-morrow, instead of three, he would undertake to give them as much business as would afford full employment to each

of them, for a fortnight. (*A laugh*). On the other hand, if there should be found one Commissioner who was not idle, but tasked day and night; was never hungry, nor thirsty, nor tired, nor sleepy, he might, no doubt, get through the work to be done, in half the ordinary time, and might do, as well as two, but then he ought to have a double salary for such exertions. (*Hear, hear*). The papers that came before the Board were of a very different description from mere dispatches they were of the most voluminous kind. "Why, that, Sir," (said Mr. Courtenay), pointing to a huge bundle of papers on the table of the House) "would be but a mere abridgment that would be given to a junior clerk to examine." He had been told by the Hon Gentleman (Mr. Crevelly) that no Boards were held by the Commissioners, admitting, however, as he did that none were held in his time, but observing that it was the practice in other departments of Government to hold Boards for the general transaction of business. Now he (Mr. Courtenay) lungs, which were nearly worn out already by his exertions, would not allow of his reading a tythe of the papers in the office necessary to be read at the Board, according to this mode of doing business. He could as easily read all those voluminous documents aloud as repeat them by heart. All the Board can do is to meet and distribute the business among themselves, previous to the final disposal of it by the President. While his Right Hon. friend (Mr. Cunningham), was President, who was not friendly to mere forms, he seldom went into the Board room. It was not the custom for the President to sit in state at one end of a table with the other two Commissioners on each side of him, and the Secretary at the other end with a pen behind his ear, either reading over masses of papers or waiting to take minutes of their proceedings. But it did not follow, that because these forms were dispensed with, that the business of the Board was less efficiently carried on in the mode he had described, and with a constant communication existing between the President the Commissioners, and the Secretary, on all matters that required their attention. The Commissioners did not adopt all the forms of a Board, but they left none of their duties unperformed, nor could they possibly be performed efficiently in that way. (*Hear, hear*). On the Parliamentary point respecting the propriety of the Secretary and the Commissioners holding seats in that House, it formed a distinct question from that now under discussion, it was not his intention, therefore, now to say any thing on that subject. It had, he remembered, been noticed last year by the Hon. Member for Shrewsbury (Mr. C. Bennet), who had given notice that he should agitate

bring it on; and whenever it was specifically introduced to the House he (Mr. Courtenay) would be ready to meet the arguments that might be advanced by the Hon. Member (Mr. G. Bennett), and which had been adduced in this night's discussion by the mover of the question. On a former occasion, that Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Bennett), forgetting his usual courtesy, had observed that he (Mr. Courtenay) and his noble friend (Lord Binning) were of no use in that House, or elsewhere. (*Hear, hear!*) The Hon. Member (Mr. Creevey) who had introduced the motion now before the House, had asked "of what use were those persons connected with the Board of Control, in Parliament?" His answer was, that they were there, to answer all inquiries respecting the department to which they belonged, and to attend to the progress of all Bills in that House, connected with it. But did not the Hon. Gentleman know that he (Mr. Courtenay) had introduced a variety of bills relative to India since the passing of the Charter, several of which he had drawn up himself? And both he and his Noble Friend (Lord Binning) had attended in their places, to give explanations and answer objections to those Bills: but none were made to them. But who was to blame for this, or was there any blame? The presumption was that these Bills were proper Bills, and correctly framed; and it was worthy of remark, that the Charter Act of 1813, though it contained two hundred clauses, no explanatory Bill had been brought in respecting it, except on one very material point. If, on the contrary, they had brought in such a bungling Bill as required continual amendment, the Hon. Gentleman would have then have said, "Oh, we must have Commissioners, for there is now much India business in Parliament to attend to." But was it not, in the first instance, better to prevent the necessity of constantly calling the attention of Parliament to India matters, by having the duties connected with the Board of Commissioners properly and carefully executed? With regard to the discontinuance of the India Budget, he need hardly observe what a dull and disagreeable subject it had been considered in that House; and he feared would be so considered, unless, indeed, it were introduced by a humorous speech, like that they had this evening heard from the Hon. Member (Mr. Creevey). How few gentlemen had ever sat out a discussion on the India Budget! The subject of India, the Hon. Member well knew, was a tiresome one in that House; one to which Members paid little regard. It was on this account, that the practice of making Budget speeches had been of late years discontinued. But the papers on which the Budgets had been founded were still laid on the table of the House, and printed; and if any information were required

from Members respecting those papers, there were those present always, ready to afford it; but he thought that the time and attention of the House of Commons was quite enough occupied, without throwing away a day in the discussion of a topic that would be sure to drive Gentlemen away from it. The Hon. Member (Mr. Courtenay) concluded his speech by saying that he trusted he had established sufficient grounds, to induce the House to negative the motion of the Hon. Member (Mr. Creevey), and to convince Members that the two Commissioners of the Board were essentially necessary for carrying into execution the objects for which it had been instituted. As a proof of this necessity, he might mention, that at that moment, there were most important measures growing out of the late Mahratta War which were under the consideration of the Board; the papers respecting which formed such a voluminous and intricate collection of matter, that if the assistance of two Commissioners were to be taken away, it would be impracticable for his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Wynn) to get through the business of his office. He (Mr. Courtenay) also expected that within the next six months, dispatches would probably be submitted to the Board, for transmission to India, on some Revenue and Judicial questions of very special importance, most intimately affecting the welfare and prosperity of our affairs in a considerable portion of the Bengal Provinces. He thought he had shewn sufficient grounds to the House for rejecting the motion; and he really did not expect that the Hon. Gentleman, fifteen years after quitting the situation in the India office, where he had acquired his ignorance (*a laugh*), would have brought forward such a motion as the present. He should meet it, by a direct negative. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Tierney desired to offer himself thus early in the debate, because he wished to give all the information which it was in his power to communicate, on the subject of the motion. He had been as much in the dark as the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Courtenay) who had just spoken, on the subject of the motion; for he had not known till that very night, what the nature of the proposition was. However, therefore, he might be taken by surprise, every syllable he should deliver would, he could say, as truly as the Hon. Secretary, be given with as much attention to truth, as if he were speaking in a court of justice. There seemed to be two objects in the present motion: First, to inquire whether it was necessary there should be so many Commissioners of the Board of Control; and in the next place, if it was necessary, to know whether it was fit that all of them, should have seats in Parliament? He knew not whether the Hon. Secretary, in speaking of him, had imputed to him negligence in his office of

President of the Board of Control. Indeed, one expression of the Hon. Secretary seemed only to bear that interpretation, when he had represented him (Mr. Tierney) to have said, it was very easy for Gentlemen to make business in an office. — [Mr. Courtenay disclaimed across the table any intention of applying the observation to the Right Hon. Gentleman.] As to the importance of the Board of Control, no one was more convinced than he was, of the weight of the business, or of the merits of those who had really executed it. But on the question, whether three Commissioners or a more limited number were necessary, he should say, on his honour, that he believed three were not necessary. He did not recollect, during the time he held the office, that what were formally called Boards, were held; but the same effect was produced by the Members being in constant communication, and comparing notes on different subjects. As to his Noble Friend Lord Morpeth, and the Right Hon. Gent. now no more (Mr. H. Addington), he confessed that he had received essential assistance from them. It was the greater merit in these Gentlemen that they had applied their minds to Indian affairs, at a time when it was not thought necessary in those offices; they desired that a fair portion of the business should fall upon them. No man could be more grateful than he was both then and now, for the services rendered by his Noble Friend in the Financial Department. Those who had witnessed the manner in which Lord Morpeth had brought forward Indian questions in that House, must be ready to bear witness to the extent of his information. (*Hear, hear!*) And from Mr. Hiley Addington he had derived considerable advantage in the Judicial Department. The mass of the business, however, fell on himself, and the whole of the responsibility; for he considered that he would be an unworthy President of the Board of Control, who would shrink for a moment, from responsibility, because he was at the head of what was called a Board. Let them produce to him any paper signed by him at that time, no matter who else signed it, he took on himself the whole responsibility. (*Hear!*) The Hon. Secretary (Mr. Courtenay) had said, that in 1807 the dispatches from India were not minutely investigated. He was not aware that such was the case. All he could say was that he believed there was no department of the business that was not sifted to the bottom. (*Hear, hear!*) All this, he would allow was not done by the Members of the Board: for it would have been impossible for one, two, three, or even four Commissioners to do this, without such clerks as were at the Board of Control and at the India-House, (*Hear,*

hear!) When, however, the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Courtenay) talked of the size of the papers he had to examine, the House would fall into error, if they did not also bear in mind that these voluminous documents underwent investigation before they passed into the hands of the Secretary and the Board. They were first carefully sifted at the India-House, by persons of considerable ability and knowledge, who, from long habits, were intimately acquainted with India affairs; and all the facts that called for a judgment brought out and distinctly stated. Thus the great bulk of these papers were taken away, and the labours at the India-Board greatly lessened; and as there was not the slightest reason to suspect negligence, and much less, foul play in the Clerks at the India-House, every matter on which a doubt could arise, was distinctly, accurately, and by name, brought under the view of the Board. (*Hear, hear!*) These papers also, when sent up to the Board, with the dispatches grounded upon them, underwent another revision before they were submitted to the view of the Secretary, President, and the other Commissioners, by persons of equal talents and information. The Hon. Secretary was, therefore going a little too far to say that two or three years were absolutely necessary to initiate a man in the business of the office. (*Hear!*) If so, it would be well, on re-modelling the Commission, always to preserve one who had served an apprenticeship. (*Hear, hear!*) Instead of that, all the Board had just been sent to the right-about, and a completely new one formed, which, according to their Secretary, must be altogether incompetent. (*Hear, hear!*) He (Mr. Tierney) had taken the office with peculiar advantages; for, odd as the taste was, he had applied himself to Indian subjects as an amateur; and had had some battles with the first Lord Melville. He could say, however, that though there was not any office in appearance more arduous, or in which he was more grateful for assistance, still he could declare that three Commissioners were not necessary. Two, he thought, would answer quite as well as three, always remembering the great relief the Board received by the previous sifting of subjects before they came under their consideration.

He should take the liberty of suggesting an amendment on the motion, by which he thought a greater advantage might be obtained. His proposal was, to consolidate this Board with the office of the third Secretary of State; and thus to make a general office for the Colonial Department. The motion would, therefore, run, not whether there might be so many Commissioners, or whether they should all sit in Parliament; but whether to the department of the

Colonies, now under Lord Bathurst, might not be superadded to the business of the Board of Control. The Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, had formerly been considered necessary, on account of the war, and nothing else; but in order to continue his functions in peace, he had been called Secretary of State to the Colonies. Before the time of that Secretary of State, the public business had been conducted by two, with just as great facility. If two or three of the Colonies were added to the department of the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Peel), he would find no difficulty in managing them. The third Secretary had been made necessary, by the New Colonies, and by nothing else. The business of most of the New Colonies, as Malta and the Ionian Islands, for instance, was purely matters of politics and foreign correspondence: they might be transferred to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Botany Bay, and the other Convict Colonies, naturally belonged to the Home Department. The rest of the Colonies might be subjected to the Board of Control, with an additional Under Secretary to manage them. Lest the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Wilmot) should be alarmed, he had no objection to the Under Secretary of Lord Bathurst being transferred to that Department. A saving of nearly, if not quite £10,000 a-year, might be effected by that arrangement, because he was perfectly convinced that the President of the Board of Control, with the assistance, not of the two Commissioners, but of an officer more approaching to a co-ordinate authority, whom they might call a Vice-president, would be perfectly competent to manage the whole business. He had not the smallest doubt that the whole machine would go on as smoothly as ever, with a saving to the public of £10,000 a-year. He might be wrong; but that was a reason for the inquiry. He knew nothing of the India office since 1807; and that was his reason for wishing to inquire what had been superadded to it, since. He preferred his own amendment to the original motion on this account also, that it might be said, that by the abolition of the salaries of the Board of Control, who were paid by the India Company, nothing would be saved to the public, except in a very circuitous way: that is to say, when the public came to share in the profits of the Company. But he should say now, that as by the Act of Parliament, £26,000 was to be paid by the Company for the control of the affairs of India, it was equally applicable to that purpose, whoever managed those affairs. If, therefore, the same persons could be got to manage the affairs of the other Colonies, there was a clear and direct saving of £10,000 a-year, which could not be effected by the other

ed. It was his deliberate opinion,

that this proposal of his might be carried into effect. He repeated—he had no idea that three persons, even if all competent, were necessary at the Board of Control; but when these three persons had no knowledge whatever, he could not conceive what difference it made whether there might be one, or three, or a dozen; for no increase of numbers could turn ignorance into wisdom. He always excepted the Learned Civilian (Dr. Phillimore) as they were told there was an ecclesiastical department in India; he must find himself quite at home (*a laugh*). He conceived, too, that if no other alteration was made, the management by a President and Vice-president would be found much more convenient than the present mode. In what he had said, or meant to say, he begged it to be understood that he had no intention whatever to deny the diligence and attention necessary to the adequate discharge of the important duties connected with the office of the Board of Control; for even in the short time that he happened to belong to that Board, daily attendance, with the exception of a very hour, was found requisite for the superintendence of an empire comprehending an immense multitude of population. Yet these duties were too often neglected, in despite of the best disposition to attend them. But that neglect was no argument whatever for the abolition of the Board of Control, which, however new-modelled, as his Hon. Friend's motion proposed, would still require great attention and capacity for the fulfilment of its functions. Thinking, then, the proposition of his Hon. Friend calculated to produce the change which he proposed, he felt himself called upon to vote for his motion.

Mr. Canning said, he must begin by stating, that he rose to take part in this debate from necessity: a necessity similar to that under which the Right Hon. Gentlemen opposite (Mr. Tierney) declared himself as acting, at the outset of his speech. He must also admit, that as far as he was able to take a retrospect, during the four years he held the office of President, he knew of no instance in which more had been done in that office, than by that Right Hon. Gentleman, considering the few months he occupied it, towards a faithful and efficient discharge of duty. (*Hear, hear!*) He was also willing to confess, that in many of the opinions and feelings of the Right Hon. Gentleman he entirely agreed; and as to points of difference between them, he really did believe that progress of time, the change of circumstances, and the increase of business, were sufficient to reconcile them. Before, however, he proceeded to state, as the Right Hon. Gentleman had done, more indeed in the shape of testimony than of argu-

ment, the grounds of his objection to the motion of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Creevey), he would call the attention of the House to the precise nature of that motion. It was a motion for the reform of a great and important department of the public service. The Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Creevey) and the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tierney) had both delivered their sentiments on this motion; one of whom, at a former period, had been Secretary of the India Board, and the other, in office at the same time, as the President; and it turned out from their own confessions, as well as from common notoriety, that the latter of them, had been a most efficient, and the former (Mr. Creevey) a most inefficient officer. (*Hear, hear, hear, and cheers of laughter!*) Such being the state of the case, if the Right Hon. Gentleman had brought forward a motion to ascertain the manner in which the business was carried on, in order to see what part of the duty had been satisfactorily performed, and where there had been a failure, and had concluded by moving for a Committee to inquire into the conduct of an idle Secretary of that Board; (*hear, hear!*) had such been the character of the motion now under consideration, he could have understood the motives which had produced it; but it seemed a little extraordinary that the only data that they had to go upon, in regard to the motion now before them, was furnished by the statement, that the President being a most effective officer, and that individual having honourably boasted that he had received much assistance from his fellow Commissioners; it seemed, he must repeat, a little extraordinary, that the idle Secretary should be the person who called for the inquiry. (*Hear, hear!*) This was a reform with a vengeance. (*Hear, hear!*) This was a picture, and no unfaithful picture, of those principles on which reform was usually clamoured for. He believed, if they traced the principle on which the reformers acted, it would be found the same, as that on which the present motion was brought forward. They complained of the conduct of their superiors in station, while nine times out of ten, they were themselves the most idle and useless members of the community; and the evil sought to be remedied existed only, where the clamour was raised. (*Hear, hear!*) On this occasion, he found the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Creevey) the very culprit; the *reum confitentem*, coming forward to complain of that, of which he was avowedly guilty himself. (*Hear, hear!*) He came forward with his motion in this spirit; *me me adsum, not qui feci, but non qui non feci*. It would seem as if he would exclaim with indignation: "I am the man who did nothing, and I now call on you to inquire why those who are asso-

ciated with me, and who were diligent, failed to follow my example. (*Continued cheering.*) I call on you to demand of them why they, by their diligence, should thus break in upon the practice which my conduct went to establish, and why they should disturb, by their activity, the stillness of my stagnation." (*Hear, hear!*) It was certainly beyond his expectations that any Hon. Gentleman could be so blinded by his fancies and his pamphlets, as to submit such a motion to the House, as he had this evening done. When a Member undertook to move for a parliamentary inquiry, he was bound to state some ground for the proceeding; but he (Mr. Creevey) had stated none, except, indeed, in what related to himself, when in office. He declared that he was well paid; he had received £1,500 per annum: yet all that he had to do, was to amuse himself with the newspapers. The Rt. Hon. Gentleman who was the President, was indeed engaged in his *penetratium*, endeavouring to form plans for the good government of India: but the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Creevey) had told them, "I washed my hands of every thing of this sort. I did not occupy myself, in any such way; I only reposed myself in my office, reading the news of the day, and looking into the park from my window, to see what was passing there." [Here Mr. Creevey said, across the table, "the window did not look into the park;" to which Mr. Canning replied, that he did not pretend to describe the local situation of the window.] "And now I come to revenge myself on those whose industry formed so strong a contrast to my inactivity, by calling on the House to inquire into the manner in which those duties were performed, which were not performed at all by me?" (*Hear, hear!*) Now if the authority of any one bringing forward a motion were to pass for any thing in that House, it was a little too much to be called upon to go into an inquiry, when no grounds were laid for it, but the idleness of the party; calling for it; when the motion made went to inculpate no one, but the mover of it. (*Hear, hear!*) He (Mr. Canning) did not wish to overstate the importance of that Board which the Hon. Gentleman had attempted to run down. The Rt. Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tierney), who during the short period of his presidency had applied himself so diligently to the duties of it, had admitted them to be of some importance. He hoped that Rt. Hon. Gentleman would not be offended with him, when he stated that the business of that establishment, in point of extent, of delicacy, and of difficulty, partly from circumstances connected with the renewal of the Company's charter, and from other causes, had greatly increased since the period he (Mr. Tierney) was at the head of it. The circumstances to which he alluded

would satisfactorily account for the *onus* now thrown on the Board, being far heavier than formerly. He could not speak from his own knowledge; but, from information with which he desired to be furnished since he left that department, he could state, that if the business now performed in it, and at the India-House, were to be compared with what it was in the year 1793, it would be found to have accumulated one hundred fold. This he stated without fear of contradiction; and he could further state that, within the last six years, the business had increased twenty per cent. If, then, the two Commissioners were found useful in 1807, to assist in conducting the affairs of the Board of Control, when the Hon. Mover and the Rt. Hon. Gentleman were in office, their services must be useful and necessary at the present time, and the offices ought not to be abolished. (*Hear, hear!*) The Hon. Gentleman, in submitting his motion to the House, had not, it was worthy of remark, gone further back than to the provisions of Mr. Pitt's Bill for controlling the affairs of India; had he gone back only one year further, he would have seen that there was no question that had undergone more discussion in Parliament among the eminent statesmen of that day, than the question whether the affairs of India ought to be placed under the care of a Secretary of State, or a Board. He (Mr. Canning) had found in the debates of that period some of their statements on record, but none of the arguments on which they were founded. Mr. Dundas had differed in some particulars, from those with whom he usually acted; but he substantially agreed with the other leading men of that time, that a Board would be preferable, not for the Government—that was a point on which a difference of opinion existed—but for the superintendence of those in whom the government should be vested. On this point, Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt were quite of one mind; and he (Mr. Canning) was sure the House would concur with him in sentiment, that a Board was the fit instrument for exercising this species of authority, and not a Secretary of State. A Secretary of State was a responsible officer, performing that which the King was pleased to command; he signified the King's pleasure. The President of the Board of Control never received any suggestion from the Throne; he was the only Government officer who never received the King's pleasure. His duty was great; but it was not, like that of a Secretary of State, an active duty. With a trifling exception that he would presently notice, it originated nothing; its duty consisted in overlooking and revising the dispatches sent out to the different Governments of India. On a subject so dry and tedious to the House, he had no desire to enter into

details; but this was one which had on the present occasion, been forced upon him. The course of business, as relating to the preparation of the dispatches was this; they were sent from the India-House to the Board of Control for correction, revision, and approbation. No dispatch ever went to India, without having first received the signatures of three of the Commissioners, to give it the stamp of their approbation. Out of the vast number of dispatches forwarded to the Board, from a Company whose concerns were so various and extensive, he did not mean to say that many were not sent back to the Court of Directors, in the original form in which they came to the Board; but they were all carefully considered before they were returned, in the proper departments, and by the Members of the Board. In cases in which it was deemed necessary to make corrections, to omit paragraphs, and to add instructions, the proposed dispatches were returned to the India-House, accompanied by a letter of reasons, assigning the motives for the corrections and additions thus made. If the Board were disposed to be idle, they might pass many letters without the necessary examination and alterations; they might leave untouched many paragraphs of an objectionable kind; but the House would at once see, from the explanation he had given, that obliged as they were, to assign their reasons for every alteration or addition they made, no man who had any regard to his reputation, and disliked the consequences of neglect and exposure, would be so inefficient as to assign reasons, without previously making himself acquainted with the subject, and calling upon his colleagues to justify his opinion; no President would suggest alterations which he was not prepared to defend. The circumstance to which he alluded, was a guarantee also for the diligence of the Assistant Commissioners. Such was the formal, recognized, legal course of proceeding. But custom had introduced another, not in derogation from that course, but in addition to it; which though it might seem to give additional trouble in the first instance, was greatly calculated ultimately to save trouble, both to the Board and the Court of Directors. It was this: previously to any dispatch, not of an unimportant nature, being forwarded from the India House to the Board, in the official and established mode, a sketch of it was, by courtesy, first sent up to the President; so that if any material alterations appeared to him requisite, or any objection was felt to the principle on which it was framed, it could be at once stated, and the Court of Directors advised that it would be better to draw it, in another shape. This had been generally done by intimation, in instances where the faults of the

Proposed dispatch were incurable by correction; but in cases, not of that description the sketch was returned with the alterations made in it. The alterations thus suggested, in one or other of these ways, were generally adopted at the India House. When the Court of Directors did not see the expediency of the alterations, or were strong in their opinion as to the propriety of the original paragraphs, the sketch of them, was then again transmitted to the Board of Commissioners, in the legal, recognized manner that has been described, then first assuming the shape of a regular official communication. The draft of the dispatch was then sent back to the Court of Directors, with such alterations as appeared to the Board necessary, and accompanied by the letter of reasons. This would sometimes lead to a correspondence between the Court of Directors and the Board: not indeed of a hostile nature, but to one which always ended in a proper development of facts, and which was in some cases, attended by personal communications between the two Boards, where this might facilitate and further the progress of things. The House would therefore see, from this statement, that a Secretary of State was not the proper person to conduct the business of the Board; that the duty to be performed was not the duty of a responsible adviser of the Crown, but the duty of a different species of office from that of a Secretary of State, and could be only properly discharged, by a Board such as now existed. He did not complain of the manner in which the East-India Company managed their affair; he only desired to account for the business which that great and important body created at the Board of Control. There would be no greater dereliction of duty than an idle life, in such an office. (*Cheers.*) He was sorry to enter so much in detail; but if the House would listen to him a little longer, they would be still more satisfied of this. (*Hear, hear!*) He should give them a few samples of the work done by this Board, of late years. He had not been at the head of it many years, only between four and five. He had desired, since he left office, to be furnished with an account of the number of the dispatches that had passed through the Board within that short period, and he found that it amounted to 1800. He had already stated that many of the dispatches were approved, without any alterations, or with alterations so slight, that they were hardly worth entering into a controversy about, but about one-tenth of those he had just referred to, as having been before the Board, in his time, were so much altered, as to lead to complicated discussions. These dispatches were also, in many instances, accompanied by a mass of papers, letters, reports, and other do-

cuments, technically termed "collections," the bulk of which would give some idea of the labours in the office. His Hon. Friend (Mr. Courtonay), by way of giving some notion of the papers which were to be read, had pointed to a Bill on the table of the House, as a specimen; but his Hon. Friend's eyes must have had an extraordinary power of magnifying objects, when he could regard such a document, although voluminous, as any just sample of the papers that it was necessary to peruse, at the India Board, or of the business to be got through there. The Right Hon. Gentleman stated that one military dispatch was, not long ago, sent to the office, accompanied by 199 papers and documents, containing 13,511 pages; another in the Political Department, with collections of 1,937 pages, and another in the Revenue and Judicial Department, with collections, containing 2,588 pages. This would afford some idea of the supplementary mass of papers which "pursues the triumph, and partakes the gale," and which occupies the attention of faithful Commissioners. (*Cheers.*) This was the *modicum* to be read through by some one or other, before the dispatch to which they related could be sent back to the India House. Referring to this, and the other business cast on the Board of Control, the Right Hon. Gentleman exclaimed, "this was the *sinecure*; this the little appendage which it was thought by the Right Hon. Member (Mr. Tiersney) might be so conveniently added to the office of a Secretary of State, who already had under his charge almost all the colonies in the world." (*Cheers.*) He (Mr. Canning) said, that it was impracticable for the physical strength of any president and secretary, to get through such business, as that of which he had spoken; and, in order to reduce what really might appear incredible, to something like a degree of credibility, he would next shew how the business of the office was disposed of. In the first place, he would observe, that to reduce the gigantic mass into form, and within some limits, it was but justice to the great establishment of the India House to say, that all documents from them, came to the Control Office, in a state of accuracy, which was something; but also well arranged. And he was also bound to state, that the dispatches themselves were drawn at the India House, with a degree of correctness and ability, that would fit the framers of them for any situation. — (*Hear, hear!*) — When sent up to the India Board, they were made over, with their accompanying documents, to the heads of the corresponding departments, where an equal share of talents and information was displayed, in the performance of their duty. Nothing but such a powerful combination of mental energies could sustain and carry on

such an immense load of difficult and arduous business. Now, taking the dispatches to average 358 in the year, which he was informed was the fact, including those monsters of collections which he had mentioned, he would ask whether the President could be expected so to read them, as to judge of the propriety of every alteration and correction suggested in these dispatches; whether it was too much to have the assistance of two Commissioners, besides the Secretary, with whom he might consult, and whose judgment he might take on important, doubtful, and difficult points; or whether, on his receiving the dispatches, he was to rely on the opinions of the minor officers? He could decidedly state, that even with the assistance of his two colleagues (Lord Binning and Mr. Sturges Bourne), and that of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Courtenay,) their tried Secretary, it would not be a vain attempt to manage the business of the Board, without the talents and industry with which that business was prepared at the India-House. He entirely subscribed to the tribute which the right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tierney) had paid to the noble Lord (Morpeth), who was one of his colleagues when he was at the Board; and it was due from him (Mr. Canning) to state, that he himself had, while holding the office of President, derived the most efficient aid from the two Commissioners who were associated with him. On all important subjects he (Mr. Canning) was always aided by his two friends who sat near him. He had never returned a dispatch, without first availing himself of their knowledge and understanding, and making them, in some measure at least, partakers of his responsibility. He did not mean to say that he had never signed a dispatch in confidence, without reading it; but he had never, as far as his recollection went, given his signature to any, with which they were not acquainted, and ready to advise with him, if necessary. It was idle for him to say that they performed their duty as Commissioners, with zeal and ability; for the question before the House respected measures, not men; and it was quite clear to his mind, that no other machinery than that which had been used could execute the business of the office, and that this machinery was not more than was necessary for the purpose; but he must acknowledge with gratitude the services of his noble friend the member for Rochester (Lord Binning). He need not say, that the Revenue and Judicial affairs of India, were as dry and repulsive, as they were difficult and abstruse; but undoubted, no doubt, by the ardour of the eminent individual who had been already so pointedly alluded to by his Hon. friend (Mr. Courtenay), he meant Mr. Canning, his Noble Friend had applied his mind to these subjects, with a degree of earnestness

and attention, that had crowned his efforts with great success, and had rendered him a most useful functionary at the Board.

Mr. Canning also took that occasion of bearing strong testimony to the assistance afforded him by his Right Hon. Friend, Member for Christchurch (Mr. Sturges Bourne), his other colleague, without whose assistance he would have been in great perplexity, especially in legal matters, and subjects of appeal. In debates, turning, as all debates did now, upon insinuations of personal motives, and base corruption (*cheers*) it might not be improper to say, that both of his friends, after the performance of these duties, had voluntarily left their offices, against his earnest intreaty; and that, with respect to one of them, (Mr. S. Bourne), if his (Mr. Canning's) prayers and wishes for the good of India, could have prevailed, he would have now been filling the highest judicial situation in that country. It was against such characters as these, that they now heard insinuations thrown out as if they were desirous of clinging to their places, for the sake of their salaries, and as if the Board, from which they derived them, was a nuisance which ought to be abated. While he (Mr. Canning) did justice, and no more than justice, to his two colleagues, he must not pass over the merits of his Hon. Friend the Secretary, who sat near him (Mr. Courtenay), the increase of whose salary had given so much dissatisfaction to the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Creevey). He could only say that, if any blame was imputable for this measure, he must take the whole of it upon himself; for it was his act entirely; and he certainly desired to answer for it, at the bar of that House, or before a Committee, if it were thought right to appoint one, on the present motion. When he (Mr. Canning) first went to the Board of Control, a circumstance not of his seeking, but the result of accident, he found his Hon. Friend in that situation, which he might truly say, he filled much to his own honour. He had not the honour to know this respectable individual at that time, but as the author of a pamphlet in which he (Mr. Canning) had been attacked, and to which he had thought it right to offer a reply in that House. It would, therefore, easily be conceived that they did not approach each other, with any feelings of extraordinary kindness; but the ability, the patient industry, the untentative activity, and other qualifications of the Hon. Gentleman, made him feel it to be his duty to raise his salary from a state of depression, to a level with offices to which that he held was not inferior in importance. He had found the Hon. Gentleman in the receipt of 1800*l.* per annum. In augmenting his income, he (Mr. Canning) had been guilty of no

extravagance, for he had founded this step on a measure of economy. The Chief Clerk's situation fell vacant by death, and he had thought that office might be dispensed with, and he determined not to fill it up. Two other offices, which were nearly sinecures, he also took measures to put an end to, at the expiration of the interest, not vested, but then existing in them. By these measures, he had obtained the means, as he thought, of strengthening the office, and at the same time, of doing an imperfect act of justice to the Hon. Secretary. (*Hear, hear!*) He had not heard it, but he understood it had been said by the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Creevey) that his Hon. Friend (Mr. Courtenay) had obtained successive augmentations of salary, by successive acts of supplication and humiliation. No such thing. What had been done for him, had been done at once by him (Mr. Canning), but it was only part of what was in contemplation by that arrangement; and as to what yet remained to be done, if he had any weight on this subject, he, as the deceased President, bequeathed the performance of it, as a legacy to his successors in office. He would read the order of the Board on this subject. It set forth that "the Board, considering the great weight of business which fell on the Chief Secretary, his valuable services, and the length of time he had occupied the office, thought it just and reasonable to augment, from the means they found at their disposal, the salary he then received." It was accordingly resolved that his salary of 1,800*l.* should be immediately increased to 2,000*l.*; that 200*l.* should be added to it, at the end of five years, and a further sum of 300*l.* at the expiration of seven years; thus rendering his salary at the end of this latter period, 2,500*l.* per annum. This placed his Hon. Friend in the same situation, in point of salary, with an under-Secretary of State, with whom he might be compared, without any disparagement to that office. But there was another ground for this augmentation of allowances to the Secretary of the Board; he was the only Secretary of a great department of the State who was excluded under the Superannuation Act, from the benefit of that Act, for length of service on retirement; and he would tell the House how this happened. The Committee of 1817, who brought in the superannuation Bill, recorded it in their opinion, that the President and Secretary of the Board of Control should be placed on the same footing, in respect to superannuation, as the other officers of state of the same rank and degree; but that, as they received their salaries from the funds of the East-India Company, their retiring pensions should be defrayed from those funds also. He (Mr. Canning) affected not an over-synthes; but he owned he did not think it

quite delicate, that he should bring a Bill into Parliament (more especially did he dislike it, in times like these) to make a provision for his own retreat from the Presidency of the Board; and, he must confess, he did not think it altogether right that the charge of this retreat should be thrown on the Company, although he was not prepared to accede to the opinion, that because the President and the Secretary drew their salaries from the funds of the East-India Company, they were not entitled to the benefit of superannuation with the other public officers of the Government. But most unfortunately, and, he must add, most unjustly, his Hon. Friend had been involved in the consequences of the line of conduct he (Mr. Canning) had adopted; and so it was, that he was the only person holding a similar office who had been left afloat, to be otherwise provided for as his services fairly entitled him to; and in this state, he still remains. Under these circumstances, the increase of salary which he had received, and which it was intended he should receive under the minute of the Board, was not only what he unquestionably deserved, but also what he had a right to look for, at his (Mr. Canning's) hand. His Hon. Friend, he must add, had been nearly ten years in his office; he was now to be amereed of ten per cent. in his income by the arrangement about to take effect in other departments of the State; and he believed he was also in hourly expectation of a tenth child (*a laugh*). If, under all these circumstances, any man thought it was other than fair and reasonable that his Hon. Friend should receive the remuneration he (Mr. Canning) had described; if any one should grudge him the salary he enjoyed, and the eventual addition to it, which it was intended he should receive; he did not envy that man his feelings. He would much rather give him all the credit he pleased, for his economy, than share a particle in the sentiments of his heart. (*Loud and repeated cheer*.) A cry had been raised, said Mr. Canning, against the numbers of the Board; he himself thought there would in itself, be something unseemly, to subject the decisions of a body like the East-India Company to be altered or nullified by the dash of a single pen. But while the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Creevey) raised his voice against the number of the Commissioners now composing the Board, he appeared to forget the multitude proposed by Mr. Fox, in his Bill for the government of India. Mr. Fox, who was no mean judge of what was necessary to render his Board effectual, was not sparing in the number of his Commissioners. He was for having seven principal, and nine assistant Commissioners. (*Hear, hear!*) Nor did the House of Commons think this too many; for the Bill of Mr. Fox

passed this House, though thrown out elsewhere. But it may, perhaps, be said

O! but Mr. Fox's seven Commissioners were not to be paid, though the nine were." (*Cheers and laughter.*) "What," exclaimed Mr. Canning, "his seven Commissioners not paid! Were they not to hold their offices for four years irremovable by the Crown; were they not to enjoy that, of which I held not one jot when in office, patronage? Were they not to have the patronage connected with the disbursements of upwards of sixteen millions of money, for the Government of India? (*Hear, hear, hear!*) Was this nothing? I should like to hear it asserted that with this patronage at their disposal, these seven Commissioners were not to be paid for their services." To this proposed measure, he might apply the words of Pope,

"And some he paid with Port, and some with p. ase."

Some of the Commissioners were to be rewarded with solid sums of money; and some were to be remunerated in another manner. To Mr. Pitt's Board of 1784 no salaries were attached, any more than patronage; and this experiment of a Board for managing the affairs of India was tried, and at the end of nearly eight years it was, by the Act of 1793, placed on the footing it now is. The President was made the only responsible officer, with a salary; and two of the Commissioners received salaries also, whose services the President might command and profit by, if it were not his own fault; and he (Mr. Canning) had no scruple in saying, that if while he was at the Board, these two Commissioners had refused to render such assistance as it might be in their power to afford him, when called upon, he would have dismissed them from their offices, with as little ceremony as he would an idle, loitering, newspaper-reading secretary. (*Hear, hear, hear!*)

Mr. Canning next proceeded to describe the constitution of the Board. Besides the President, there belonged to this Board

1. First Lord of the Treasury, the Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State, and some of the other high political officers of Government. In addition to these *ex officio* members, the King could appoint as Commissioners, any persons of his Privy Council he pleased, and two that were not so. The high Officers of State were not called upon to act; but occasions might arise when their aid might have required it; for the President had not always been a Cabinet Minister; and looking to the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tierney), he thought the practice ought to have begun when he was at the head of the Board. Among the Commissioners, while he (Mr. Canning) occupied the office President, were Lord Teignmouth and

Mr. Sullivan. When the dispatches were received from the Marquis of Hastings respecting the Mahratta war, he consulted with the Noble Lord, and found his services and assistance highly useful, though his Lordship was not a salaried Commissioner. During the early part of his (Mr. Canning's) Presidency, Mr. Sullivan was a paid member; but he relinquished his salary; still, however, continuing to retain his office, at his (Mr. Canning's) desire, and from him he had also received services of the most valuable kind. It might, perhaps, be hardly regular to allude to it; but on a former night, in the debate on the motion respecting the Lords of the Admiralty, a ludicrous anecdote had been related of a Noble Lord, he believed, an unpaid Commissioner, who had visited the Office to attend the Board, when he was told that there was no Board to attend; but that there was a room called the Board room, into which he was shown, where there was a table covered with green cloth, and tables, chairs, paper and all the paraphernalia of writing; but that he found no Commissioners sitting there. The meaning of this pleasant story is, that the whole establishment was perfectly nugatory. Now there could be no objection to admitting this Commissioner into the library, where he would have been received with civility and respect, and where he might refresh himself, if so disposed, by the perusal of some thousand volumes, of seven hundred pages each: not such volumes as were to be found in book-seller's shops and elsewhere, but the archives of the office; nor, after applying his attention to these ponderous volumes, was there any objection to his initiating himself into the current business of the office, by taking a part in it: but as to summoning the unpaid member, he would not recommend it, for he was not of opinion that business could be efficiently performed by voluntary officers. (*Hear, hear!*) The rational course to pursue, and which was the one he had pursued, was to divide the business among the different Commissioners, and then let the result of their inquiries be taken together, without the form of going through every thing at a Board. The Commissioners generally when they went to the Board were treated with respect, and were allowed the privileges he had mentioned; and if any one, after this, complained that more attention had not been shown to him, and that he was not called upon to take a share in the regular deliberations of the President and paid Commissioners, he was about as reasonable as the lady in Blue Beard, who being allowed to have opened for her amusement ninety-nine rooms, full of curiosities, considered herself badly used, because the hundredth, or inner apartment, was not likewise laid open for her reception. (*Laughter.*) But

if this Commissioner had been admitted into the inner chamber, he would probably have found the President and the assistant Commissioners engaged upon subjects he would have thought of a very dry and uninviting kind. (*A laugh.*) The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tierney) had spoken somewhat lightly of the business of the Ecclesiastical Department; but he would assure the House it was not unimportant, and would explain to it the value of the services of the Hon. Member (Dr. Phillimore), to whom it was supposed would be especially committed the consideration of these questions. It was to be remembered that Parliament had very liberally given two religions to India. (*A laugh.*) When it was said that no legislative measures originated with the Board of Control, he would remind the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Creevey) that he (Mr. Canning) had brought in one, with his own hands, and had attended it through the House. The act he referred to, was that for licensing Scotch marriages in India; and it was a subject found to be of great difficulty. Other new business had grown out of the Charter Act of 1813. By this Charter, individuals were authorized to proceed to India; but it was required that they should apply for a license to the Court of Directors. When this was refused, an appeal lay from applicants to the India Board, and the consideration of these cases had occasioned considerable additional business at the Board. In mentioning this subject, he felt it due to the Court of Directors to speak of their conduct. The provision in the Charter to which he alluded was opposed, on the ground that the Directors would be likely to use the power it gave them to refuse licenses, arbitrarily. The applications that had been made to them for licenses to go out to India, since the renewal of the Charter, were between four and five hundred, of which the Court of Directors had refused about one-third. As a test of the general propriety of these decisions, he had to state that but a third of that third which had been refused permission to go to India had succeeded in getting the refusals, reversed by the Board of Control; and that two-thirds of their decisions had been confirmed. If he (Mr. Canning) had succeeded in satisfying the House that the business in the Board was such, he would not say as to transcend the talents of one man to perform, with all the application of which he was master, but such as no man could, unassisted, perform, in the usual portion of time that he could devote to official duties; if he had shewn that, in the discharge of these duties, he (Mr. Canning) had been materially aided by the other Commissioners, and that without their aid, the business of the department could not have been so well performed;

he had made out a strong case against the abolition of the offices in question. He knew only of two other grounds on which the motion of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Creevey) could be agreed to; a motion which, whatever was its professed object, was really intended to abolish the Board altogether. These grounds were, first, that by this measure the salaries of the Commissioners would be spared, and revert to the pockets of the public; and, secondly, if there should be no saving to the public, it would at any rate be consolatory for a suffering nation to see places reduced, from which official persons, in times of distress, enjoyed an invidious affluence. The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tierney) had answered the first part of the argument by stating, that the salaries of the Members of the Board were derived from the East-India Company; and that if the Board was abolished, the money went back, not into the pockets of the subject, but into the coffers of the Company. The best proof of this assertion was to be found in the fact, that during the time which occurred between his (Mr. Canning's) resignation of the office of President and the appointment of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Wynn), the salary, which was not accepted by the intermediate holder of it (Mr. Bathurst) remained with the Company. If the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Creevey) and the Right Hon. Member (Mr. Tierney) wished for a saving to the public, they ought to have been earlier in the field; they were a year too late. But there was the other argument in reserve, and one which he felt some difficulty in dealing with, namely, that though the public would reap no advantage from the office, it was inexpedient at a time of public suffering that the holders of office should be wallowing in the enjoyment of that which was not within the reach of others. He by no means meant to compare the tenure by which office was held with that by which property was; yet it was so in argument, as these, that struck at the root of all property. It was the deplorable language that was softly whispered to the distressed, by those who desired to take advantage of the miseries of their country. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) "Here you see these rolling in affluence, while you suffer these dreadful privations." The belief that whatever was enjoyed by the rich was an injury to the poor; the feeling that gave satisfaction to a man when he saw the prosperity of others, lessened, without its bettering himself; which led him to glory because he

"Saw no contiguous palace rear its head,

"To mock the meanness of his humble shed,"

was one which ought never to be encouraged. It had in all ages, led to the overthrow of states, and the subversion of pri-

vate rights ; and it behoved the House well to consider the consequences, before they gave their sanction to any arguments founded upon such a principle. (*Hear, hear!*) It was a principle which, in its operation, went to diffuse that misery which could not be prevented : to render men dissatisfied without its improving their condition ; and to destroy the possessions of one class, not because they were injurious to any other, but because they communicated comforts and advantages which it was not the lot of others to partake of. He allowed that between the salaries of office and the rights of property there was an immense distance ; but the intermediate space was filled up with property of different denomination, and held on different tenures, all of which this principle would affect. There was absolute property ; there was constructive property ; there was property not descendible, &c. ; and through each of these gradations, from the first attack on the emoluments of office, the spirit of confiscation mounted, and under the doctrine they heard advanced that night, every notion of right and property would become lost and destroyed through its desolating influence. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) Let it not be said, that when an office could be clearly proved to be useless, that he (Mr. Canning) would defend its continuance, or argue against its abolition. But let it be abolished on the fair plea of its inutility or expense ; let it not be cut down merely on the ground that it afforded affluence to the possessors of it, and was an eyesore to the wretched. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) As coupled with this subject, he must notice another doctrine, as romantic as it is unjust, that the salaries of office were, of all other kinds of income, that which should most suffer, for the sake of revenue. He knew of only two classes of men in the history of the world ; the Jew anciently, and the Roman Catholics more recently, who were considered as a fair subject of taxation from which their fellow citizens were exempted ; and he protested against placing the holders of office in this situation, and thus conferring upon them the *privilegium adiosum*, of hearing more than their due proportion of the public burdens. When he argued for the utility of the office which the motion of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Creevey) went to abolish, he did not say but it was possible to abuse it ; he did not say that it might not be filled by idle persons ; but this he would say, that there was business enough to do ; and that there were sufficient motives to activity, unless the Commissioners formed a kind of conspiracy for indolence. No man would submit to fill the office inefficiently, who was qualified to fill any other office ; nor could he continue in it, without a *bona fide* discharge of useful and important duties. He was speaking of establish-

ments, not of men ; and, therefore, he would say, that a Board with its present number of Commissioners, a President who were either a Cabinet Minister or in immediate communication with the Cabinet Ministers, could conduct the business better than a Secretary of State. The President would desert his duty, if he did not consider himself as bearing all the responsibility of the office ; but he might divide its duties with his assistants. A Board which stood between the Government and Court of Directors, seemed more capable of controlling the latter than a Secretary of State, who would be immediately subject to the commands of the Sovereign. Thinking, then, the Board a useful establishment ; believing that, as at present constituted, it answered all the purposes of its institution, and that the Commissioners proposed to be reduced were necessary for its efficiency ; he could not consent to the present motion. When future Presidents shall cease to follow the example of their predecessors ; when the business shall be neglected by careless Commissioners, or by an idle Secretary, he would then, and not till then, allow that it was an office which Parliament might

her words,

destroy ; but at present he would say, that such was the extent of business to be performed ; such the vigilance, activity, and information of the minor officers in departments, with whom the Board must keep pace ; such the importance of the matter that demanded their deliberation and decision ; and such the publicity given to the conduct of the Board, by discussions like the present, that every security is given for the faithful discharge of duty ; and no Commissioner can now ever be so idle at that office, as was the Hon. Mover of the resolution now before the House. (*Loud and continued cheers.*)

Mr. F. Buxton rose, amid cries of "question," and said he should detain the House very shortly, and merely to inform it, that had it not been for the Board of Control, a dispatch from the Court of Directors would have gone to India respecting the burning of widows, which would have been a disgrace to a Christian Government. It was owing to the sound, liberal, and enlarged views of that Board, that it was not adopted. He should vote against the motion.

Mr. C. W. Wynne said, it would be unnecessary for him to enter into any defence of the Board of Control, or to utter one word against the Hon. Gent.'s motion, after the able observations which the House had just heard. He felt that the speeches of his Hon. Friend near him (Mr. Courtenay), and of the Right Hon. Gentleman who had lately filled the office of President, contained a full, satisfactory, and sufficient

answer to the remarks of the Hon. Mover. He himself (Mr. Wynn) had not been in office more than a month; but, judging from what he saw, and the mass of business that was to be performed, he could say that the statement of his Hon. Friend was completely borne out by facts. Though, therefore, he was not under the necessity of saying any thing in answer to the charges against the office, he must make an observation on what he conceived to be the real object of the motion. As the Hon. Mover, who occupied the place of Secretary in 1806, had kept silence for fifteen years, on the inefficiency of the offices which he now proposed to abolish, he must have some reason for now speaking out, which he had not before. That object was easily guessed at. He had employed his motion merely as a peg on which to hang his remarks against him (Mr. Wynn). In pursuance of that design, the Hon. Mover had stated that his (Mr. Wynn's) accession to office was a purchase of family interest. To answer seriously a charge of this kind, would be to acknowledge the probability of its truth; and therefore he would not say one word on the subject. He had now sat in the House for twenty-five years, and he called upon Hon. Gentlemen who had observed his conduct, to say whether he had given ground for such insinuations? The Hon. Gentleman, in order to make out the charge of sacrificing principle to place, had mentioned his (Mr. Wynn's) vote against the salt-tax, before he came into office, and his support of it, on a late occasion. But was there any thing inconsistent in voting against a tax, at one time, and for it, at another? (*Cries of hear from the opposition benches.*) He was glad of that cheer, because it showed that he was understood by those who with him, before 1806, opposed the property tax, and who afterwards perceived and increased it. In the case in question, he thought the salt-tax objectionable, and voted for its repeal. He still retained the same opinion; but he was prevented from giving his vote, by circumstances which had occurred in the interval between the former and the recent discussion. The House had voted that a sinking fund of 5,000,000*l.* was necessary to support public credit; the faith of Parliament was pledged to this amount; the public creditor relied on its maintenance; a great financial operation, rendered practicable by a rigid adherence to national engagements, was going on in consequence; and this was the time adopted for moving the repeal of a tax which had entered as a necessary element into the fund which the resolution of the House had pledged it to support. If, after passing this resolution, the House should in the course of eight days, turn round and destroy its own

work, it would have for ever rendered itself unworthy of the confidence of the public. He did not, therefore, change his ideas of the impolicy of the salt-tax; but he had allowed his ideas regarding its immediate repeal, to be overruled by imperious circumstances. The Hon. Gentleman had quoted to him (Mr. Wynn) the opinions of branches of his family with whom he differed. He (Mr. Wynn) might say, that he had the honour to belong to a family the branches of which often took different sides in politics. He allowed those of them, who differed from him the credit of honestly forming and following their opinions; and he claimed the same credit for himself. The argument drawn by the Honourable Gentleman against the possession of seats by the Commissioners of the Board of Control, did not appear to him (Mr. Wynn) to be well founded. It could not at that time be foreseen that we should have, including our India Establishments, a revenue of 80,000,000*l.* to be administered; and the Act of Parliament that admitted the Commissioners to hold seats, was as valid as the Act which was supposed to exclude them. With regard to the charge of his having changed his opinions with his situation, it was unfounded. He (Mr. Wynn) did not accept of office, till he found that the opinions of those with whom he joined, coincided with his own. If an opportunity should occur when an expression should be called for of any of his former opinions, he was prepared to show that they had undergone no change, and till such an opportunity arrived, he must be content to pass by with indifference any insinuations to the contrary.

Lord Binning did not wish to enter into the discussion which had been so ably set at rest by the speech of his Right Hon. Friend. He merely wished to say a word, in answer to the charge of the Hon. Member for Weymouth (Mr. Buxton), who said that a despatch from the Board of Directors, which would have disgraced Christianity, had been stopped by the Board of Control, and prevented from being transmitted to India. It was incorrect; the despatch was not stopped; it was not a disgrace to Christianity. It was freely dealt with at the Board, and then adopted; but did not originally at all deserve the character given to it by the Hon. Gent.

Mr. J. Bathurst (so far as we could bear him from the noise in the gallery and the house) gave a similar explanation; and bore a similar testimony.

Dr. Phillimore addressed the House amid cries of "*Question.*" He could assure Hon. Members, that he would not long intrude upon their patience. He rose only to repel a charge against his charac-

ter, and he trusted that the personal attack of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Creevey) would not lead him (Dr. Phillimore) to be personal in return. He must, however, tell that Hon. Member, that before he again threw out such insinuations, and indulged in such charges, he should examine more strictly the grounds on which they were bottomed. He did not know what the Hon. Gent. meant by accusing him of deserting his principles, because he did not occupy the benches on the Hon. Member's side of the House; he never partook the opinions, enjoyed the communications, or joined the party of the Hon. Gentleman. But he was inconsistent, it was said; and he had cost the country a million and a half of money. Now how was that made out—how was that charge justified? The Hon. Gentleman answered that he (Dr. Phillimore) had voted for a repeal of the salt-tax, before he came into office; and that he voted against that repeal, when in office. The statement was incorrect. He had never voted for an immediate repeal; though he knew the charge was malevolently made out of doors, and attempted to be supported on garbled extracts from his speeches. He declined to reply to the quarter whence this imputation proceeded; but in his place in Parliament he was willing to explain his conduct. The resolution which he had brought forward, and which was studiously omitted in the garbled extracts from his speeches, merely pledged the House to "take the earliest opportunity" to consider of the repeal of the tax. He wished to abstain from speaking of himself; but as he was forced, in self-defence, to rise, he would conclude by assuring the House, that when he accepted of office, he resolved to do his duty to the utmost of his abilities. Those who knew him, through a laborious life, would easily believe the truth of this declaration; and from those who knew him not, and who could not be supposed to place the same confidence in his professions, he would only beg that they would give them credit, when they saw the duty fulfilled.

The cries of "Question" now became loud and general, and no other Gentleman offering himself to the attention of the House.

Mr. Creevey briefly replied. He wished to say a few words on what had occurred in the debate, though he appeared to great disadvantage in treading the boards after the great performer. (*A laugh.*) He (Mr. Creevey) understood, before he came into the House, that the great performer was to be put in requisition to-night; and that this was his last appearance on this stage for some time. (*A laugh.*) Like some other great actors, he had overdone his part, and exhausted his powers, by unvarying repetition. The House had heard all the

changes rung on a few words; and each time, his friends laughed at his repeated attempts at waggery, as if they were new. Thus they had heard no less than four or five times, the very amusing phrases of the "idle secretary," "the idle, loitering, newspaper-reading secretary," "the idle park-window gazing secretary," "the idle secretary's stillness of stagnation." (*A laugh.*) But would the House believe that all these epithets applied to the secretary—that this portrait of an idle secretary was the exact description of the great performer himself? (*Loud laughing, and cries of "Hear, hear!"*) The great performer was precisely the idle secretary. (*A laugh.*) Did he never hear of an idle ambassador with a large salary (*loud laughing*), who went to a country where there was no court, to welcome a king who did not arrive? The great performer only took for granted, and for the indulgence of his waggery, that he was an idle secretary—a character which his right Hon. Friend (Mr. Tierney) would not give him; but all the world knew that he was a richly paid, idle ambassador. (*A laugh.*) Let a jury of the country be empanelled—let him and the great performer be judged by impartial men; and he had no dread of the decision that would be given. Being sent abroad on an errand to a court, where none existed, he returned an idle ambassador, to try his hand at being a first-rate wagg. (*A laugh.*) Having attempted to turn out his friend the Noble Marquis (Londonderry), he washimself turned out, and saw the Noble Marquis the distributor of office. He then accepted of a place under that Noble Marquis, whom he had pronounced incapable. He was sent out of the country on an idle mission—he returned to serve under the Noble Marquis, and, after having played his appointed time, he came down to-night for his benefit. (*Loud laughing.*) The House had heard his performance; and his friends had applauded. His stillness of stagnation seemed to please his audience, as much as his mirthful rapture. (*A laugh.*) He appeared to be the delight of the House, when he talked of "idle, window-looking secretaries" and "still stagnations." But, leaving his jokes and waggery out of the question, what had the great performer said in defence of the Board, and the two paid commissioners? Nothing at all; unless that it was necessary to have a Noble Lord and a Right Hon. Gentleman to read his papers for him. (*A laugh.*) Could not two clerks read these papers as well as two commissioners? Was it necessary, for this purpose, to have two Members of Parliament? The House had only heard of fifteen bills being presented by them, in so many years; but could not these Bills have been prepared, without them? Why four Members in the House, from the Board?

He (Mr. Creevey) never denied the utility of the President; all he contended for was, that with an active President, no assistant commissioners were necessary. Though this motion should be lost, he did not despair, notwithstanding all the wag-gery of the great performer, to carry his point at last, and turn out the learned civilian (Dr. Phillimore). (*A laugh, and Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Astell, amidst cries of "*question.*" hoped the House would give him credit for sufficient discretion, not to attempt to occupy much of their time at that hour, on a subject which had been so fully discussed; and, indeed, his chief object in rising was to repel the attack made upon the Court of Directors by the Hon. Member for Weymouth (Mr. F. Buxton), who had assigned as his reason for considering the Board of Control necessary and efficient, that they had interfered to prevent the transmission to India of a dispatch on the subject of the Burning of Hindoo Women, which would have disgraced Christianity. He was sure he (Mr. B.) could have no authority for such declaration, which was not founded in fact, as had been fairly stated by the Noble Lord opposite (Lord Binning); the circumstances attending which, Mr. Astell confirmed. And, indeed, he could not contain his astonishment and regret, that the Hon. Gentleman should entertain such an opinion of the conduct and character of the Court of Directors, after the *opposé* of their proceedings, and the justice done to them by his Right Hon.

Friend (Mr. Canning). On the subject immediately before the House, Mr. Astell would say a few words; and he was happy to have received such assurances of the efficiency of the two late Commissioners on salary, as would induce him no longer to consider them as sinecurists; in which case, he would have felt it his duty to have voted against them; and, at all events, he was confident that this discussion would have the effect of producing great diligence and activity in future, in the Members of the Board. To the argument that, because the salaries and expense of the Board were paid by the East-India Company, and not by the public, there was no occasion for the House to interfere in this question, Mr. Astell must decidedly object; and he thought that the East-India Company had as fair a claim as the public, to any savings that might be made. On the whole, the mover did not appear to have made out a case, and therefore Mr. Astell must oppose the motion.

Mr. Buxton explained, and expressed his satisfaction at finding the information he had received was incorrect; but he received it from a quarter on which he had every reason, he thought, to rely for its accuracy, though not through any official channel, either at the Board of Control or at the India House.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—

For the motion, 88—Against it, 273—Majority for Ministers, 185.

Debate at the East-India House.

Wednesday, March 20.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was, this day held, at the Company's House, in Leaden-hall-street.

The Minutes of the last Court having been read:

The *Chairman* (T. Reid, Esq.) acquainted the Court, that the general account of the Company's Stock, per computation, for India, to the 1st of May 1820, and for England to the 1st of May 1821, was laid before the Proprietors. He farther acquainted the Court, that certain papers, which had been laid before Parliament since the last General Court, were now submitted to their consideration, in conformity with chapter 1, section iv. of the By-Laws.

The titles of these papers were read, as follow:

An account of all warrants or instruments, granting any salary or compensa-

tion, annuity or superannuation, agreed to by the Court of Directors, from the 24th of January last to the present time.

A return of the total expense of the East-India Company's College at Haileybury, since its establishment to 1820, inclusive.

A return of the number of Writers sent out to India and China, in each of the years, from the establishment of the College at Haileybury; distinguishing the number who have attended the regular terms at College from those who have not.

A return of the present establishment at the College at Haileybury, distinguishing the names of the persons employed, the offices they hold, and the amount of pay and allowances of each.

A return of the total expense of the East-India Company's Military Seminary at Addiscombe, since its establishment to 1820, inclusive.

A return of the number of Cadets educated at Addiscombe, and sent out to

India in each year, from its establishment to 1820, inclusive.

A return of the number of Cadets sent out to India by the East-India Company, for their Military Establishments, in each year, since 1814, inclusive; distinguishing the number to each Presidency, and the number in each year, that have been sent from the Military Seminary at Addiscombe, and who have been instructed in the Hindoostanee language before their departure.

A return, in detail, of the present establishment at the Military Seminary at Addiscombe, stating the amount and pay of each of the persons employed, and the total of the whole.

Regulations passed by the Governments of India, in the year 1820, which have been laid before Parliament, in pursuance of the 53d of Geo. III.

An account of superannuations granted to the Company's servants in England, under the 54d of Geo. III, chap. 155, since the meeting of the last Court.

The *Chairman* then informed the Court, that the grant, for three years, to Dr. Gilchrist, of a pension of £200 per annum, and of £150 per annum to defray the expense of a lecture-room, and also the compensation of £2,000, which had been voted to Mr. I. H. Pelly, had received the approbation of the Commissioners for managing the Affairs of India.

The *Chairman* next stated, that the Court of Directors had, on the 20th ult. come to a resolution to engage the ship *Princess Amelia*, in consequence of the ship *Thames*, which was driven ashore near Eastbourne, not being in a state to proceed on her voyage with the other Company's ships.

The resolution of the Court of Directors was then read.

"At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 20th Feb. 1822.

"Resolved by the Ballot unanimously.

"That, it appearing by the Report of the Company's Master Attendant and Surveyor of Shipping, who were sent down to the assistance of the ship *Thames*, on shore off Eastbourne, that in the event of her being floated (which is very doubtful) there is no probability of her being repaired in time to proceed with the direct China ships of the present season; and as it is necessary that a ship should be immediately engaged in the room of the "*Thames*;" and the emergency of the case will not admit of the delay which the ordinary course of engaging a ship on tender by public advertisement would necessarily create, the offer by Robert Williams, Esq. of the ship *Princess Amelia* for a voyage to China be accepted, at the rate of £11. 10s. per ton, and in every other respect upon terms nearly similar to

"those on which that ship was tendered on the 9th ultimo, for a voyage to India; such alterations only being made as are necessary in consequence of her being now to proceed to China."

Mr. R. Jackson said, it was proper that the Court should have the explanation of the circumstances under which this vessel had been engaged. That explanation was perfectly satisfactory; and he heard it with much pleasure, because it clearly showed the sincerity of the Court of Directors, in their desire to take up shipping on the great principle of public contract, except where absolute necessity, as in the present case, rendered it impossible; a contingency for which the law had provided.

MIDSHIPMEN IN THE COMPANY'S SERVICE.

The *Chairman* was about to put the question of adjournment, when

Mr. R. Jackson rose and said that, at the last Court he had made some observations relative to the situation of the young midshipmen in the Company's service. He stated at that time, that due attention did not seem to be paid to their morals, education, and discipline; in short, that there did not appear to exist that paternal feeling towards those young men which was extended to the other servants of the Company. He was happy to perceive that his observations were heard with great kindness and attention by the gentlemen behind the bar, and he now wished to know whether any thing had been done to remedy the defect which he had taken the liberty to point out.

The *Chairman* answered, that the Court of Directors felt very much obliged to the learned Gent. for his suggestion on this subject, and had come to a resolution relative to the care and education of the Midshipmen, which should be read for the information of the Court.

"At a Court of Directors held on Wednesday, the 5th December 1821.

"Resolved That advertising to the very early age at which midshipmen are permitted to enter into the service in the Company's own ships; the limited education, as well moral as nautical, which they can have attained at that time; the exposed situation from associations which the performance of their duty must frequently occasion; and the important trusts which the service opens to them in future life; the Commander, independently of the necessary attentions to religious duties which the regulations enjoin, be required to give his best assistance towards carrying into effect a system of education for the midshipmen in his ship; and for that purpose to make such arrangements as will afford all practicable opportunities of improvement among those young persons, not

"only in their professional pursuits, but in their general education.

"That the Commander shall, for this purpose, avail himself of the aid of all or any of the officers, on board, and shall, on the conclusion of each voyage, report to the Committee of Shipping the names of such officers as shall by their endeavours have best promoted the objects of the Committee.

"That all the midshipmen who are not particularly engaged on the duty of the ship do, every morning after breakfast, assemble in the cuddy, or some other convenient place which the Commander may appoint, and there be instructed in navigation, &c. until noon.

"That each midshipman do work his day's work, and keep a journal, in which he is to enter the full work of each day; and that such journal be sent to the Shipping Office at the conclusion of each voyage for the purpose of being laid before the Committee for their inspection.

"That one watch of midshipmen do take observations for the latitude at noon every day, and that every other favourable opportunity be embraced to make them skilful in taking lunar observations, as well as in finding the latitude and time by the stars."

Mr. R. Jackson offered his thanks with great sincerity to the Court of Directors, for the considerate attention which they had paid to this subject. They had embodied in their resolution all that the most humane and enlightened mind could desire, and no person could read it without being struck by the wisdom by which it was dictated, and of the excellent effects which it must necessarily produce. Every friend and every relation of those young men must share in the obligation which he felt to the Court of Directors, for the conduct which they had pursued. It would, he conceived, be very satisfactory to every person connected with the Company, if this resolution were printed; the expense would be but trifling, and the advantage would be considerable. If a parent wished to send his son out in the Company's maritime service, a paper like this would enable him to judge whether he was placing his child in a situation where he would be taught the principles of moral rectitude, or whether he was giving him up to moral immolation. (*Hear, hear!*) It was not necessary that he should make a specific motion on this subject; it would, he was sure, be enough to mention, that if this resolution were printed, as was done with respect to the regulations of their seminary at Addiscombe, it would produce a most beneficial effect.

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

Mr. R. Jackson said he was now about to ask another question, which he looked
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upon as one of incontestable importance; a question that comprised and embodied matter of much national interest and national feeling. The question was, whether it was or was not true that the illustrious nobleman at the head of the Bengal Government had sent in his resignation? If he had done so, he (Mr. Jackson), in the name of his country, deplored the event. He now requested to be put in possession of the fact, reserving to himself the right of making a few observations after his question was answered.

The *Chairman*.—"In answer to the learned Gentleman's question I may venture to say, that such a resignation, or intimation of a disposition to be relieved from the fatigues and duties of his government, has been received from the nobleman alluded to. When I state this, I may be allowed to observe, that I feel a very sincere regret on account of the resignation of that Noble Lord: I feel it, because I believe no man ever felt a livelier interest in the affairs of this Company, or laboured more hard for their success and prosperity than he did. (*Hear, hear!*) I also think it right to state, that the Court of Directors, in compliance with the anxious desire of the Governor-General, have recently been occupied in considering of a fit and proper person to succeed him."

Mr. S. Durn wished some further explanation to be given, lest it might be supposed, out of doors, that the Noble Marquis had resigned through disgust; when, perhaps, the fact was that he had retired in consequence of ill health.

The *Chairman*.—"The Noble Lord is not coming home from disgust; but his resignation has been accepted at his own earnest and anxious desire, and much against the will of the Court of Directors." (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. R. Jackson said, he was not now about to enter into the various merits of this Noble Person. Though he had traced every one of his footsteps since he became Governor General as anxiously as most men, and though he had abundant reason to applaud his conduct, still he did not mean, on the present occasion, to take a review of his merits and services. He felt that this was the less necessary, because an Hon. Friend of his (Mr. D. Kinnard), whom he now saw in his place, had given an intimation that he would, if the subject were not intermediately taken up by some Gentleman behind the bar, feel it his duty, as a Proprietor, to bring the merits of the Noble Lord before the Court; and he was sure the time would shortly come, when every sentiment of gratitude towards that exalted person would be publicly manifested. He took it for granted that the Hon. Chairman and his colleagues had used every means in their

power to protract the period of the Noble Marquis's return to as distant a period as possible; and that, at all events, such an arrangement had been made as would insure his stay until the arrival of his successor. He must, indeed, have been but a cold observer of the Noble Marquis's administration, who did not feel and see it to be a matter of national importance that that great statesman should, if possible, continue long enough in India to consolidate those mighty plans, which he had brought so nearly to perfection. (*Hear, hear!*) Where a man had a large family, and was urged by a thousand private feelings and domestic affections, it was not extraordinary that he should endeavour to escape from the fatigues of a laborious, though elevated situation; but, in complying with the desire of the Marquis of Hastings, he hoped it would be arranged so as to render his resignation as little injurious as possible to the public service. In alluding to the successor of the Noble Marquis, he was not going to inquire who that individual might be; but he adjured the Court of Directors, by every appeal which could reach the patriot heart, not to suffer any motive to sway their decision, in appointing a person to fill this most arduous situation, except that which was connected with greatness of talent and purity of character. In a country like this, where strong political feeling prevailed, it was not surprising that, at times, attempts had been made to bring this office within the scope of a particular political arrangement. But the Court of Directors had, more than once, stood forward and opposed the political arrangement of the day, and withheld their assent, till a Governor General was named in whose eminent talents and high character they could place complete confidence. He hoped that such would ever be their conduct. They could not, it was true, expect a Cornwallis, a Wellesley, or a Hastings, to rise up every day; such men were of rare production. But the Court of Directors were, above all persons in this empire, the best enabled to judge of the individual whose acquirements appeared to be the best calculated for this great office; and, therefore, he urged them to firmness and impartiality in their decision. The territories of India, vast and splendid as they were,—the Government of India, great and interesting as it was,—depended for security on the wisdom of their choice. The nature of that Government had, for years, engaged much of the political philosophy of Europe in its contemplation. It was declared to be an anomaly; and such indeed it was, and a proud one too. But the most extraordinary part of this anomaly was, that, possessing those immense territories (territories which every thinking man must view

as the right arm of the British Empire), the affairs of India should be so little understood in this country, although the fate of the one seemed interwoven with that of the other. So little, indeed, were they understood, and so averse were persons in public life from their consideration, that, in the Senate of the nation, in the Grand Council of the empire, it had been recently and openly avowed, that the introduction of subjects connected with our Indian territories was the signal for members to leave the House! This was the reason assigned for ceasing to bring forward an annual Indian budget. A bad reason, for a worse conduct! That practice had been discontinued for some years; but he had always viewed it as one of the best measures that was ever devised for England and for India. He thought so, because it operated as a check on individuals, both on this and on the other side of the water; it kept all their functionaries, from the highest to the lowest, in England and in India, upon the alert, and compelled them to understand and vigilantly administer their affairs, in order to enable them to give this annual account of their stewardship. No person would have supposed it possible that such indifference should prevail, who reflects upon the extent of our Indian territories, the immensity of their population, now said to consist of a hundred millions! and the enlarged and beneficial nature of our Indian commerce. It was, in fact, a subject which comprised every thing that ought to warm the heart of a British citizen. Such an indifference having, however, been avowed, the Proprietors were, more than ever, cast on the Executive Body, for a wise exercise of the power vested in them, with respect to the appointment of a Governor General. They could not implicitly trust to the judgment of those who frankly avowed distaste for Indian affairs; while the Court of Directors, many of whom had devoted their lives to the contemplation of such subjects, were competent to decide who was the most eligible individual to act as Governor General of India. He hoped, and he believed, that they would exercise their knowledge with firmness and virtue, in selecting a man, whose talents and integrity would enable him to govern advantageously these immense territories. He could scarcely imagine a more transcendent degree of political wickedness in any Government, than to view with apathy the interests of so mighty an empire!

The Hon. D. Kinnsaid he had, on a former occasion, intimated his intention, if the subject were not introduced from another quarter, to bring before the Court the meritorious conduct of the Marquis of Hastings. He at that time threw out the intimation, for the purpose of giving a

that of what he believed to be an opinion
 very generally entertained, as to the great
 benefits which had resulted from the pre-
 vious proceedings of the Marquis of Has-
 tings, as well as of the advantages that
 might be anticipated from his future gov-
 ernment. The motive which had hitherto
 induced him to forbear from taking that
 step was rendered still stronger by what
 had fallen from his Learned Friend. For
 his own part, he had no hesitation in say-
 ing that the statement which had just been
 made by the Hon. Chairman gave him
 very great regret; and he believed every
 man who wished well to the interests of
 the Company would participate in that
 feeling. It was not about to request sym-
 pathy for any opinions he had formed; he
 would only intreat of the Public that,
 having waited so long, they would now
 wait a little longer, until there were placed
 in the hands of the Proprietors the means
 of giving to the world the real history of
 the government of the Marquis of Has-
 tings; being quite confident that that de-
 tail would be found to form an eulogium
 on the conduct of that Nobleman, far sur-
 passing the eloquence of any Member of
 that Court. (*Hear, hear!*) He was ex-
 tremely sorry to hear of the resignation of
 the Marquis of Hastings, which he viewed
 as a public misfortune. Of his successor
 he would say nothing, because he had very
 little hope that any successor could be
 found capable of discharging the duties of
 the situation in the able and adequate man-
 ner which he had displayed. He had no
 desire at the present moment to look for-
 ward to the future; his mind was entirely
 occupied with the recollection of the
 past. When the day came on which
 they would be called to express their
 opinion of the conduct of the Noble Mar-
 quis, it would, he hoped, occur to the
 Directors, that the most serious responsi-
 bility rested on them, both with respect
 to the nomination of a successor, and to
 the recall of the present Gov.-General.
 He trusted they would feel, at that time,
 that they had a most deep stake in con-
 vincing the Proprietors (as he hoped they
 would be able to do), that, at all events,
 no cause existed, connected with any con-
 duct within those walls, that had tended
 to precipitate an occurrence, which the
 influence of necessity alone should have
 produced. It was supposed that the Noble
 Marquis would have remained in India
 to enjoy the honours of his situation for
 a much longer period; and he hoped that
 he had not retired in consequence of any
 circumstance which might have occurred
 in this country. Having formerly an-
 nounced his intention to bring this sub-
 ject before the Court, he thought it right
 to state why he would not now precipitate
 it, and why he deprecated any partial
 discussion. He was perfectly satisfied,

that not a document could be produced
 which would not afford additional rea-
 son to panegyrize the government of the
 Marquis of Hastings.

Mr. Rigby hoped that his Majesty's Go-
 vernment, in co-operation with the Hon.
 Court of Directors, would take care to
 select such a successor to the Noble Mar-
 quis who was now about to return as
 would satisfy the wishes of this country
 and of India. Undoubtedly it must be
 satisfactory to the British Public, to the
 friends of humanity, and to all who took
 an interest in the prosperity of our com-
 merce, and particularly in that extensive
 portion of it which was connected with
 India, when they heard the highly respec-
 table individual who now filled the chair
 bear such warm testimony to the merits
 and deserts of the Noble Marquis, who
 for so many years filled the arduous situa-
 tion of Chief Governor of India, because
 that respectable individual had the best
 opportunity of properly appreciating his
 conduct and services. That the character
 of an individual, on whom the happiness
 of a vast population depended in a very
 considerable degree, should stand in so
 high and eminent a situation, must afford
 great satisfaction to the friends of bene-
 volence, and to all who took an interest
 in the welfare of mankind. It could not
 but be a matter of remark, that though
 history traced to our possession of India
 a portion of the corruption which was said
 to exist in this country, yet, with all its
 evils, it had given great and eminent char-
 acters to Great Britain, both in the dip-
 lomatic and military profession. The em-
 pire had not only received a Wellington
 from that source, but also a Wellesley, to
 whose merits the East-India Company
 had done so much justice. He hoped that
 the recollection of those eminent men, who
 had, from time to time, held the highly
 responsible situation of Governor-General,
 would serve, at least, as a stimulus and
 an incitement to those who had the nom-
 ination of the Noble Marquis's successor,
 to select some person of high and respec-
 table character, of great and eminent tal-
 ent, and influenced by those noble feelings,
 which reflected honour on human nature,
 to undertake the office. The recollection
 of such great names would, he trusted,
 deter any person from accepting of the sit-
 uation, unless he felt that he was adequate
 to discharge its duties in every point of
 view. A man, who doubted his capacity
 for the situation, ought to use the language
 heretofore adopted by the Speaker of the
 House of Commons, when informed that
 the choice of the House had fallen on
 him: "the station is too elevated for my
 talents; I will endeavour to deserve it,
 but I cannot say at present that I do."

Mr. Hume said, as an allusion had been
 made to what might hereafter come before

the Court, he was anxious to state that, whenever any Hon. Gentleman, at either side of the bar, brought the subject forward, he would enter fully into the discussion. And, in order to enable him and others to consider the question in its most extensive bearing, he had documents, not merely of a military character, would be laid before the Court. As they had already thanked the Noble Marquis for his military achievements, he hoped that the attention would not be called to such my vote alone, but that opportunity would be given to the Proprietors to judge of the conduct of the Noble Marquis as a statesman, in administering the Government of a great empire. He trusted, therefore, that the Court of Directors would be prepared, at the proper time, to lay before the Proprietors such documents as would enable them to learn what the Noble Marquis had done with reference to the administration of justice in India; thus, he conceived, was a point of much more importance and consequence, than any subject of a mere military nature. He wanted to know what had been done for the purpose of reforming certain great abuses which existed in the administration of justice. Those abuses were out of the reach of the Government at home but their removal was of the most vital importance to the Company. This was not the proper time to make further observations on the subject. He would therefore, content himself with intimating what course he intended to pursue. With respect to the successor of the Noble Marquis, he would only say, that he placed every confidence in the discretion of the Executive Body. He hoped the person appointed by them would be a man whose character and talents were calculated to inspire that confidence, which every individual sent out as Gov. General ought to possess. India was in fact, ruled by the Government there, that Government could only be checked and controlled by the Government at home. But the safety and prosperity of the country mainly depended on the Government which was acting on the spot. It was, therefore, of the utmost importance that the greatest care should be taken in selecting a Gov. General. He regretted that the Noble Marquis should leave India before his plans were completed but he thought individuals could be found who, in a very short time, would become most efficient Governors. He believed in selecting a Gov. General, the Director (if he might judge from the recent appointments to the Board of Control) would receive very little assistance from the Government of this country. The choice was left to the Executive Body, and he hoped they would select a man of talents and integrity.

Mr. R. Jackson inquired what steps had

been taken with respect to the return of the Marquis of Hastings?

The *Chairman*.—"An intimation of the Noble Marquis's wish to retire from the government has been received, and an answer has returned, regretting very much the determination of the Noble Marquis, and stating that a successor would be appointed as soon as possible."

MRS. HORNBLOWERS' CASE.

Mr. *Hughes* said, it would be in the recollection of Gentlemen that he had, some time ago, given notice of his intention to bring forward at the last General Court, certain matters respecting contracts for iron which had been entered into with the Company, and for the non performance of which, severe penalties had been inflicted on the parties concerned. The lateness of the hour, and his own exhausted state at the time, induced him not to bring forward his motion on that occasion, and, therefore, he merely moved for the production of papers relative to it. He took this course the rather because an Hon. Friend stated to him that it would be better to procure the papers in the first instance, in aid of moving *per saltum*, for the remission of the penalties. His motion for papers was, however, met by an adjournment of the Court, *sine die*. It had been his intention to introduce the subject in the Court, because he entertained very strong feelings with respect to the infliction of penalties where no loss or inconvenience had been sustained by the Company. His objection did not rest on legal grounds, but was also supported by considerations of honour and justice. He had no personal interest in the matter, and that it was greatly hurt that a motive, for which there was no foundation, had been imputed to him, namely, that he was making a mere complacent plea, and it was also said that he was a partisan. He stated then, as he stated now, that he had no personal interest or motive in the matter, and that he was no partisan, except as always would be so long as he had to perform his duty, the steady pursuit of the just interests, as well as of the honour of the Company, and the determined supporter of those who appeared to be oppressed. He utterly disclaimed being a partisan in the sense in which the word had been applied, and also disclaimed the idea that he was actuated by any motive of private friendship or relationship. At the same time he had yet to learn that, because a matter was related to another whose interests were at stake it was not proper for him to exert himself in defence of those interests. It was not necessary to go further than that Company, or indeed than the Directors themselves, to show that relations were not always considered the last persons to be served. He would thus conclude

this part of the subject. The system of levying penalties, where no loss was sustained, he viewed as most unjust; thus far only his doctrine went. He had never denied that, if a person suffered inconvenience or loss, he ought to receive a remuneration to a certain extent, and, when he gave his opinion on this question, his observation, written on the margin, and signed with his initials, was, "that the whole point resolved itself into this, whether or not loss had been sustained by the non-fulfilment of the contract?" It was contrary to conscience and to justice, as Lord Somers, Lord Kenyon, the Lord Chancellor, and other able lawyers had held, to exact a penalty from a party where no loss had been sustained, and, therefore, it was contrary to the semblance of justice, contrary to the dignity of that Company, and contrary to law, to demand a penalty in such cases. The parties from whom he had derived his information on this subject told him that no loss had been sustained, and he looked in vain to the letters and papers connected with this question to find out any portion of them in which loss had been assigned as a reason for demanding the penalty. Not till he attended in that Court had he heard any such plea advanced in defence of the conduct of the Company, and when he did then it he did not look upon it as material because he rather doubted the fact. It struck him to put like a good deal of the conduct of some men in Courts of law, who when they assumed anything in their defence, which did not, at first appear, were considered merely to have framed an excuse for the purpose of procuring delay. That was his feeling, and it was more particularly mixed on his mind when the Hon. Committee of the Committee of Buying and Warehouses, as soon taken in the facts as to deny it, the frost set in four days previously to the time fixed for the delivery of the iron. He afterwards admitted, however, that he was in error. He (Mr. Rely) certainly has a right to suppose, that the statement of the Committee that it exacted a penalty would at least have been accurately informed on that point in the first instance. This error (which shewed the necessity of gentlemen being perfectly accurate in their statements) created a considerable doubt in his mind, and, considering the singularity of the circumstance it ought, he conceived, to oblige him from the imputation, that he did not feel inclined to do justice to the conduct of the Directors. He understood quite from the parties (of whom he had been all along inquiring whether loss or inconvenience had been sustained) that they had seen an Hon. Director, by whom the circumstances were investigated, and that they found

that loss and inconvenience had been sustained by the Company. If it were so, then, of course, his proposition must fall to the ground. Had he received this information in the first instance, he would not have said a word on the subject, and he would trouble the Court no further about it. He could not, however, help apprizing the Court, that he had received another statement, complaining of harsh treatment, from another party, whom he had never seen. That individual stated, that he had done what the Company's Agent had required of him. Previously to the time of the time specified in his contract he had applied for a little delay, which was agreed to, but, when the enlarged period arrived, and he stated his readiness to fulfil his contract, he was told that he had forfeited a penalty. With respect to the manner in which those contracts were drawn up, he conceived it to be a subject worthy the attention of the Court, it would be well for them to consider how far it was prudent to permit contracts, so worded, to be sent forth; for really they were so harsh so severe, that if he were connected with trade or commerce, he never would suffer himself to be served down as those persons were who entered into such contracts with the Company. For example, it was set forth, that some person, acting merely for the Company, should decide whether or not the article contracted for was what it should be, from this decision there was no appeal which certainly was not correct. Mr. Hornblower's case was truly pitiable; he was poor in the extreme, and had a family of nine children. Being anxious to provide his men with work to keep them from turning, he contracted to supply a quantity of iron, at a very low price. He was, however, prevented from sending the iron on board in time and the consequence was that the Company mulcted him to the amount of several hundred pounds. He was ruined, as he had not the means of continuing his works. This being the case, the Company surely ought to consider whether its penalties inflicted were not greatly disproportioned to the loss and inconvenience which had been sustained by them? With respect to the latter case, to which I wished to direct the attention of the Court, it had been stated to him, that the complaining parties had been in the habit of delivering their goods, when necessary, at an earlier day than that stipulated, if that were the fact, they certainly were entitled to some allowance, when circumstances occasioned them to delay the completion of an order. In this immediate case, they had contracted to supply the Company with a certain number of "tiles and slabs," in the month of June, the Company, however, requested that a part of the order might be supplied

in February, which was done, and no interest was charged for this acceleration of the contract by the tradesmen; but, because the completion of the whole order was not effected until a few days after the term set forth in the contract, they were fined by the Company. In this case, the parties pleaded, not only that they had supplied a part of the goods before the specified time, but that they had a communication with Mr. Simon, one of the Company's Clerks, who, when they expressed a wish that some farther time should be allowed for the completion of the order, told them "that they might send in the articles just as was convenient to them, and that he had no doubt it would answer the Company equally well." The parties were deluded by this statement; and when they sent in the articles, some days subsequent to the period specified in the contract, they were severely mulcted. This was the case, as it had been represented to him, and he conceived it was one which the Court ought to investigate.

Mr. *Hume* having been one who had always strongly urged the principle of public contract, he could not sit still and hear his Hon. Friend, whose feelings appeared to carry away his judgment, advance arguments which tended to the subversion of all contracts whatsoever. The question was perfectly clear, and he would put it in such a way, that it could not be misunderstood by any person. Stripped of all extraneous matter, it came to this: "if the Company made public contracts, if particular terms were specified, and individuals voluntarily agreed to them, what right had they to complain, if, having violated those terms, the Company insisted on the penalty?" (*Hear, hear!*) At the last Court, he had concurred with his Hon. Friend in calling for the papers relative to the case then under consideration; but, with respect to the principle on which his application was founded, a principle that struck directly at the root of the contract system, he was decidedly opposed to him. His Hon. Friend had told them that no penalty should be inflicted except where loss and inconvenience were sustained; this he conceived to be an erroneous principle. Individuals had a fair offer made them, to do a certain act on certain conditions, the non-performance of which was to be visited by the infliction of particular penalties. Now, he would maintain, that, when parties contracted to perform this act, they were not at liberty to plead, in extenuation of their conduct, if they neglected to perform it, that they had not put those who had confided in their regularity to any inconvenience. Having agreed to certain conditions, they were bound to fulfil them, or to abide the consequence. He knew

that, in many instances, the Court of Directors had, with discriminating humanity, given up the penalties; but every person must see, that it was impossible for them to transact business if those safeguards were constantly neglected. In preparing investments, the necessary contracts were anticipated for many months; and, in pursuing that course, the object was that all the contracting parties should be strict and correct to their time. This was the principle on which the Company acted; and if ever there was a deviation from it, it was in favour of some individual whose case presented some peculiar feature of hardship. He would take that opportunity of saying, that, except the grant of £20,000 to Lord Melville, the most unwarrantable and unprincipled grant that was ever made by the Court was that of 2,000*l.* to Mr. Pelly. Undoubtedly that grant was carried by ballot, and every thing was conducted in the fairest manner. He did not mean to make any remark on the conduct of Mr. Pelly, but he could not conceive on what principle the Company had given a sum of money to one person, who had not performed his contract, while they inflicted a heavy penalty on another because he had not fulfilled the conditions of his. He regretted the Court had sanctioned any such grant; but he pleased himself with the reflection that he had done all in his power to prevent it.

The *Chairman* said it was not quite regular for the Hon. Gentleman to touch on the case of Mr. Pelly, which was not in any shape before the Court. The relief given to that individual, he must observe, was not so great, in proportion to his loss, as that which had been extended to the other parties, whose case the Learned Gentleman (Mr. Rigby) had submitted to the Court. The Learned Gentleman had dwelt at considerable length on the situation of Mr. Hornblower; but he must again state, that the Court of Directors knew nothing of Mr. Hornblower; they did not contract with him, they had contracted with men of large capital: individuals who were most extensive dealers in iron. The Learned Gentleman (Mr. Rigby) had alluded to an error made by an Hon. Director as to the period when the frost set in: but he ought to have recollected, that, on the very day when that Hon. Director committed the error, he came into Court and explained it.

Mr. *Wigram* was extremely sorry that the Hon. and Learned Gentleman who introduced this subject had not concluded his speech with a motion, because he (Mr. Wigram) was very desirous that the papers relative to Mr. Crawshaw's case should be laid before the Court of Proprietors, who would then be enabled to decide on the extreme difficulties with which the Committee of Buying and Warehouses had to

content in performing the duties allotted to them. The Learned Gentleman had not very fairly alluded to him, when he mentioned his having committed an error of four days, with respect to the period when the frost had set in; because the moment he discovered the error, he frankly stated that he had been misinformed on that point. The Learned Gentleman had stated that he (Mr. Wigram) was the Chairman who passed the resolution for the infliction of those penalties: that, however, was not the fact. The Committee of Buying and Warehouses had the assistance of both the Chairs while this case was in the course of investigation, and the resolution was not agreed to until all the circumstances had undergone the most mature consideration.

Mr. S. Dixon was sorry that so much time had been taken up with business which was not regularly before them. He thought the learned Gentleman was wrong in throwing out such vague and general accusations against the Directors, as men who acted with an undue degree of severity; for his own part, he believed if there was any fault in that body, it was to be found on the other side. It was a known and recorded fact, that they always behaved with that liberality of spirit which became a great and powerful body like the East-India Company. The Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Hume) had placed this question in the clearest point of view. When the Company, for the purpose of sending out their shipping at a particular period of the year, advertised for certain articles, they furnished the most full and complete information with respect to the terms of their contracts. Every man, therefore, who consented to supply them with goods, entered into the contract with his eyes open; and it was the bounden duty of the Directors to make him fulfil his agreement. It was impossible to foresee what mischief would occur, if the Directors absolved individuals from the penalties consequent on a breach of contract whenever the parties came forward with excuses. With respect to Mr. Pelly's case, he was originally of opinion that no remaneration should be granted to him, and the impression on his mind had not been since removed. Mr. Pelly was in the Civil service of the Company when he was making those contracts; and he conceived that it was extremely dangerous to allow any person in the service of the Company to be concerned, directly or indirectly, with such transactions.

Mr. R. Jackson said, no man could hear his Learned Friend's speech, without supposing that the Company had been pressing extremely hard on a poor man, who was burdened with a family of nine children; and who, after paying these penalties, had scarcely any property left. Now who

would believe, after this melancholy statement, that this poor man had not entered into any contract with the Company, and that they knew nothing either of him or of his large family! The fact was, that the real parties in this case were two or three great capitalists, who would scarcely miss the amount of the penalties on Saturday night, if they made Mr. Hornblower a present of it. But the principle was, to call on the poor man to solicit the Directors for that relief, which it was supposed the rich man could not so easily procure. "Oh!" said the wealthy merchant, "go to the Directors; they are very compassionate, and they will agree to mitigate those penalties. But if they determine to mulct me, I will most assuredly mulct you in turn." (*Hear, hear!*) With respect to what his Learned Friend had stated, on the subject of a contract for "tillets and seals," he was convinced there must be some mistake. Having been so long connected with the Company, he had an opportunity of knowing something of the character of Mr. Simons, the officer to whom his Learned Friend had alluded; and he was quite sure, if that gentleman had said to the party who had entered into the contract, "You need not hurry yourself for a few days, as the delay will not inconvenience the Company," he would be at once exonerated from any penalty, on a statement of the circumstance being laid before the Directors; therefore he concluded that there must be some mistake in the business. It would be recollected, that he was most anxious to have the papers relative to the contract for iron laid before the Court. Though his Learned Friend and himself were, in other respects, on completely opposite sides, with reference to this question, yet he agreed with him in calling for the production of the papers; because he intended, if they had been produced, to have moved such a resolution, as for the next seven years at least, would have operated as a useful lesson to those contractors, by shewing them that the Company were not to be trifled with on the subject of contract bonds. What, he asked, would be the deserved reprobation cast on him and his friends, who had constantly advocated the principle of public contract, if, by any art, they attempted to take from the Directors the only force and power by which that principle could be beneficially maintained? He knew that the Directors did not exercise a rigid severity in these cases; he could produce nine or ten instances to the contrary: and when they were accused as the oppressors of a poor man, it ought to be known to the Public that not they, but two of the richest individuals in the City of London, had made that man their victim. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Rigby said, it was very extraordinary

that some of the Directors now stated their anxiety to have the papers connected with this case produced, although, when a motion was made for that purpose, they were all desirous for an adjournment of the subject. In answer to what had fallen from his Learned Friend he must say, that if those papers had been laid before the Court, it would have appeared from the memorial of Messrs. Crawshaw and Co., of Messrs. Thompson and Co., as well as from that of Mr. Hornblower, that the former had been for years the agents of Mr. Hornblower, and were in the habit of taking contracts with him. In this instance, one of the contracts was on account of Mr. Hornblower alone, which was offered to be verified on oath before that Court, and certainly nothing was more common in the course of trade, than for the country manufacturer to employ his town agent to transact business for him. There was in this case no dishonourable pretext made use of for the purpose of having the penalties remitted, nothing but truth had been stated. It was the fact that Mr. Hornblower was the contractor, it was also the fact that he was the sufferer. He should have been kind to himself, if he could have supposed that Mr. Hornblower was put forward to shield other persons from the infliction of penalties. In fact, the conduct of the persons alluded to had been entirely misrepresented. With respect to the question of contracts, there was no man who admitted the principle of public competition and of the contract more than he did, but the gentlemen take an extended view of the subject. If they wanted to preserve inviolate the propriety and purity of the contract system, they would take care to act with liberality, instead of insisting on terms of so grinding a nature, as must deter men of honourable minds from transacting business with them. When honour and justice were suffered to prevail, a slight mistake would not be considered a sufficient reason for the infliction of a heavy penalty. The Hon. Director allowed that he had committed an error with respect to four days now in that four days consisted the whole gist of the question. The Hon. Director had stated, that the first was after the time for the delivery of the iron had expired, but the fact was, that the Thames was frozen over on the 24th of Dec. 1820, which was anterior to the day on which it was stipulated that the contract should be fulfilled, and owing to that circumstance the delay in shipping the iron occurred.

Mr. Wyram begged leave to observe, that the Committee of Buying and Warehouses knew nothing whatever of Mr. Hornblower, the other parties stated that the contracts were made in their own names. Here he must observe that it

was a part of the condition of those tenders, that the individuals sending them should state whether they were principals or agents. If they were merely agents, they were bound by every principle of honour and justice to state the fact. Mr. Hornblower was never known to the Committee, until the case of Messrs. Crawshaw and Thompson had been considered and negatived, after that event, a statement was received in the name of Mr. Hornblower. He was extremely sorry to hear of the circumstances of that individual, whom he had known as a respectable iron-master, but he felt that it was impossible, consistently with the practice as well as the interests of the Company, to make a distinction in his case. In entering into contracts with the Company, every information was open to those who wished to offer tender. The most publicity was given to the terms and conditions on which contracts were to be concluded, and he could not recollect the Learned Gentleman, when he said that those terms and conditions deterred respectable merchants from coming forward. Whenever an advertisement for tenders appeared, numerous individuals, of the first honour and respectability attended to it, which was sufficient answer to the insinuation thrown out by the Learned Gentleman, when he declared that the contract of the Company were so grinding in their terms, as to prevent respectable persons from coming forward. The Learned Gentleman shook his head to indicate that he did not mean to convey such an insinuation by the observations he had made, but the impression at the time he made those remarks was, that he meant to lead the Proprietors to believe that the terms of the Company's contracts were so grinding, as to prevent men of respectability from having anything to do with them, such an idea, he must distinctly state, was founded in error.

Mr. Rigby said, he was very much misunderstood, if it were supposed that he had asserted or meant to assert, that the terms of the Company's contracts had actually prevented men of respectability from embarking in speculations of that nature. All he intended to state was, that the severe terms of their contracts tended to produce that effect. Till that moment, he never understood that, when tenders were sent in, the parties were to specify whether they were principals or agents. If this were the case, he never had been informed of it.

Mr. Money wished, in consequence of the remarks which had been made on the case of Mr. Pelly, to offer one or two observations. He thought it extremely unfair on the part of the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Dixon), to bring that case again before the Court: for after long and anxious con-

consideration by the Authorities abroad and at home, it has been finally decided. He had, however, again endeavoured to make an impression on the minds of the Proprietors adverse to Mr. Pelly; asserting that he being a Civil Servant of the Company, ought not to have been a contractor. But there was no law nor regulation to preclude a Civil Servant from entering into a contract with the Company; and even if it were objectionable, the blame rested not on Mr. Pelly, but on the Government that sanctioned it. Whenever this subject shall be properly brought before the Court (for it is quite irrelevant to the present question), he would be ready to meet the Hon. Proprietor, and to shew that in India the most substantial advantages have been derived from the execution of contracts by servants of the Company, while disappointments and losses the most serious have resulted from giving contracts to natives, who have tendered to execute them on the lowest terms. Another Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume), whom he was sorry not to see in

the Court, had again intervened on the grant to Mr. Pelly. After having exhausted all his arguments in two debates in that Court, he had recourse to the public prints; and having been there defeated by Mr. Pelly himself, he again endeavours, in a Court assembled for another purpose, to have the last word. The Hon. Proprietor has repeated his protest against this grant, which he has stigmatized as most unprincipled. In answer to this he (Mr. Money) must enter his protest against the Hon. Proprietor's course of proceeding; and he would ever openly declare, that there never was a grant founded more firmly on principles of justice, than that on which the Hon. Proprietor had thought proper to renew his attack. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. S. Dixon said, he had not brought forward the question of Mr. Pelly's claim; but he had laid it down as a general principle, that a Civil Servant of the Company ought not to be a contractor.

The Court then adjourned, *sine die*.

Asiatic Intelligence.

BRITISH INDIA.

PROMOTIONS, &c. IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

The Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

Royal Scots. Aug. 22. Lieut. Andrew Suter, from half-pay 28th foot, to be Lieut. vice W. Orrock, deceased, 25th July 1821.

65th Foot. Aug. 22. Ensign William Fitzmaurice, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Madden, deceased, 13th June 1821.

Robert Campbell, gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice W. Fitzmaurice, promoted, ditto.

67th Foot. Aug. 22. Capt. H. Dwyer, from half-pay 84th foot, to be Captain, vice W. Rowan, who exchanges, *20th August 1821.

87th Foot. Aug. 22. Eugenius De L'Etang, gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice James S. Cates, promoted in the 53d Foot, 8d May 1821.

Mem. The appointment of Lieut. A. Suter from half-pay of 28th foot, to be Lieut. in 65th regt. vice Madden, deceased, as announced in G. O. of 9th ult., has not taken place.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 76.

FURLONGHS.

Aug. 24. Lieut. Harris, 24th foot, to Europe, on his private affairs, for two years.

The leave granted to Lieut. R. Macalpine, 53d foot, in May last, to proceed to Europe, is cancelled at the request of that officer.

30. Capt. Grenville, 69th foot, to return to Europe, on his private affairs, for two years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN THE RAJPOOT COUNTRY.

Copy of a Report from Lieut. Col. Maxwell, to the Adj. Gen. of the Army in Bengal, dated Camp at Mongroule, Oct. 1, 1821.

Sir: For the information of his Exc. the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honour to report that Capt. Tod, Political Agent in the Western Rajpoot States, intimated to me yesterday all hopes of negotiation having failed, and that I was consequently at liberty to attack the Maharao * Kishore Sing, but that it was politically expedient that the troops of the Raj Rana Zalim Sing should be principal, or, at all events, participate fully in the action. This morning both forces moved from their respective encampments at three and half past three o'clock, for the purpose of engaging the

wholly near Mongroule, and found him drawn up irregularly to the north of the town, with a nullah and broken ground in the rear. The cavalry, under the Maharao in person, upon the right, and his infantry or detached parties, with two guns, extending about three-fourths of a mile on the left, covered by a deep tank in front. On arriving within a quarter of a mile of his position, Capt. Tod was desirous of once more giving the Maharao an opportunity of coming over, and requested operations might be suspended pending his proposal. But this terminating like all former attempts, the action soon after commenced by the Raj Rana's artillery, and six pieces, under Capt. Campbell, opening directly upon, and within three hundred and fifty yards of the Maharao, whose cavalry appeared devoted to destruction in his behalf; but the whole of the artillery was too well served to be resisted beyond a few minutes by the most determined enemy. Unfortunately the continuation of Zalim Sing's fire, longer than was actually necessary to break those opposed, prevented so immediate a charge or pursuit as might have been wished. On its cessation the troops crossed the nullah, and Major Ridge, with two squadrons 4th L.C., soon came in sight of the principal body of the enemy's cavalry, under the Maharao in person.

He immediately formed and charged with the greatest promptitude; but I am deeply concerned to add, with the loss of two brave enterprising young officers, Lieut. Roade and Adj. Clerk, who nobly fell in the service of their country. Major Ridge was severely, though not dangerously wounded by a sabre in his head; and much as all those who admire his distinguished gallantry must be concerned at his sufferings, yet considerable consolation arises from the assurance of its not being likely to keep him more than a few days from the able discharge of his duty. The enemy was followed up till twelve o'clock by all the troops, and Zalim Sing's horse were then directed to continue it so long as any hostile parties could be traced.

In result I have the honour to report the capture of two guns, nearly the whole of the baggage, and all the camp which was left standing, as if such a (to them) disastrous termination had never been contemplated. It is difficult to ascertain his loss with perfect accuracy, but from what has fallen under my own observation, I do not think it can be estimated under two hundred killed, including many Chiefs, and such of their own reports as have hitherto reached us make it five hundred. The Maharao's palkee,* with gold and silver sticks, have been brought into the Raj Rana's camp; and his younger brother, Maharao Pirthee Sing, is a prisoner with

us, severely and dangerously wounded. I now come to the performance of a most pleasing part of my duty, in reporting generally the good conduct of all the troops under my command; but my best thanks are particularly due to Major Price, who commanded the right column of attack with the desired success; to Major Ridge and his highly distinguished corps; to the 4th light cavalry; to Major Kennedy, of the 5th light cavalry, for the zeal and energy displayed throughout the day, and the ready alacrity with which he advanced to the support of their more fortunate fellow soldiers in the 4th.

The promptitude, ardour, and indefatigable exertions of Capt. Campbell, and his troop of native horse artillery, were so conspicuous throughout the whole operation, as to claim my warmest approbation and thanks. Nor can I pass over the exertion of Captain Farrington, and the artillery under his immediate command, attached to Major Price's column, without the expression of my cordial acknowledgment. Captain Martin, commanding 2d batt. 6th reg., led on his corps with the greatest coolness and regularity, and soon defeated the enemy's infantry in his front. As it was necessary to have an officer duly qualified, attached to the troops of the Raj Rana Zalim Sing, I nominated Lieut. McMillan, of the 1st of the 6th, who was a volunteer in camp, to that important duty; and I feel much satisfaction in reporting his successful exertions and able management of that force. The conduct of those troops is highly praiseworthy, and merits my warmest approbation. The artillery was admirably well served, and the whole were firm and collected during the action. A sense of duty induces me to acknowledge this, while at the same time I have no hesitation whatever in declaring that the result would have been, if possible, more satisfactory, had not their presence cramped the operations of the British force, or had they been so decidedly at my disposal as to have allowed me to have availed myself of their services at discretion.

It is with much pain I inclose a list of the killed and wounded: for though numerically small, the most brilliant success would have been dearly purchased by the loss and sufferings of those highly lamented officers, whose names have been already recorded in this report.

In conclusion, I have so many opportunities of noticing the admirable exertions of the Assistant Quartermaster-General, Captain Hall, that to enlarge upon them at present might be deemed superfluous; I can only add, that I this day received from him every assistance that the most active and indefatigable mind could possibly suggest.

* Palanquin.

My most sincere and grateful thanks are also due to Brigade Major Spiers, Captain Cubitt, Detachment Staff, and Lieut. Burns, of the Commissariat, for their very great exertions, and the zeal and promptitude with which they conveyed all my orders and instructions.

I have, &c.

W. G. MAXWELL, Lieut. Col.

Com. Field Force in Harrowtee.

Return of killed and wounded of a detachment, under the command of Lieut. Colonel W. G. Maxwell, in action near Mongroule, 1st October 1821.

2 lieutenants, 2 havildars, 3 rank and file, 6 horses, killed; 1 major, 4 havildars, 16 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

Names of officers killed and wounded:

Killed. — Lieut. Reade and Adjutant Clerk, 4th regiment Light Cavalry.

Wounded. — Major Ridge, severely, not dangerously, 4th regiment Light Cavalry.

W. G. MAXWELL, Lieut. Col. com.
Field Force in Harrowtee.

APPAL SAHIB, EX RAJAH OF NAGPORE.

A Letter from Delhi, dated Sept. 15, contains the following interesting particulars regarding the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore, which we give in the words of our Correspondent —

" Appah Sahib, the Ex Rajah of Nagpore, when he escaped from his guard, first fled to the Goud Hills. When pushed there, he escaped to Asseerghur, where he remained fifteen days. He left Asseerghur in the habit of a mendicant, and came to Gualior, from thence by a round-about way to Delhi, in which city he remained some time, and from it visited Hurdwar. He travelled on foot. From Hurdwar he proceeded to Umritsir, and made his arrival known to Runjeet Singh, who directed him to leave his territories. Phoola Singh protected him at Umritsir, where he was likely, otherwise, to have been apprehended. From Umritsir he retired into the country of Semsar Chund, who now protects and feeds him. He possesses no ostensible property in jewels or money, and himself and about a hundred followers, menials, &c. &c. are supported by Semsar Chund. It does not appear that he had any means of bribing the soldiers who escaped with him; probably they were won by high promises. None of them are now with him; he is apparently unhappy, but treated with much kindness by Semsar Chund. This account is given by a servant of his, sent into our provinces for some purpose of a personal nature. The circumstance of the Ex Rajah's being at Shoojasulpoor is now no secret. It is remarkable how a person brought up so, nestled in the lap of luxury, should have been able to make his way in the manner

he has done from Goudanna to the Punjab." — *Cal. Jour.*, Oct. 3.

INDIA (not BRITISH).

RUNJEET SINGH.

Lahore. — Runjeet Singh is making war-like preparations on an extended scale, to enable him to open the campaign against the distracted and divided Afghans with the greatest effect. Rohun Beg and Ram Deen, who lately commanded bodies of infantry in the service of Holkar, have offered their services to Runjeet, and been accepted; but they failing to repair to Lahore, he has taken the trouble of sending a confidential agent to search for them in the Dhukun. Through the mediation of Shubhar Chund, the Kot Kangruh Rajah, the petty Hindoo Rajahs in the hills have obtained tolerable terms; half their revenues have generally satisfied Runjeet. — *Cal. Jour.* Oct. 5.

CALCUTTA.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

BREVET RANK.

Sept. 1. The undermentioned officers in the Hon. Company's Army, Cadets of the 5th class of 1807, who, on the 28th of August 1821, were Subalterns of fifteen years' standing, are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from that date, agreeably to the rule laid down by the Hon. the Court of Directors.

Lieut. C. F. Wild, 8th regt. Native Infantry.

Lieut. J. L. Day, 9th ditto.

Lieut. E. B. Pryce, 26th ditto.

Lieut. J. L. Earle, 8th ditto.

Lieut. John Oliver, 11th ditto.

Lieut. W. Badenarch, 29th ditto.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

2d Regt. Aug. 20. Lieut. J. C. Lambie, is appointed Interp. and Quart. Mast. to the regt. from the 19th ult., vice Arrow.

11th Regt. Aug. 10. Lieut. and Adj. Clerk to officiate as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to the regt. during the absence of Lieut. Mactier.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

2d Regt. Aug. 23. Lieut. Cathcart, 1st bat., is appointed to act as Adjutant to the post at Lohargung, in the room of Cornet Wheeler, of L. Cav., who has proceeded to join the head-quarters of his regiment at Keitah.

6th Regt. Aug. 23. Major S Fraser and Capt R. Ross are posted to the 9d bat.

11th Regt. Sept. 1. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. R. Mackenzie to be Captain of a
3 F 2

company, from 22d Aug. 1821, in succession to Lechmere, deceased.

Ensign R. W. Beatson to be Lieut., ditto ditto.

3. Capt. R. Mackenzie and Lieut. R. W. Beatson are posted to the 1st bat

15th Regt. Aug. 20 Lieut. MacSherry to act as Interp and Quart Mast. to the 1st bat. 15th regt. during the time Lieut. Wiggins is employed on other duty

22d Regt. Aug. 23. Major C. T. Higgins, Capt. J. Tulloch, and Lieut. C. Farmer, are posted to 1st bat.

23d Regt. Sept. 3. Lieut. A. Smith is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

25th Regt. Sept. 1. Ensign J. White to be Lieut. from 6th Aug. 1821, vice Stubbs, deceased.

3. Lieut. J. Mackintosh, 1st bat, is appointed Adjutant to the Corps, vice Stubbs, deceased

Lieut. J. White is posted to 2d bat.

Provincial Battalions. Aug. 22. Lieut. M. Ramsay, 2d bat. 8th regt. N.I., doing duty with the Champarum Light Infantry, is directed to join his proper corps at Agra.

22 Lieut. A. Carmichael to act as Adjutant to the Sahungpore Provincial Bat. during the absence of Lieut. and Adj. Hicks

Sept. 3 Capt. T. F. Hutchinson, 5th N.I., is appointed to the charge of the Dehly Nijeb bat. during the absence of Lieut. Donnelly, or until further orders.

Fort Marlborough Local Corps. Aug. 21 H. Watson, Gent. to be a Lieut. with local and temporary rank. Lieut. Watson to rank above the other local officers of the corps.

Officers Posted.

Aug. 23. Col. J. W. Adams, to the 17th regt.

Lieut. Col. R. Pitman, 20th regt. and 2d bat.

Lieut. Col. T. Garner, to 7th regt. and 1st bat.

Removals

Aug. 24. Lieut. Col. H. Imlach, from 1st bat. 4th, to 1st bat. 9th regt.

Lieut. Col. T. Whitehead, from 1st bat. 9th, to 1st bat. 21st regt.

Lieut. Col. J. N. Smith, from 1st bat. 21st, to 1st bat. 4th regt. at Jubbulpore.

Ensign (recently promoted) appointed to do duty.

Aug. 22. Ensign A. L. Durie, attached to the Europ. regt., is directed to join and do duty with 1st. bat. 11th regt. at Benares.

ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

Aug. 25. Major M. W. Browne to be Lieut. Col. from 7th Aug. 1821, in succession to Mason, deceased.

Capt. and Brev. Major J. A. Biggs to be Major, ditto.

1st Lieut. J. J. Farrington to be Capt. from 7th Aug. 1821.

2d-Lieut. Augustus Abbott to be 1st Lieut. ditto.

Capt. J. C. Carne is transferred to the Pension List.

Sept. 1. 1st-Lieut. G. Brooke to be Capt. from 25th Aug. 1821, in succession to Carne, transferred to the Pension List.

2d-Lieut. P. A. Torckler to be 1st Lieut. ditto.

ENGINEERS.

Aug. 23. The appointment of Ensign Smith, of the Corps of Engineers, as Assistant to Lieut. Garstin, Superintendent of the Saugor Light-House, ceased on the 21st inst.

Sept. 1. Lieut. J. F. Paton, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Garrison Engineer and Executive Officer at Ally Ghur, vice Hyde, deceased.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Aug. 21. Surg. J. Mellis, M.D., attached to the regt. of Artil., to be a Presidency Surg. and Surg. to the Marine, from the 31st inst., vice Surg. J. Williamson, M.D., who resigns.

Assist. Surg. G. Bailey, attached to the Residency at Holkar's Court, is permitted to return to the military branch of the service, and is accordingly placed at the disposal of His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

22. Surg. J. Williamson is posted to 29th regt. N.I.

Assist. Surg. C. M. Macleod is appointed to do duty with 1st bat. 10th regt. N.I.

Assist. Surgs. J. Dalrymple, B. Burt, A. Stenhouse, T. C. Harrison, and C. Mackinnon, are appointed to do duty in the General Hospital at the Presidency until further orders.

23. Assist. Surg. Walter Glass, doing duty at the General Hospital, to proceed by water from the Presidency to Italya, to join the Rungpore Local Bat., with which he will do duty until further orders.

Assist. Surg. G. Baillie (lately returned to the Military branch of the service), is posted to the 2d bat. of Artillery at Dum Dum.

24. Assist. Surg. A. Pringle, doing duty at the Presidency General Hospital, is directed to proceed to Cawnpore by water, and place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surg. at that station.

30. Assist. Surg. J. Savage, 2d bat. 10th regt. N.I., is appointed to the Medical charge of the Rungpore Local Bat., and directed to proceed and join the headquarters of the corps at Italya.

Assist. Surg. T. C. Harrison, doing duty in the Presidency General Hospital, is directed to repair to Backergunge, and perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station.

1821-2
 Assist. Surg. J. Macdonald is posted to ad bat. 10th regt., and will, on being relieved from the medical duties at Backergunge, proceed and join his corps.

Sept. 1. Assist. Surg. T. Luxmoore, to officiate as Residency Surg. at Lucknow, during the absence of Doctor Macleod, attached to the suite of His Highness the Rajah of Tanjore.

FURLOUGHS.

Sept. 1. Capt. G. Everest, regt. of Artill., Chief Assist. to the Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey of India, having forwarded a medical certificate from the Cape of Good Hope, the leave of absence granted to him in August 1820 is extended for six months beyond the period therein stated.

Ensign J. Taylor, 18th regt. N.I. is permitted to visit Madras on urgent private affairs, for five months.

3. Capt. W. Pickersgill, 15th regt. N.I., is permitted to proceed to New South Wales, for the recovery of his health, for 12 months.

Capt. T. Dundas, 24th regt. N.I., Brigade Major to the Presidency Division, having forwarded a medical certificate from the Cape of Good Hope, is permitted to proceed thence to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court, July 14, 1821.

Sree Mutty Paramony Dabee, Sree Mutty Bhaugo Butty Dabee, and Bostum Doss, v. Sree Mutty Degumburgy Dabee.

This was a case respecting the supposed forgery of a will. Luckynarain Takoora, a brahmin, died, leaving three wives, and property to the amount of about a lack of rupees. A short while before his death he executed a will under somewhat suspicious circumstances. Anoon Chunder Buksee, who wrote the will, was called to his house a little before sunrise, and found him surrounded by a number of his relations. Among others was Bostum Doss, a very wealthy man, but of different cast, who was advising Luckynarain to make a will. Loll Beharee Sain, a subscribing witness to the will produced, deposed that the deceased did not attend much to the making of the will, the contents of which were the suggestions of Bostum Doss; and further, that not that will was signed and attested by the deceased and witnesses, but merely a blank paper, which might have been filled up after. Anoon Chunder, the writer of the will, deposed that it was made by the free will of the deceased, who told Bostum Doss how he wished to dispose of his property, and that Bostum Doss dictated to him, the witness, as he was writing the will, what the deceased

told him. The rough draught was read over to the deceased, and approved of by him; and a fair copy was then made, which being also read over to him, he approved of and signed. Loll Beharee, the witness above-mentioned, deposed that a rough draught of the will was signed, and a blank paper was also signed by the testator and witnesses, to be filled up afterwards; because they were afraid there would not be time to make a fair copy.

While the draught of the will was reading, the second wife came to the door of the apartment, and having heard the wives were to get 5,000 rupees each, she began lamenting and complaining; on account of which her husband ordered 1,000 rupees more to be written against her name. This seems to have been his favourite wife. Loll Beharee, on reading over the will produced, said that it agreed with the rough draught that had been written by the desire of Luckynarain, except in two points: in the will it is written, "that the three wives are to agree together in adopting a son; and that if they should not agree in the choice, then the elder and the second wife are to make the choice." Witness said he did not hear of this association of the eldest wife and the second in choosing the son, in the draught of the will; on the contrary, it was there written, that if the three wives should not agree, that the second and third wife should agree. About an hour and a half after executing the will, Luckynarain was carried to the banks of the Ganges, where the Shraddee was performed by the second wife.

It was contended by counsel, that the will, even allowing the witnesses in support of it to have spoken truth, was not the free expression of the intention of the deceased, but extorted from him by Bostum Doss, for the purpose of getting the management of the property; and that it was contrived for the purpose of depriving the child of the younger wife, who was the husband's favourite, of the succession.

The Honourable the Chief Justice was of opinion, that as the will was executed by a man who, though weak, and near his end, was still in the enjoyment of his senses, in the presence of so many witnesses, where the imposition of substituting a blank paper for a will seemed hardly practicable, the validity of the will could not be impeached by any thing that had been adduced against it; since there was nothing which could be put at all in competition to balance with the evidence in its favour. The validity of the will therefore remained unshaken.—*Cal. Jour.*

MR. CRAWFORD'S MISSION TO SIAM AND COCHIN CHINA.

By letters from Calcutta, dated the 17th October, we learn that Mr. Crawford, who

author of a work on the Indian Archipelago, was about to be employed by the Marquis of Hastings on a mission of a very important nature, as regards the commercial interests of this country. Its object is to explore the coasts of Siam and Cochin China, to ascertain accurately the productions of each inhabited district, and the species of produce from other countries which they are likely to consume and receive in exchange for their own. A vessel has been expressly prepared for this purpose, and Mr. Crawford, at whose sole suggestion it was undertaken, has been furnished with full powers and facilities for its execution. It was his intention, in the first instance, to proceed to the settlement at Singapore, to obtain the information which the communication with the surrounding countries and islands rendered easily attainable there. Mr. Crawford was to depart with the least delay possible.—*London Paper.*

WEATHER.

Subat'hoon, Sept. 22, 1821 — "After seven days and nights of incessant and violent rain, the season seems to have closed; a clear sky is now over us, and the Himalaya mountains shine brilliantly with a fresh robe of snow. Previous to the 15th instant the weather was sultry, thermometer rising to 83°; but during the rain it was lowered to 62°; and woollen clothes were scarcely comfortable enough, for on these regions the clouds descend bodily, and are to be seen coming in at one hour and going out at another. October is a fine month at this height of 4,200 feet at Kotgurh; they find fires quite agreeable when it rains."—*Cul. Jour.*

Delhi, Sept. 25, 1821.—"We have had an unusually fine season, and a most fortunate and abundant fall of rain. The Jumna has risen higher this year than it has been known to rise for twenty years, and to the northward of Delhi more rain has fallen than the oldest country people can recollect to have come down for nearly a century. The storm, the bringers in of the cold weather, appeared upon the 23d, and we date the commencement of the cold weather from that day to last to the end of March. Since the 7th of July, we have not had an oppressive day."—*Ibid.*

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England: Mrs. C. E. Thomas; Miss M. A. Thomas; Wm. Thomas, Esq.; Messrs. P. Palmer, and C. Deverinne, Free Merchants; Mr. J. S. Buchanan, Assist. Surg.; Messrs. J. Knivett, and A. Knivett, Cadets; Misses H. and M. Hare, Mrs. Lindsay and child, Dr. James Hare, P. Y. Lindsay, Esq. and H. Lushington, Esq.; Mrs. Compton and infant; Misses

Asparne, and E. Asparne; Mr. F. Gold, Assist. Surg.; Messrs. A. Macdonald, J. Macdonald, W. Ramsay, E. Hovale, P. Barlton, and G. Wood, Cadets; Messrs. C. Newbery, John Tweedle, and Robt. Gordon, Free Mariners; Mrs. Richardson, Miss C. Richardson, Mrs. Morrison, Misses J. Weston, J. Slater, E. Slater, and Anne Kennedy; Master John Morrison; Lieut. Col. J. L. Richardson, Mr. G. T. Bayley, Bengal Civil Service, Capt. Henry Weston, Capt. W. Hiatt, Mr. R. B. Francis, Assist. Surg., and Mr. W. Innes, Cadet.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Sept. 27. Ships Anna Robertson, Biden, from Madras; Georgiana, Rogers, from Vizagapatam; Upton Castle, Suxpitch, from Bombay; and Danube (American), Winslow, from Boston.

28. Ships Cornwallis, Mee; Aram, Daniels; and Earl Kellie, Pearson, from Rangoon.

30. Ship Jane Shore, Pridham, from Batavia

Oct. 1. Ships Perseverance, Bean, from Madras; and Sunbury, Scarborough, from Penang.

3. Ships Endeavour (American), Endicott, from Mocha; Pallas, Cock, from Madras; and Philippa, Hodges, from Rangoon.

10. Ship Tyne, Bodlie, from London.

13. Ships Orient, Wallace, and Woodford, Chapman, from Madras and Bengal; and Flora, Sherriff, from Rangoon.

14. Ship Indiana, Pearl, from Bencoolen.

15. Ship William Miles, Beadle, from London, April 21.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 9. At Mhow, the lady of Lieut. W. Bell, Adj. and Quant. Mast. Attil, of a son.

30. At Chowringhee, the lady of John Craufurd, Esq., of a daughter.

31. The lady of G. A. Avatick, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Irwin Maling, of a son.

Sept. 1. At the Presidency, Mrs. Cornelius Smith, of a daughter.

3. The lady of Capt. Nott, of the 28th regt. N.I., of a son.

7. At Benares, the lady of J. C. Brown, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

12. At Malda, Mrs. Wm. Chambers, of a daughter.

13. The lady of G. Vignon, Esq., of a son.

— At Muttra, the lady of Capt. John Oakes, 1st. bat. 4th regt., of a daughter.

14. At Jeypoor, the lady of Capt. J. Stewart, of a daughter.

16. At Chittagong, the lady of Charles McKensie, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

— At Bhopulpore, the lady of Lieut. Francis Hodgson, 2d bat. 17th regt. N.I., of a daughter.

18 In Fort William, the lady of John Sherlock, Esq., Paymaster of his Majesty's 87th foot, of a daughter.

19. At Chittagong, the lady of Col. Greenstreet, commanding at that station, of a son.

23. At Gorruckpore, the lady of J. Carter, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.

25. Mrs. Frances D'M. Sinaes, of a son.

— Mrs. James Wood, of a daughter.

— At Berhampore, the lady of Major A. Beck, of his Majesty's 17th foot, of a son.

— At Gorruckpore, the lady of C. B. Crommelin, Esq., of a son.

26. The lady of Robert Spankie, Esq., Advocate General, of a daughter.

28. Near Manuckpoor, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Christ Fagan, of a daughter.

29. The lady of Capt. R. C. Faithfull, Officiating Assist. Adj. Gen., of a son.

— The lady of Thomas Hutton, Esq., of a daughter.

Oct. 1. Mr. E. M. Sandford, of a son.

— Mrs. W. Sinclair, of a daughter.

— At Benares, the lady of Capt. W. Short, 1st bat. 11th regt. N.I., of a son.

3. Mrs. Chas. Christiana, of a daughter.

— The lady of C. R. Martin, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Moorshedabad, the lady of A. Smelt, Esq., of a daughter.

5. At Chowringhee, the lady of James Pattle, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Durrumtollah, Mrs. H. White, of a son.

6. The lady of Henry Tyler, Esq., of a son.

12. Mrs. F. Lindstedt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 20. At Chittagong, E. Marquard, Esq., to Miss H. P. M. Echard.

Sept. 3. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Wm. Macmullen, to Miss R. M. Cantopher.

13. At the Cathedral, Mr. J. Somerville, of the country service, to Miss Maria Alexander.

19. At the Court-House at Chandernagore, Mr. F. C. A. Rigordy, to Madam. Mary Helena Quantin.

20. At Berhampore, Lieut. J. Macan, 2d bat. 26th regt. Bengal N.I., to Charlotte Maria, eldest daughter of W. T. Smith, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

24. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. R. Parkinson, to Miss Charlotte Pool.

25. At St. John's Cathedral, Capt. R. Morgan, of the Hon. Company's Bombay Marine, to Miss Mary Ann Thornhill.

29. At St. John's Cathedral, Capt. G. F. Davies, of the Country Service, to Miss Julia Gilpin.

Oct. 1. T. Ambrose Shaw, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, to Emma, eldest daughter of Matthew Smith, Esq., of Howrah.

— At St. John's Cathedral, J. Bradshaw, Esq., merchant, to Miss Evelina Lucy Healy.

2. At St. John's Cathedral, H. Ingles Lee, Esq., to Miss Sophia Frances Hutton.

3. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. R. Hood, to Miss Elizabeth Clayton.

4. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Thos. H. Keating, to Miss Harriet Athanas.

11. At the Old Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Joseph Nicholas Thomas, of Jemore, to Miss Annette Peget.

12. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. John Delore, to Mrs. Ann Beck.

13. At the Old Roman Catholic Church, Mr. P. Mack, to Miss M. A. Creighton.

15. At St. John's Cathedral, Capt. C. E. Smith, to Miss Maria Mavon.

DEATHS.

Aug. 22. On board his budgerow, near Ghazeepoor, Capt. E. S. Lechmere, of the 1st bat. 11th regt. N. I.

23. Charles, son of Thomas Potenger, Esq., of Dacca, aged 8 years and 10 months.

25. At Chinsurah, the infant son of James Ross, Esq.,

27. At Gya, Francis Gallanders, Esq., Collector of the Tax on Pilgrims at Gya, aged 61.

28. At Benares, Mary, the wife of Francis Law, Esq., aged 29.

Sept. 1. Octavia, infant daughter of Capt. E. Gwatkin, Deputy Paymaster.

2. At Allahabad, Eliza Sophia, the infant daughter of Mr. J. C. Permien, Conductor of Ordnance.

— Mr. William Young, last Branch Pilot, aged 48.

3. In child-bed, Nancy, the wife of Mr. V. Consalves, aged 20.

4. At Neemutch, Anna Maria, the infant daughter of Capt. Henry Hawtre, 4th regt. Light Cavalry, aged 5 years.

6. Mrs. Mary Bachelor, aged 15 years.

10. After a short illness of a few days, Mr. Thomas Andrews, Deputy Harbour Master at Calcutta, aged 22.

11. At Mhow, Lieut. W. S. Kennedy, Adjutant to 6th regt. Light Cavalry.

— At Lucknow, at the house of Joseph Quezon, Esq., William Wallis, the youngest son of Capt W. R. Pogson, of the 24th Native Infantry, aged 1 year and 10 days.

12. At Chandernagore, at the house of her daughter Mrs. Henry Gibson, Mrs. Anna Bolte, aged 69.

12. At Pertaubghur, in Malwa, Mary Cecilia, daughter of Capt. C. W. Hamilton, commanding the Rampoor Local Battalion, aged 5 years.

15. At Kedgerie, Mr. Edward Taylor, late a Purser in the Honorable Company's Bombay Marine.

16. At Chinsurah, Mrs. Sarah Betts, the lady of Thomas Betts, Esq., Superintendent of Embankments at Burdwan, aged 35.

17. At Meerut, Sarah Mary Ann, second daughter of Lieut. R. Stack, of His Majesty's 14th regt. aged 37.

— At Allahabad, Ensign T. B. P. Keene, of the 1st bat. 35th regt. Native Infantry.

18. At Purneah, shortly after giving birth to her first child, Mrs. Caroline Botelho, the wife of Mr. Wm. Botelho, Superintendent of Durrceapoor Factory, aged 14 years.

20. At the house of Aviet Agabeg, Esq., of the cholera morbus, Master Agabeg Aratoon, aged 15 years.

— At Patna, Harriett Helena Craigmie, third daughter of Capt. F. B. Craigmie, Deputy Judge Advocate General, aged 4 years.

21. At Allahabad, from the effects of teething, the infant daughter of J. A. D. Watson, Esq., Assist. Surg. 1st bat. 18th regt. Native Infantry.

— At Sumbhulpoor, Assist. Surgeon, James Johnston, doing duty with the Ramghur Corps, most sincerely lamented by his brother officers.

22. In Camp, near Barod, on the western bank of the Caly Sund River, at noon, departed this life that highly distinguished and much respected Officer, Lieut. Colonel John Ludlow, C. B., late commanding the Neemuch Field Force. This gallant officer left cantonments with the greater part of his force, on the 18th ultimo; he was then in a bad state of health, which was greatly aggravated by the rapidity and length of the marches, which were made by the Division at this inclement season of the year, till at length he fell a sacrifice to his zeal and devotion to that service, of which he formed one of the brightest and proudest ornaments. His remains were followed to the grave, on the evening of his demise, by the whole detachment, with the sincerest sentiments of sorrow and regret.

— At his Indigo Factory, at Meerunge in Jessore, P. D' Auvergne, Esq., an excellent and amiable young man. He fell a sacrifice to a stroke of the sun, while buffalo-shooting, and which brought on a severe bilious attack, that terminated his existence.

23. Mrs. Alicia Leicester, the lady of William Leicester, Esq., Chief Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut, aged 37.

23. The infant son of Capt. Nott, of the 20th regt. Native Infantry.

— At Benares, Major William Blake, of the 13th regt of Native Infantry, and Superintendent of the Military Road from Benares to Saharunpoor.

— At Lucknow, of the cholera morbus, Assist. Surg. O'Beirne, His Majesty's 17th Foot, lately attached to the Troops of the Rajah of Nagpore.

24. Capt. John Tosh, aged 35.

— At Boglepore, Charles Frederick Augustus, infant son of Mr. C. Arnold.

26. William Jones, Esq., of Seebpore, aged 44.

— At Barrackpore, Ensign Patrick Craufurd, 1st bat. 10th regt. Native Infantry, in the 19th year of his age.

27. Chandernagore, Capt. J. Norton, of the Country Service.

29. Mr. Richard Marriott, aged 29.

— Mrs. Rachel Cam, aged 95.

— At Cuttack, Alexander MacLean, Esq., Surgeon to the Commissioner and Civil Surgeon of that station, aged about 37 years. The illness which terminated in the death of this estimable man was a severe fever.

30. Mr. George Beynon, aged 46.

Oct. 2. Louisa, the infant daughter of Mr. James Fielder, of the Honorable Company's Bengal Marine.

3. After a few days' illness, William Smith, Esq., late Registrar of Runghun.

— At Berhampore, Mary Liza, the infant daughter of the late Capt. C. W. Burton, 8th regt. Native Infantry.

6. At the house of Capt. Broughton, Balasore, John Smith, Esq., Assist. Surg. Nagpore Auxiliary Horse.

8. At Dum-Dum, the lady of Capt. J. Scott, of the Artillery.

9. At Serampore, after a short illness, Mr. George Bie, son of O. I. Bie, Esq., aged 20.

12. Edmund Henry, the infant son of E. Molony, Esq., of the Civil Service.

13. Of the lock jaw, Francis Joseph Anthony, infant son of Mr. John Vandenberg.

— John Burrell, Esq., an old and highly respected inhabitant of Calcutta, formerly of the firm of Burrell and Gould.

MADRAS.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

LIGHT CAVALRY

Cornets (recently arrived), appointed to do duty.

Sept. 13. Cornets Thomas Anderson, and J. G. Green, with 6th regt.

Cornets James Knox and H. S. Newbolt, with 7th regt.

TRANSFERS.

11th Regt. Sept. 25. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. H. Locke to be Capt.; and Sen. Ensign O. Bell to be Lieut., vice Hunter, deceased; date of com. 11th Sept. 1821.

11th Regt. Sept. 6. Lieut. J. F. Bird is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

14th Regt. Sept. 13. Lieut. J. Williams is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

16th Regt. Sept. 6. Lieut. G. J. Richardson is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

19th Regt. Sept. 25. Capt. J. Michael to take rank from 14th May 1820, in succession to Boyn, retired. Capt. J. Matthews to take rank from 13th July 1820, vice Fitzgerald, deceased.

Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. Dowden to be Capt from 5th May 1821, in succession to Smithwaite, promoted.

Sen. Ensign J. B. Neeve to be Lieut. vice Dowden, promoted.

Cadets recently admitted and promoted, appointed to do duty.

Sept. 13. Ensigns E. Peel, R. S. Gledstanes, J. Fitzgerald, L. Rudd, C. W. Nicolay, A. J. Ormsby, G. W. Watson, and P. Chambers, with 2d bat. 1st regt.

Ensigns W. Loader, and J. Johnstone, with 1st bat. 3d regt.

Ensign G. S. Wilkinson, with 2d bat. 6th regt.

Ensign W. Duncan, with 2d bat. 9th regt.

Ensigns E. Apthorp, R. H. Symes, H. Brooks, and J. A. Shennan, with 1st bat. 14th regt.

Ensigns A. Shirness, C. Thursby, J. Gordon, and W. Scott, with 1st bat. 16th regt.

28. Ensigns C. J. Whitlock, J. M. George, T. Maynor, G. Affleck, and R. W. Lang, with 2d bat. 6th regt.

Ensigns A. Campbell and D. Flyter, with 2d bat. 10th regt.

Ensign J. Dewes, with 1st bat. 12th regt.

ENSIGNS POSTED TO CORPS.

Sept. 20.

A. B. Bushby, to Mad. Europ. regt.

M. W. Perreau, ditto ditto.

G. B. Marshall, 1st bat. 1st regt. N. I.

W. Shelley, 1st bat. 2d regt.

J. F. Lealie, 1st bat. 3d regt.

J. H. Cramer, 2d bat. 4th regt.

A. McNair, 1st bat. 4th regt.

J. H. Marshall, 2d bat. 4th regt.

W. Mairis, 2d bat. 5th regt.

H. A. Dallas, 2d bat. 6th regt.

F. W. Todd, ditto ditto.

R. H. Bingham, 1st bat. 7th regt.

George Nott, 2d bat. 7th regt.

A. Robertson, 1st bat. 8th regt.

J. Stevenson, 2d bat. 8th regt.

H. Roberts, 1st bat. 9th regt.

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W. Blood, 2d bat. 9th regt. N. I.

J. O. Milne, 1st bat. 10th regt.

F. S. C. Chalmers, 2d bat. 11th regt.

T. Setree, 2d bat. 12th regt.

H. Russell, 1st bat. 13th regt.

D. Babington, 2d bat. 13th regt.

C. J. Torriano, 2d bat. 14th regt.

Charles Hunt, ditto ditto.

W. Cranston, ditto ditto.

C. Bradford, 1st bat. 14th regt.

H. Norland, ditto ditto.

H. Hurlock, 2d bat. 15th regt.

J. Jones, ditto.

M. J. Rowlandson, 1st bat. 16th regt.

R. Watson, 2d bat. 16th regt.

J. Gibb, 1st bat. 16th regt.

R. S. Elphinstone, 1st bat. 17th regt.

J. Hutchins, 2d bat. 17th regt.

J. Woodgate, 2d bat. 18th regt.

A. Trotter, 1st bat. 18th regt.

Charles Pooley, 2d bat. 19th regt.

Henry Wright, ditto ditto.

J. S. Bushby, 1st bat. 20th regt.

T. H. Zouch, 2d bat. 21st regt.

G. C. Rochfort, ditto ditto.

C. B. Phillipson, 1st bat. 22d regt.

J. E. B. Shaw, 2d bat. 22d regt.

F. Dudgeon, ditto ditto.

F. C. Mayo, 1st bat. 23d regt.

W. R. A. Freeman, 2d bat. 23d regt.

J. Blaxland, 1st bat. 24th regt.

D. Littlejohn, 2d bat. 24th regt.

G. E. Thompson, 1st bat. 25th regt.

G. Hamond, 2d bat. 25th regt.

ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Henry Stiles Foord (recently promoted) is posted to the Horse Brigade.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Sept. 25. Assiet. Surg. J. G. Coleman J. Brown, and J. Caswall are appointed to do duty under the Surgeon to the 2d bat. of Artillery at St. Thomas's Mount, the Garrison Surgeon of Masulipatam, and the Garrison Surgeon of Trichinopoly, respectively.

FURLONGHS.

Sept. 25. Lieut. C. Bond, 24th regt. N.I., to return to Europe on sick certificate.

Ensign H. Russell, of Infantry, to Bengal for six months.

Lieut. T. A. Crichton, 10th regt. N.I., to the Mauritius or to the Cape of Good Hope, on sick certificate, for eight months.

Lieut. Col. B. Doel, Invalid Establishment, and Major W. Dickson, C. B., 6th regt. Light Cav., to return to Europe for three years respectively.

Oct. 2. Lieut. J. Bissett, 1st regt. N.I., to return to Europe on sick certificate.

Lieut. Edward Servante, 15th regt. N.I., to ditto on ditto.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

RATES OF EXCHANGE, AND PRICE OF
COMPANY'S PAPER.

Oct. 17, 1821.

On England:—

At 30 days' sight, 1s. 10d. per Mad. rup.

9 0 days' sight, 1s. 10½d. per do.

6 months' sight, 1s. 11d. per do.

On Bengal:—

At 30 days' sight, 93 to 95 sicca rupees,
per 100 Madras rupees.

Company's Paper:—

Remittable 14½ per cent. prem.

New Loan, 9½ do do.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 29. At Vizianagarum, the lady of
J. Smith, Esq., Collector and Magistrate,
of a son.

Oct. 8. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt.
Pattullo, commanding the Hon. the Govern-
nor's Body Guard, of a son.

11. Fanny, the wife of Mr. William
Stuart, of a son.

14. At Vepery, the wife of Mr. Con-
ductor E. Bishop, of a daughter.

15. At the house of J. Goldingham,
Esq., the lady of Capt. Paske, of the
H. C.'s Artillery, of a son.

— At the Presidency, the lady of Capt.
T. S. Watson, Military Paymaster Centre
Division, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 15. At the Scotch Kirk, Mr. Ry-
ley, to Miss Maria Anne, eldest daughter of
Mr. Peter Lawrence, Assist. Surveyor.

Oct. 6. At Bangalore, Capt. Fyfe, Com-
missariat Department, to Miss Armstrong.

DEATHS.

Oct. 3. At Naugarcoil, in Travancore,
of the spasmodic cholera, Daniel Wheat-
ley Burby, the son of Mr. Daniel Bur-
by, aged 11 years.

9. At Pondicherry, at the house of his
great grandmother, Madame la Mettrie
St. Paul, Henry, the infant son of Joseph
le Faucheur, Esq., Superintendent of Po-
lice.

15. At the Presidency, Lieut. William
Cockburn, 3d regt. N.I.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW CHURCH AT POONA.

The following is an account, given in
the Bombay Courier of the ceremony of
laying the foundation stone of a new
church at Poona.

June 23. "Our readers will learn with
pleasure that the interesting ceremony of
laying the foundation stone of the new
church at Poona took place on the morn-
ing of Sunday, the 17th inst. The

site is on a commanding spot of ground
near the large tank; and appears to have
been judiciously selected with a view to the
accommodation of the European troops as
well as the rest of the station. His Ma-
jesty's 47th regt. and the detachment of
Artillery were drawn up at daybreak to
witness the ceremony, which the solemnity
of the day, and the associations of our
national worship established in this country,
could not fail to render impressive. Prayers
suitable to the occasion were offered up by
the Rev. T. Robinson, the Chaplain of
the station, after which the Commissioner
proceeded to read the following inscription
from a brass plate:

Ecclesiæ. Sanctæ. Mariæ.

In Agro. Garpeer.

Prope. Urbem. Poonam.

Jacta. Sunt. Fundamenta.

Die. Junii. XVII.

Anno. Salutis. MDCCCXXI.

Georgii. IV. Regis. Britanniarum.

Secundo.

Viro. Prænobili.

Francisco. Marchione. de. Hastings.

Res. Indicas. Prosperere. Gerente.

Viro. Honorabili.

Mountstewart. Elphinstone.

Bombaiæ. Præfecto.

Viro. Illustri.

Thomâ. Munro. Mil. de. Bal. Imp.

Madrassæ. Præfecto.

Gulielmo. Chaplin. Armigero.

Provinciam. Deccaniam. Procurante.

In. Sacris. Autem.

Patre. in. Christo. Admodum.

Reverendo.

Thomâ. Fanshaw. Middleton. S. T. P.

Primo. Calcuttensi. Episcopi.

Viro. Venerabili.

Georgio. Barnes. S. T. P.

Primo. Bombaiæ. Archidiacono.

Thomâ. Robinson. A. M.

Ecclesiæ. Apud. Poonam. Ministro.

Justiniano. Nutt. Centurione.

Operis. Curatore.

Societate. Honorabili.

Mercatorum. Apud. Indos. Anglicorum.

Sumptus. Suppeditante.

D. O. M.

Opus. Hodie. Inceptum.

In. Sempiternam. Sui. Gloriam.

Felix. Beatumque. Confirmet.

The plate was then enclosed in a box,
and deposited within the stone. The
trowel and the level were then presented to
the Commissioner, who fixed the stone
with the accustomed solemnities, pro-
nouncing "May the great Architect of the
Universe vouchsafe his blessing, and may
every work which we undertake redound to
his glory!"

A thanksgiving was then offered by the
clergyman for the work of piety thus hap-
pily commenced, and a prayer for its com-
pletion and future prosperity.

We cannot but congratulate our countrymen on every such event, so intimately connected with the interests of our Ecclesiastical Establishment, and with the honour of our name and nation in the eyes of our heathen fellow-subjects.

The liberality of the Government, and the known talents of the executive Engineer, give every promise that the elegance of the building will answer our warmest expectations."

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT

SECURITIES.		
Buy.]	Oct. 3, 1891.	[Sell.]
	Par. 108.	Prem.
Rs.	Six per Cent. Bengal Loans	Rs.
171 0	1813 to 20 Reconvertible,	17 1/2
	New Loan Certificates.	7 1/2

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Oct. 3, 1821.	
6 Months' sight on London, per R.	1—10
30 days Calcutta	110 1/2 100 Sic. Rup.
30 do. Madras	105 1/2 100 Madras R.
8 do. Surat	99 1/2 100 Surat R.
8 do. Poonah	100 1/2 100 Poonah R.
8 do. Ahmed. Antice	117 100 Ahmed. R.
8 do. Sicca	95 100 Ahmed. R.
8 do. Brodera	91 1/2 100 Kairasy R.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Aug. 29. Ship Vansittart, Dalrymple, from London.

Sept. 17. Ship Ogle Castle, Cropley, from London.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 17. At Sattarah, the wife of Mr. Conductor M. Hyani, of the Commissariat Department, of a son.

27. In Rampart Row, the lady of R. Baxter, Esq., of a son and heir.

Oct. 1. At the house of G. L. Prendergast, Esq., the lady of Evan H. Baillie, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATH.

Sept. 25. Suddenly, Cartano Simoens de Carvalho, Esq., of Mozambique.

BIRMAN EMPIRE.

By the Aram, Capt. Daniels, from Rangoon, we have received some articles of intelligence from that quarter. All differences between the Birman and Siamese, it is said, are settled; and there is no truth in the report circulated, that a Birman squadron had been fitted out to intercept the Siamese vessels now in the port of Calcutta. The Birman forces pushed forward over the Martaban mountains to the extreme boundary of their own territories, but returned homewards without attempting any thing further.

An embassy, it is also said, had arrived

at Martaban in a Chinese junk from Cochin-China, soliciting the aid and co-operation of the Birman in making war against the Siamese. Of the result of this embassy we are not informed, but it is to be presumed it will prove unsuccessful.—*Cal. Jour.*, Oct. 4.

NICOBAR ISLANDS.

The pirate of the island of Nancowry, with whose former proceedings our readers have been already made acquainted, is reported to have left that island and taken to Teresa, another island a little to the north of it, the natives of Nancowry having expelled him from that place.—*Cal. Jour.*, Oct. 4.

JAVA.

Letters from Batavia, of 10th Nov., say that the Governor General, to check the increasing audacity of the Pirates, had resolved on fitting out swift-sailing vessels (proas), each armed with one cannon, four swivels, and six muskets; there are to be thirty-four of these vessels stationed in fourteen divisions along the coast of Java, from Batavia to Banjoewangie. They are to be commanded by natives, and manned with twenty-two Javanese, who are to receive regular pay, and each to have side-arms, after the manner of the country, and a lance. To support these cruising proas, regular ships of war will be stationed as long as there are pirates on the coast of Java; and first, from the Straits of Sunda and the Lampreys, to the Point of Indramajo; second, from there to that of Janara; third, from there to Odjeng Banka; and fourth, from the Island of Madeira to the Strait of Bali.

Another decree of the Governor General orders hydrographical surveys in the Indian Seas, for the improvement of the charts.—*Dutch Paper.*

CHINA.

The late advices from China state that the reigning Emperor has issued several edicts, restraining and forbidding the admission of Missionaries from Europe, who have arrived in that empire with a view to propagate the Christian religion.—*London Paper.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney, July 7, 1821.—On Tuesday afternoon his Majesty's cutter *Mermaid* arrived from Port Macquarie, which settlement she left the Saturday preceding. Mr. Oxley, the Surveyor General, returned in this vessel to head-quarters, having effected the object of his mission by placing buoys in such positions on the bar and sunken rock in the entrance into the

harbour, as it is hoped will in future prevent the recurrence of those accidents which attended the vessels on the first formation of the Settlement. A code of signals has been established, with a competent pilot, which will render the entrance into the harbour easy and secure. —*Sydney Gaz.*

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

Letters dated the 17th of September, have been received from Van Dieman's

Land. The public are aware, from previous accounts, of the rapid increase of settlers in this valuable colony, attracted by its fine climate and fertile soil. It is hardly to be credited, then, that it should want one of the elements of society, a Court of Criminal Justice. At present, to punish a robbery, or any other criminal offence, the prosecutor must repair to Sidney, a voyage of 700 miles. Even in the Civil Court, the jurisdiction is limited to the recovery of debts not exceeding £50.

Home Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RIGHT HON. GEO. CANNING APPOINTED GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

We have much satisfaction in announcing to the public the following Resolutions of the Court of Directors, appointing a successor to the Marquis of Hastings as Governor-General of India. —

"At a Court of Directors held on Wednesday the 27th of March 1822: Resolved (by the Ballot Unanimously), "That the Right Hon. George Canning be appointed Governor-General of Bengal."

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, BENGAL.

Mr. Sergeant Bosset has been appointed to succeed Sir Edward Hyde East as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bengal.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, MADRAS.

The successor to Sir George Cooper, late one of the Puisne Judges at Madras, has not yet been named by His Majesty in Council.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Brevet Rank.

Charles Chaplin, Esq., Professor of Military Drawings at the East India Company's Military Seminary at Addiscombe, to have the local rank of Captain and Adjutant during the period of his being employed with the Company of Cadets there. Dated Feb. 28, 1822.

The undermentioned Cadets of the Hon. the East-India Company's Service to have the temporary rank of Second Lieutenant during the period of their being placed under the command of Lieut. Colonel Paisley, of the Royal Engineers at Chatham, for instructions in the art of Sapping and Mining:

Cadet Alex. Cumine Peat. Dated Feb. 28, 1822.

Cadet Robert Forster. Dated Feb. 28, 1822.

Cadet Wm. Dickson. Dated Feb. 28, 1822. —*War Office, March 8, 1822.*

EXPENSES OF THE E. I. COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS AT HAILEYBURY AND ADDISCOMBE.

A return to an order of the House of Commons states the total expense of the East-India Company's College at Haileybury, since its establishment in 1805 to 1820 inclusive, at £247,595. 5s. 10d., including £92,325. 8s. 7d., the expense of building. The total number of Writers sent out to India and China, 498. Annual amount of salaries of Professors and other Officers, £6,702. 10s. Ditto servants' wages, £1,714. 8s. — Total expense of the East-India Company's Military Asylum at Addiscombe, since its establishment in 1803 to 1821 inclusive, 136,998l. 5s., including £41,032. 13s. 2d. for building. Total number of Cadets educated at Addiscombe, sent out to India, 335. Total number of Cadets sent out to India by the East-India Company, since 1814 inclusive, from the Military Seminary at Addiscombe, and who have been instructed in the Hindoostanee language, before their departure 1,616. Total annual amount of pay to Officers and Professors, £4,622l. 9s. 3d.

GOVERNMENT OF SIBERIA.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20 — A Ukase has been issued by His Majesty, the Emperor for the government of Siberia, to the following effect: —

"As we have judged necessary to organize the Administration of the governments of Siberia, according to principles which may be adapted to its remote situation, extent, and productions, we have commissioned the Privy Counsellor, Speransky, Governor-General of Siberia, to inspect those Governments, — to collect upon the spot detailed information respecting their situation; to found upon this information the means for their better organization, and to lay them before us for our examination. Having examined compared the proposals, laid before us in consequence, we find that those proposals are founded on a true knowledge of the local circumstances. For the general ad-

ministration of Siberia, it is divided into east and west, &c."

Thus this immense country, which, from its situation, comprehends various climates, and conceals in many parts an abundance of unused treasures, and is inhabited by numerous tribes of people very different from each other, will now obtain, by the paternal care of the Emperor, and the zealous and prudent co-operation of the able statesman Speransky, a well-regulated Government; and, in future, be no more decried as an inhospitable desert.—*Hamburg Mail.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

March 2 Off Dover, ship *Perseverance*, Hodgson, from Batavia 11th Nov., for Antwerp.

5. Clyde, ship *Osprey*, M'Gill, from Bengal.

6. Liverpool, ship *Mary*, Kneale, from New South Wales and Mauritius.

15. Gravesend, ship *Dick*, Harrison, from Batavia.

17. Portsmouth, ship *Eliza*, Hunt, from Batavia and Mauritius.

18. Liverpool, ship *Theodosia*, Kilson, from Bengal 6th Sept.; Madras 21st Oct., and Cape 1st Jan.

20. Deal, ship *Princess Royal*, Hackmann, from Singapore, Penang, Madras, Cape, and St. Helena.—*Passengers:* Mrs. Lumley, widow of the late Capt. Lumley; Miss Lumley; Capt. Dacre; Lieut. Moriarty; Mr. R. Lambert; Mr. Cresswell Jobling.

21. Ditto, ship *Orpheus*, Finlay, from Bombay, Mauritius, Cape, and St. Helena.

22. Cowes, ship *Superb*, Oliver, from China about 6th Dec.

Departures.

Feb. 22. Gravesend, ship *Apollo*, Tenant, for Madras and Bengal.

26. Ditto, ship *Adrian*, Horne, for Bengal.

March 10. Ditto, ship *William Money*, Jackson, for Madras and Bengal.

14. Gravesend, ship *Canning*, Patterson, for Bencoolen and China.

17. Ditto, ship *Asia*, Balderston, for Madras and Bengal.

22. Deal, ship *London*, Sotheby, for Madras and China.

— Ditto, ship *Asia*, Reid, for Portsmouth and New South Wales.

23. Ditto, ship *King George Fourth*, Clark, for Bengal.

24. Gravesend, ship *Venilia*, Thompson, for Batavia, &c.

25. Deal, ship *Prince of Orange*, Moncrief, for New South Wales.

The ships *Lowther Castle*, Mortlock; *General Harris*, Welstead; *General Kyd*, Nairne; *Atlas*, Mayne; and *Nautilus*, Pearson, arrived at China previous to 30th Nov. last.

The *Ingli*, *Borradaile*, from China to London, was at anchor in the Straits of Banca on the 15th of Dec. She had been on the Lucepara Shoals, and thrown about 5,000 quarter chests of tea overboard.—*Dogel's List.*

March 14. At Southgate, the lady of T. Smith, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 5. At Edinburgh, Capt. Robt. Chalmers, Hon. East-India Comp. Mil. Service, Bengal, to Miss Jessy Ranken.

28. Nicholas Harris Nicolas, Esq. of the Inner Temple, and of Water Loos Village, in Cornwall, to Sarah, daughter of the late John Davison, Esq., of the East-India House.

DEATHS.

Feb. 25. At Tiverton, Devonshire, J. James, Esq., of A-Juley-house, late of the Hon. East-India Company's Service.

March 3. At Sidmouth, in the 67th year of his age, Henry Charles Ramus, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Estab.

16. In Portland-place, Lady Dunkin, relict of Sir Wm. Dunkin, formerly one of H. M. Judges Supreme Court of Calcutta.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Captain	
<i>Agincourt</i> - -	500	Mahon -	Madras and Bengal.
<i>Providence</i> - -	500	Owen -	Ditto.
<i>Morra</i> - -	620	Hornblow -	Ditto.
<i>Larkins</i> - -	700	Wilkinson -	Ditto.
<i>Hibernia</i> - -	500	Macintosh -	Ditto.
<i>Hope</i> - -	500	Flinn -	Ditto.
<i>Lady Raffles</i> - -	650	Howell -	Ditto.
<i>Fort William</i> - -	1200	Glass -	Ditto.
<i>David Scott</i> - -	800		Ditto.
<i>Lotus</i> - -	600	Doveton -	Bengal direct.
<i>Sir Edward Paget</i> -	600	Geary -	Ditto.
<i>Bombay Merchant</i> -	451	Clarkson -	Bombay.
<i>Barlworth</i> - -	600	Pedler -	Ditto.
<i>Britannia</i> - -	450	Living -	Ditto.
<i>James Eibbald</i> -	667	Forbes -	Ditto.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1821-22.

When sailed.	Ships.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Partners.	Consignments.	To be about.	To be in Down.
REGULAR SHIPS.												
11 Dec.	4 Earl of Balcarres	1417 Company's Ship	Peter Cameron	T. Mot. Smith	W. Longcroft	Alexander Bell	Fr. G. Moore	Henry Arnot	John D. Smith	Bengaly China	1821.	
10 Dec.	1 Sir David Scott	1570 Joseph Hare	William Hunter	John A. Tween	Pak. Lindsey	John Manley	John Moore	Nath. Grant	Jos. Hodson.	Bengaly China	1821.	
30 Dec.	3 Thomas Coates	1351 S. Martynbanks	Alex. Chryssie	Tuo. Addison	Elmer Buipps	Arth. Vincent	Alex. Hay	Her. Simons	W. Malman.	Moat. & China	11 Oct.	
6 Jan.	1 William Farlie	1399 Joseph Hare	Kennard Smith	Wm. Pascoe	Jos. Haylett	Thomas Blair	Geo. Dewdney	Walt. Lorimer	Christ. F. ason.	Moat. & China		
9 Jan.	3 Duina	1322 George Palmer	Mont. Hamilton	James Barber	J. Winteman	Shurt. Newbeck	Thos. J. Dyer	And. Keddie	Step. H. Avers	Bombay & China	9 Nov.	
1 Jan.	5 Duke of York	1327 S. Martynbanks	A. H. Campbell	Wm. Pirman	H. L. Thomas	Tuo. Shephard	Henry Burn	Thos. Davison	Jos. Wm. Dal'as	Bombay & China	31 Dec.	
18 Feb.	1 Berwickshire	1309 S. Martynbanks	John Stepiers	Sam. H. Blythe	Fr. d. Molan	John D. Orr	James Potter	Henry Riaz	John Austin	Bombay & China	1822.	
19 Feb.	1 Duchess of Athol	1300 Wm. E. Ferrars	Edw. M. Danell	Robt. Dudman	Chas. Stewart	John Gishborne	Henry Riaz	James Wilson	Wm. Bremner	St. Hel. Bona.	1822.	
196 Jan.	3 Orrell	1375 Math. Locke	Thomas Sanders	Geo. A. Bond	Wm. E. Farri	Patrick Burt	And. Pircairn	Alex. Macrae	J. S. Anderson	Bombay & China	24 Nov.	
21 Jan.	1 Macques	1300 John Campbell	James Walker	W. Trebburn	Hen. D. Bax	Alex. Read	Thos. Alclun	Wm. Hayland	J. W. Graham	Bombay & China	1822.	
13 Mar.	3 Buckinghamshire	1309 Company's Ship	Frederick Adams	James Head	Wm. Pulham	Arth. Rivers	Thos. Alclun	Wm. Hayland	J. W. Graham	Bombay & China	7 Jan.	
3	3 Cattle Healy	1200 J. H. Gladstone	H. A. Drummond	Thos. Donkin	Sealy V. Wood	W. Freeman	G. C. Kennedy	John Campbell	Henry Wright	Bombay & China	27 Feb.	
3	3 London	1314 Company's Ship	J. B. Sollicby	B. Broughton	Philip Bax	T. B. Tenfold	W. K. Packman	John Campbell	Henry Wright	Bombay & China	29 Jan.	
6	3 Avia	954 Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderton	H. n. Hosmer	Dar. Marshall	L. R. Pearce	Thos. J. Wright	F. W. Hunter	Jas. Garfield	Bombay & China	14 Mar.	
6	3 Charing	1300 Company's Ship	Wm. Peterson	R. Glascock	Robt. Lewis	Alf. Brodhurst	John Gilmith	Rob. Simons	W. M. Smith	Bombay & China	14 Feb.	
6	3 Marquis of Huntly	1800 John N. Vaggart	Donald W. Leod	J. S. H. Fraser	John Jones	Thos. Teach	Wm. Lewis	John Ricles	Wm. Clibod	Bombay & China	7 Mar.	
6	3 Lady Metelle	1300 Sir Robt. Wilson	Richard Clifford	Robert Clifford	H. Sternale	E. M. Boulbee	Henry Stone	Robert Scott	Jas. M. Hodges	Bombay & China	27 April	
6	3 Regent	913 James Haug	R. W. Nutor	J. F. Bites	Wm. F. Jones	Wm. P. Bites	Henry Stone	Robert Scott	Jas. M. Hodges	Bombay & China	27 April	
6	3 Prince Regent	913 Henry Bonham	John Times	Jas. Bites	Wm. F. Jones	Wm. P. Bites	Henry Stone	Robert Scott	Jas. M. Hodges	Bombay & China	27 April	
6	3 General Havelock	804 Company's Ship	James Carson	T. W. Barrow	Robt. Thomas	R. MacDonald	B. J. Bell	Edw. Turner	Jas. Salter	Bombay & China	27 April	
6	3 March of Ely	918 Sir R. Wigram	Brook Kay	Hen. C. Smith	C. E. Mangia	W. P. Bicanell	W. F. Hopkins	J. M. Bennett	Wm. Millett	Bombay & China	27 April	
EXTRA SHIPS.												
Masters.												
4	3 Princess Amelia	1340 Robert Williams	Thos. Williams	Henry Aggr	—	Henry Pullen	—	—	—	China	7 Mar.	
7	3 Atoll	821 S. Martynbanks	Thos. W. Aldham	Frist. Fenning	John Shute	N. dest. Croft	John H. Isaac	W. B. Diamond	C. Mathews	Madras and Bengal	4 April	
7	3 Warren Hastings	1064 J. Lewis Munt	Geo. Mason	Richard Apin	Jas. Dudman	—	—	—	—	Madras and Bengal	4 April	
4	3 Winchester	1351 William Burnie	W. Adamson	T. W. Moore	H. B. Avarne	G. J. Curtin	—	—	—	Bombay	30 April	
4	3 Dorsetshire	1260 Robert Williams	Samuel Lyde	Geo. K. Beattie	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay	30 April	
4	3 Coldstream	755 J. & T. Dawson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay	30 May	
4	3 Layton	493 J. & T. Dawson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay	30 May	

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	
Cochineal.....lb.	0	4	3	10	0	4	6
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	5	3	0	—	5	13	0
— Cheribon.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Bourbon.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Mocha.....	13	0	0	—	50	0	0
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	0	8
— Madras.....	0	0	7	—	0	0	8
— Bengal.....	0	0	5	—	0	0	6
— Bourbon.....	0	0	11	—	0	1	5
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	2	0	0	—	5	5	0
Anniseeds, Star.....	2	10	0	—	2	15	0
Borax, Refined.....	2	10	0	—	2	15	0
— Unrefined, or Tincal	2	5	0	—	2	10	0
Camphire unrefined.....	8	15	0	—	10	0	0
Cardamoms, Malabar.....lb.	0	2	5	—	0	5	3
— Ceylon.....	0	1	5	—	0	1	4
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	14	0	0	—	10	0	0
— Lignum.....	8	8	0	—	9	0	0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	0	4	—	0	1	0
China Root.....cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	6	0
Crotulus Indicus.....	0	15	0	—	1	0	0
Colombo Root.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dragon's Blood.....	18	0	0	—	36	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....	4	0	0	—	9	0	0
— Arabic.....	3	0	0	—	4	5	0
— Asafoetida.....	3	0	0	—	12	0	0
— Benjamin.....	40	0	0	—	50	0	0
— Anniseeds.....cwt.	2	10	0	—	9	0	0
— Galbanum.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Gambogium.....	10	0	0	—	12	0	0
— Myrrh.....	5	0	0	—	15	0	0
— Olibanum.....	1	10	0	—	2	5	0
Lac Lake.....lb.	0	0	9	—	0	2	5
— Dye.....	0	2	3	—	0	4	3
— Shell, Hoek.....	1	5	0	—	3	0	0
— Shivered.....	2	0	0	—	3	0	0
— Stick.....	0	15	0	—	1	5	0
Musk, China.....oz.	0	7	0	—	0	15	0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0	10	0	—	0	16	0
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0	0	7	—	0	0	8
— Cinnamon.....	0	18	0	—	—	—	—
— Cloves.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Mace.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Nutmegs.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Opium.....lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhubarb.....	0	1	0	—	0	4	0
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senna.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	2	—
Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	0	16	0	—	0	18	—

Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	
Turmeric, Bengal.....cwt.	0	12	0	to	0	15	0
China.....	1	0	0	..	1	10	0
Zedary.....							
Galls, in Sorta.....	8	0	0		9	0	0
Blue.....lb.	10	0	0		11	0	0
Indigo, Blue.....lb.							
Blue and Violet.....	0	11	0		0	11	4
Purple and Violet.....	0	10	6		0	11	0
Fine Violet.....	0	10	3		0	10	6
Good Ditto.....							
Middling Ditto.....	0	10	0		0	10	3
Fine Violet & Copper	0	9	8		0	10	0
Good Ditto.....							
Fine & Good Copper	0	9	6		0	10	0
Ordinary.....	0	5	6		0	7	0
Fine Madras.....	0	9	6		0	9	11
Manilla.....							
Rice.....cwt.	0	10	0		0	16	0
Safflower.....cwt.	5	0	0		17	0	0
Sago.....cwt.	0	10	0				
Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	1						
Silk, Bengal Skin.....lb.	13	1					
Novi.....		4					
Ditto White.....							
China.....	0	19	1		0	19	6
Organzine.....		0			0	9	0
Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	1				0	9	0
Cloves.....							
Bourbon.....							
Mace.....	0	7			0	5	0
Nutmegs.....	0	2			0	3	10
Ginger.....cwt.					0	16	0
Pepper, Black.....lb.							
Privilege.....							
White.....	0	1	3		0	1	6
Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.		0			1	10	0
White.....	1	15	0		2	0	0
Brown.....	1	12	0		0	15	0
Tea, Holm.....lb.	0	2	6				
Congou.....	0	2	7		0	3	6
Souchong.....	0	3	8		0	4	6
Campoi.....	0	4	6		0	5	10
Twankay.....	0	3	1		0	3	3
Pekoe.....							
Hyson Skin.....	0	1			0	3	7
Hyson.....	0	4	2		0	5	10
Gunpowder.....							
Tortoise shell.....	5	0			0	0	0
Wood, Saunders Red.....ton	6	0	0				

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 9 April—Prompt 12 July.
Licensed.—Indigo.

For Sale 17 April—Prompt 19 July.

Licensed.—Coffee—Sugar—Rice.

For Sale 22 April—Prompt 19 July.

Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

Private Trade.—China and Bengal Raw Silk and Chasson Silk.

For Sale 1 May—Prompt 26 July.

Private Trade.—Bandannoes—Blue Cloths—Madras Handkerchiefs—Shawls.

For Sale 15 May—Prompt 9 August.

Company's.—Saltpetre—Pepper—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Oil of Mace.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, Mar. 26, 1892.

Cotton.—There has been a steady demand the purchases are not, however, on an extensive scale. At Liverpool the demand has been regular, though not brisk. The trade are the exclusive purchasers.

Coffee.—The market rather improved towards the close of last week. There have been few purchases lately by private contract.

Sugar.—The quantity of Muscovades offered for sale last week was quite inconsiderable, the few purchases made were at prices a shade higher. Molasses have been in brisk demand.

East India Company's Sale 21st inst.

3,716 bags Coffee. sound. damaged. 3.
Samarang triage... 65s 6d a 67s 6d
Cheribon pale ... 105s a 108s 99s 6d a 101s 6d
green ... 106s 6d 108s a 109s
Sumatra ordinary brown... 98s a 99s

10,311 bags, &c. Sugar. sound. damp.
Bourbon dabs ... 14s a 17s 14s 6d a 15s 6d
brown ... 19s a 23s 16s a 20s
yellow ... 24s a 25s 6d 20s 6d a 22s 6d
Java brown ... 20s a 25s
yellow ... 25s a 28s
grey ... 30s 6d a 33s
Bengal grey ... 25s 6d a 27s 25s a 26s 6d
ordinary white 35s 6d a 35s 31s a 33s
middling white 36s a 37s 14s a 35s
good white ... 38s 6d a 39s 37s a 37s 6d

Rice.—By public sale 20th inst.: 300 barrels old musty Carolina Rice, 2 1/2s 6d and 9 1/2s.—This greenon 4,990 bags East-India descriptions were bought forward. 722 bags common cargo Rice bid freely at 7s 6d; 1,549 bags ordinary yellow ava were taken in at 9s, and for which 8s 6d was offered and refused: the remainder, Bengal Rice, for which offers were made 6d under the prices at which they were withdrawn, ordinary was taken in at 10s, middling 11s 6d, good white at 12s.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of February to the 25th of March 1892.

1892.	Bank.	3 p. Cent.	Reduced.	3 p. Cent.	4 p. Cent.	Cons. 1780.	Navy.	Long.	Irish.	Imperial.	3 p. Cent.	Omnium.	India.	South Sea.	Amunites.	New.	4 p. Cent.	2d per Day.	Consols.	Lottery.	1892.
Feb. 26	249	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	98 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	—	78 1/2	90 1/2	—	248	—	79 1/2	—	45 1/2	2 1/2	79 7/8	19	1892.
27	249	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	98 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	20 1/2	—	78 1/2	90 1/2	—	247	—	79 1/2	—	45 1/2	1d 2 1/2	79 7/8	18	Feb 26
28	248	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	97 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2	—	—	90 1/2	—	247	—	79 1/2	—	41 3/4	3d 3 1/2	79 1/2	—	27
Mar. 1	250	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	97 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2	—	78 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	—	79 1/2	—	32 40p	1d 4p	79 1/2	28	28
2	—	78 1/2	—	78 1/2	97 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2	—	78 1/2	90 1/2	—	247	—	79 1/2	—	—	1d 4p	78 1/2	29	1 Mar.
3	—	78 1/2	—	78 1/2	97 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2	—	78 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	—	79 1/2	—	38 40p	1d 4p	79 1/2	—	2
4	—	78 1/2	—	78 1/2	97 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2	—	78 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	—	79 1/2	—	38 40p	1d 4p	79 1/2	—	3
5	—	78 1/2	—	78 1/2	97 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2	—	78 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	—	79 1/2	—	38 40p	1d 4p	79 1/2	—	4
6	—	78 1/2	—	78 1/2	97 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2	—	78 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	89	79 1/2	—	43 45p	1 1/2	79 1/2	—	5
7	—	78 1/2	—	78 1/2	97 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2	—	78 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	—	79 1/2	—	43 45p	2 1/2	79 1/2	—	6
8	—	78 1/2	—	78 1/2	97 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2	—	78 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	—	79 1/2	—	52 55p	2 1/2	78 1/2	—	7
9	—	78 1/2	—	78 1/2	97 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2	—	78 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	—	79 1/2	—	52 55p	1 1/2	79 1/2	—	8
10	—	78 1/2	—	78 1/2	97 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2	—	78 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	—	79 1/2	—	52 47p	3 1/2	79 1/2	—	9
11	—	78 1/2	—	78 1/2	97 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2	—	78 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	—	79 1/2	—	49 50p	3 1/2	79 1/2	—	10
12	—	78 1/2	—	78 1/2	97 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2	—	78 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	—	79 1/2	—	49 51p	4 1/2	79 1/2	—	11
13	—	78 1/2	—	78 1/2	97 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2	—	78 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	3 1/2	79 1/2	—	12
14	—	79 1/2	—	79 1/2	97 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2	—	79 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	87 1/2	79 1/2	—	49 48p	1 1/2	79 1/2	—	13
15	—	79 1/2	—	79 1/2	97 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2	—	79 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	—	79 1/2	—	44 48p	1 1/2	79 1/2	—	14
16	—	79 1/2	—	79 1/2	97 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2	—	79 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	—	79 1/2	—	40 49p	2 1/2	79 1/2	—	15
17	—	79 1/2	—	79 1/2	97 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2	—	79 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	—	79 1/2	—	53 54p	3 1/2	79 1/2	—	16
18	—	79 1/2	—	79 1/2	97 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2	—	79 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	88 1/2	79 1/2	—	63 55p	1 1/2	79 1/2	—	17
19	—	79 1/2	—	79 1/2	97 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2	—	79 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	—	79 1/2	—	52 55p	2 1/2	79 1/2	—	18
20	—	79 1/2	—	79 1/2	97 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2	—	79 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	—	79 1/2	—	55 52p	2 1/2	79 1/2	—	19
21	—	79 1/2	—	79 1/2	97 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2	—	79 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	—	79 1/2	—	55 52p	2 1/2	79 1/2	—	20
22	—	79 1/2	—	79 1/2	97 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2	—	79 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	—	79 1/2	—	53 55p	2 1/2	79 1/2	—	21
23	—	79 1/2	—	79 1/2	97 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2	—	79 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	—	79 1/2	—	49 51p	2 1/2	79 1/2	—	22
24	—	79 1/2	—	79 1/2	97 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	20 1/2	—	79 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	—	79 1/2	—	23

Original Communications,

Sc. Sc. Sc.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The trade carried on by the Americans with China is a subject which at present so much engrosses the attention of commercial men, that any remarks upon it, however cursory, will, I am persuaded, not be altogether unacceptable to the readers of your Journal.

The peculiar advantages possessed by the Americans in the absence of restrictions upon their commerce, in the lowness of their import duties, and in the cheap rate at which their vessels are constructed, stored and victualled, are, as well as the enterprising spirit of that people, too notorious to be disputed: but I confess that I am not one of those who give implicit credit to the exaggerated statements of the extent of their China trade, and the profits they are said to derive from it. Many persons who have not directed their attention, either from interest or curiosity, to this subject, believe, I am well convinced, that whilst the East-India Company are forced to purchase tea from the Chinese chiefly with bullion, the Americans obtain this article by way of barter for other merchandize, which

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they either carry from their own country, or collect in their circuitous traffic with intermediate places. But, in point of fact, the specie carried to Canton by the Americans is in enormous disproportion to the merchandize they import there, as the following statement will demonstrate:

The value of merchandize imported into Canton by the Americans during four years, given in dollars, was,

In 1815-16....	605,500
1816-17....	1,064,600
1817-18....	1,475,828
1818-19....	2,603,151
	5,749,079

The quantity of dollars imported by them into that place, during the same period, was,

In 1815-16....	1,922,000
1816-17....	4,543,000
1817-18....	5,601,000
1818-19....	7,414,000
	19,482,000

Thus, upon an average of the four years, and reckoning the dollar at 4s. 4d., the value of merchandize is 311,468*l.* per annum, whilst the specie amounts to 1,055,27*l.*

The East-India Company exported from this country to China, in the

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year 1818, merchandize, consisting chiefly of woollen manufactures, to the amount of 695,114*l.*; and in 1819, to 595,625*l.*

It is pretty obvious that, as the disproportion between specie and merchandize has not sensibly diminished in the American China trade, the increase in their exports from Canton has not arisen from any increased effectual demand on the part of the Chinese; but from the avidity of the former to engross the supply of the European continent with tea and China produce, and which has led them to deluge the neighbouring countries with those goods, to the serious injury of their own present interests, and the ruin of many who have been drawn into the vortex of their speculations.

The propensity of American traders to indulge in experiments, frequently induces them to venture upon making investments both in their outward and homeward voyages, which our merchants naturally conclude to be the result of consideration; whereas they appear to be mere wild speculations, which end in the most ruinous manner to the parties engaged in them. An example of this inconsiderate eagerness of traffic appears in the large importations of cotton into America, a year or two back, which were attended with such immense loss, that the merchants were glad to re-export a considerable quantity to this country, overwhelmed as it was, and still continues to be, with that commodity, and get any price they could for it. With this, and similar examples before me, I am inclined to suspend my judgment with respect to the trade now stated to be carried on with China by the Americans in British cotton manufactures. The fact I am far from denying. Both cottons and woollens have been shipped in England on board American vessels for Canton, and it is not quite improbable that the loss of the pre-

sent speculators may be followed hereafter by general permanent benefit, from a taste for these productions being excited in China, as in other parts of the East. But, though open to conviction upon this subject, I am still unconvinced that this trade can now be beneficial to the British merchant, being persuaded that the obstacles are still in existence which have defeated the efforts made by the East-India Company, whose character, influence, resources, and advantages in many respects have enabled them to make efforts to attain this object (the success of which their interest is concerned to secure), beyond the power of individual merchants.

The success which it is acknowledged the Americans have had in extending their traffic in tea, China silks (as well as in pepper), with Europe, we must remember has been purchased by some loss of mercantile respectability and character, upon which is raised that fabric of *credit*, so essential to a commercial nation. This has resulted from their breaches of contract, dishonouring of bills, and a certain species of chicanery in their transactions, the almost unavoidable consequence of their extensive, but ill-judged projects, which has affixed a kind of reproach to them, in the opinion even of the Chinese, who, though far from being scrupulously honest in their dealings, are fully sensible of the advantages of dealing with the British merchant.

In short, the American trader, who is often owner, merchant, and captain, frequently resembles some of our great *doers* at home, who make a great dash, which, if successful, enriches them; and if it fails, the loss, by the contrivance of the projector, falls principally upon those with whom they deal.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ANTI-JONATHAN.

NARVALLUM COTTA or CROTON OIL.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: There has been lately brought from the East-Indies an article which promises to occupy a distinguished place in the *Materia Medica*; I allude to the *Narvallum Cotta* oil, as it is called, which is obtained from the seeds of the *Croton Tiglium*, or *Grana Molucca*. The former is a dark yellow or brownish liquid, rather viscid than otherwise, possessing little scent; the latter are whitish unctuous kernels, each about the size of a coffee berry, enclosed in a slight husk or shell.

The efficacy of this oil in producing evacuations is astonishingly great. A very small quantity operates almost immediately upon the strongest constitutions; but such is the potency of the medicine, that unless it be administered with caution, serious consequences ensue.

In a printed *circular*, containing letter from Mr. Conwell, of the Hon. Company's Medical Establishment, Fort St. George, and some extracts and opinions respecting the Croton oil, it is stated that it was not heretofore used in Europe; but I find, by a communication from Dr. Nimmo of Glasgow, published in the *Quarterly Journal*, No. 25, that the croton seeds were known as a purgative medicine centuries ago, but were disused by reason of their excessive acrimony, the violence of their operation, and the danger arising at times from employing them.

Mr. Conwell states, in the *circular*, that one drop of the oil is the usual dose for a grown person, which, according to circumstances, is increased to two or three. It may be formed into pills, with any proper substance, or rubbed with sugar, adding ten drachms of peppermint water to make a draught. He adds that he has used the oil for eighteen months, and can conscientiously recommend it as the speediest, most effectual, and safe purge

he ever employed. It further appears that an excess in the dose acts by vomiting, especially in foul stomachs; that it is a powerful evacuent of the bile, and is administered successfully by the Malays as an hydrogogue (in dropsical cases). Two grains of the extract of catechu are sometimes used in the dose, to correct its acrimony.

Several experiments are detailed by Dr. Nimmo, in the communication referred to, made by him upon the oil, and also upon the seeds, which he treated with alcohol and purified oil of turpentine. The result evinced that the alcoholic solution was the best mode of administering the active principle of the croton oil, and furnished the means of readily proportioning the dose to the various circumstances of the cases under treatment. He adds a prescriptive formula, adapted to counteract the uneasy feelings produced by the medicine in the mouth and throat. In most of the numerous cases in which it was thus administered by Dr. Nimmo, no vomiting or even nausea followed; and purging was induced in a space of time between half an hour and three hours after the dose was administered.

Among the cases mentioned by Dr. N., is that of a lady who had used the most powerful medicines, and undergone a course of mercurial inunction, for the cure of abdominal dropsy, and who was relieved from almost a hopeless condition, and ultimately cured, by the alcoholic solution of the croton oil. In cases of mania, arising from intemperance and other causes, it has been found equally efficacious.

In the course of the paper, Dr. Nimmo introduces the following observations, which may be serviceable to the purchasers of the oil, and to medical practitioners:

"From the difference of effect which

has been noticed by those who have examined the action of the croton oil, there is room for suspecting that, in many instances, additions have been made to the real oil, and to such practices it is manifest there is a strong temptation, from the high price at which it is sold, and the facility with which adulteration can be practised, without any apparent means of detection. The observations and experiments stated, it is hoped, will be found to furnish the ready means of detection. Let a very light phial be counterpoised in an accurate balance; pour into it fifty grains or more of the croton oil; add alcohol which has been digested upon olive oil, of which it dissolves so little, as not to injure in the smallest degree the alcoholic solution for subsequent use; agitate well; pour off the solution and add more alcohol in the same manner, until the dissolved portion is diffused in such a proportion of alcohol, that each half dram measure shall contain equal to one dose of the croton oil for an adult: by placing the phial over the fire to evaporate what remains of the alcohol in the bottle; if the remainder be to that which has been abstracted by the alcohol as fifty-five to forty-five, the oil is genuine: if olive oil or any other oil little soluble in alcohol has been added, the residuum will be in larger proportion; but if castor oil has been employed, the proportion of the residue will be smaller than in the genuine solution."

Mr. Marshall, Assistant Surgeon at Baricheur, near Surat, estimates the dose of one drop of the oil contained in two pills, as equal in power to a drachm of jalap, or six grains of calomel, and an ounce of Epsom salts. He says that the great advantage of the purge appears to be the smallness of the bulk necessary to obtain the desired effect. In two cases he mentions, it would have been impossible for the patient to swallow a sufficient quantity of any other purgative. He concludes, "none of the drastic purges are so certain, none so rapid in their action, and none so little annoying, by griping or nausea. I found the dose of one drop very successful in cases of diseased spleen, where the patients were obliged to have their bowels daily emptied: an omission of this precaution being almost inevitably followed by a paroxysm of fever. By managing the exhibition of the medicine so as to ensure its operation an hour or two before the time of the expected attack, it was almost certainly obviated."

As I am convinced that you will rejoice with me at any prospect of the productions of our eastern empire becoming more beneficial to the parent country, especially in a point so interesting as the art which diminishes the physical evils of existence, I make no apology for sending you this, and am, Sir, &c. &c.

Θ.

COASTING VOYAGE FROM PONDICHERRY TO GOA.

(From a Journal of the late Dr. Lind of Windsor.—Originally communicated to the *Asiatic Journal*.)

ON the 14th Feb. 1780, at 10 P. M. we anchored in Pondicherry Roads, and next morning Capt. Cooper and I went on shore to see the place, and to wait on the English Commandant. There I met Mr. Wilson, a surgeon belonging to the English troops, who carried me to his house, where I re-

ceived every kind of civility, besides a great deal of information respecting the diseases of India. In the evening he took me out in an open chaise, to shew me the town and surrounding country. I staid with him that night, and next day embarked to proceed on our voyage.

The town of Pondicherry, which was the principal settlement of the French on the Coromandel coast, is very extensive, and is said to have contained ninety thousand inhabitants. The streets are wide, with a row of trees on each side, and all at right angles with each other. The houses are neat and convenient, although inferior in size and taste to the elegant and superb houses of the English at Madras, which from their fine stucco, infinitely more beautiful than the finest alabaster, their Palladian style, and large size, greatly resemble, in outside appearance, Italian palaces. Within, however, they are much inferior; the furniture consisting only of large floor mats, cane chairs and sofas, some handsome lustres, and lanterns hanging from the ceiling, with bare stucco walls, without the fine pictures of European palaces. The pageantry of a numerous attendance, splendid palanquins and equipages, and fine clothes, with very good tables, are of a piece with their houses, and occasion by their expense the ruin of numbers, or at least prevent them from acquiring fortunes, to enable them to return to their native country. Before the last war, both the public and private buildings of Pondicherry were the finest in India: but these were shamefully razed to the ground by the English. Now that the place has fallen into our hands a second time, only the fortifications and public buildings are demolished; the private houses which had been built more for convenience than show, being left uninjured. The town, on the land side, is bounded by flat fields, which can be overflowed with water collected in reservoirs on the high grounds about three miles to the north-west of the town, or refreshed, from time to time, with such quantities, as may render them extremely fertile. These fields, when the place is attacked, constitute its strongest defence, since, by being inundated, they render it impregnable on that side; and at

all other times, the inhabitants are furnished with vegetables and fruits in the greatest abundance. The mud walls and ditches which enclose the different fields, are so constructed, as to render it an endless task for an enemy to attempt to let off the water as the English experienced during the last siege. As the French inhabitants have mostly returned to Europe, the little trade that is now carried on there, added to the ruinous state of the fortifications, gives the place, at present, a melancholy and deserted appearance.

Here we took in the troops we were to carry to Surat. We sailed from Pondicherry on the 17th, and on the 21st saw the north end of the famous Island of Ceylon.

Ceylon, an island particularly noted for the production of cinnamon, is about three hundred English miles in length, and from forty to a hundred in breadth. It is, I believe, the most delightful spot on the globe; hence Paradise is said to have been situated in it. Its grounds are finely broken by stupendous mountains and innumerable beautiful hills, whose gently-sloping sides are covered with fragrant woods. The mountains and hills send forth an infinity of rivulets which water and fertilize its plains. It has several very good harbours, particularly Trincomalley, which is reckoned the finest and most commodious in the known world. We were some days coasting along this delicious island, and at length stretched over from it to Cape Comorin.

Cape Comorin, the southernmost point of Hindostan, in common with Cape Horn in South America, and the Cape of Good Hope in Africa, has a chain of mountains extending from it almost to the north pole of our globe. This chain of mountains, before it reaches Bengal, separates into two branches, one running northward through Bengal, China, and Katschay; the other westward through Candahar, Persia, and Russia. It is

this stupendous bulwark of nature which influences the weather on the coasts of India, viz. the Coromandel coast on the east side, and the Malabar on the west. Whilst it gives to the one delightful weather, with pleasant and gentle gales, the other is involved in black devouring tempests, accompanied with deluges of rain, roaring thunder, and sheets of lightning. Every six months they have these alternate changes of weather. It is only at the beginning of these changes, when the winds have the most violent struggle, that they prove particularly dreadful to the mariner. This is the breaking of the monsoon. After the first violence of the monsoon is over, rains become pleasant to the inhabitant of the shore, by cooling the air, and refreshing the earth, which then becomes covered with delightful verdure, fine vegetables; and rich fruits.

March the 4th, we proceeded as high up the Malabar coast as Anjenga, a small settlement of the English, which furnishes a considerable quantity of pepper to the East-India Company.

On the 6th we arrived at Cochin, the principal settlement of the Dutch, on the Malabar coast. Here we stayed till the 10th.

The entrance into Cochin, which place is situated on a fine river, is very similar to the entrance into Portsmouth harbour. But as the banks of the river are covered with cocoa-nut and palmyra trees, their vegetable appearance has a somewhat different aspect. This town originally belonged to the Portuguese. It is regularly fortified, but the works are very inferior to those of our chief settlements in India; they are sufficient, however, to repel any of the country Powers, and I have some doubts whether ours, which cost such immense sums, could withstand a regular siege by Europeans. There is a single rampart at Madras, which cost £100,000. It appears to me, therefore, that the object of the frugal

Dutch is as completely answered as if they had incurred ten times the expense. Their trade is carried on in the same way, with steadiness and frugality, and consequently with success. As the Dutch admit of toleration in religion, the happy natives enjoy their superstitions without molestation, and carry on their trade with advantage both to themselves and the Dutch.

The Black Town, which is a mile from the White Town, is beautifully situated between the river and delightful groves of cocoa-nut trees. These groves are filled with the huts and little plantations of the natives, which latter abound in beautiful flowering trees, delicious fruits, and useful vegetables. These, together with the multitude of charming birds which inhabit these pleasant groves, and the coolness of their shades, make them truly enchanting.

In the Black Town is a very good bazar; the shops in the bazar are like those to be met with all over India, small houses, or most commonly huts which have a projecting part in front, supported by posts or wooden pillars, under which the goods are exposed to sale. This roof, or projection, is generally raised about two feet above the level of the street, and is made of nothing but mud or clay. Here the shopkeeper sits cross-legged like a pagod, disposing of his various articles: he is generally naked, with only a piece of cloth about his middle. It is a very odd and striking scene to a European, to see in an evening the streets of the bazars all lighted up, and crowded with thousands of people, either almost naked or dressed like women, every one of them with earrings, gold and silver bracelets, and rings on their wrists and fingers. In one street are money-changers, in another shoemakers, in a third grain of every kind, in a fourth fish, in a fifth chinaware, and so on. The noise of the people, who always speak when dealing as if they were in a passion, the smell of the oil in their

lamps, and of that which they rub on their bodies, mixed with the scents of fragrant woods, which they keep burning before their gods, the sound of drums and discordant musical instruments in the pagodas, together with the suffocating heat of the weather, the cow-coaches, and every thing about them, form a scene by which every sense is affected in a manner before unknown, and communicate sensations to the wondering stranger similar to what he might experience if he were transported into another world.

The Jews' Town, which is neatly built, joins the Black Town, only separated from it by the miserable palace of the king of the adjacent country (the King of Cochin), who lives there to be under the protection of the Dutch. The Jews' Town is situated in the same delightful manner as the Black Town.

Cochin is plentifully supplied with every thing. There is a large tavern, with good accommodation for strangers; and every one is ready to serve and supply you with whatever you want, though doubtless only for the sake of your money.

After leaving Cochin, and coasting up along shore, we passed Calicut, remarkable for being the first place the Portuguese arrived at, after their discovery of a passage to the East-Indies by the Cape of Good Hope: it belongs to Hyder Ally. Here we first put our men under arms, and kept the ship clear for action, lest we should be attacked by a Mahratta fleet.

On the 25th, we saw Ananore, a Portuguese settlement situated on a hill, in a pretty bay; and on Tuesday the 23d, we cast anchor at the mouth of Goa River. I was exceedingly pleased with the thoughts of seeing the great and mighty metropolis of the Portuguese, once the Lords and Masters of this coast, and the terror of all India. Goa is situated about fifteen miles from the sea, on an island about thirty miles in circumference, which is separated from the main land

by the two mouths of the river, so that vessels may go up to the city by either branch: the northern, however, is the best and shortest passage. These mouths are guarded by three forts, one on the peninsula of Barr, to the north; another on a point of the Island of Goa, in the middle; and a third on the peninsula of Marmagou Salset, on the south. Immediately over a rising ground, above the middle fort, is a large monastery, situated on the summit of a beautiful hill covered with wood. The mouths of the river are each about three miles broad, and with the forts, the monastery, and the charming aspect of the country, present a grand and beautiful appearance.

Next day, Capt. Cooper, Mr. Bartlet, Lieuts. Wilson and Wright, Surgeon Gordon and myself, went up to the city. The river, in many places, bears a great resemblance to the River Thames. The spot where the Governor resides (about eight miles from the mouth of the river) has much the same character as the ground about the Observatory of Greenwich; but here is the devil's observatory, the Court of Inquisition. The Governor lives in it himself. The Inquisition was abolished some few years ago, but this bloody wretch has instituted it again, in hopes of acquiring a fortune by the most iniquitous and cruel of all possible means. At this place is a choultry, or inn; we proceeded however up the river. On the right we passed the Ponte de Pingam, a bridge, or rather an immense broad stone pier, a mile and three-quarters in length; it not only forms a grand and noble communication between the residence of the Governor and the country near the city of Goa, but also keeps off the river from a tract of very fine rice grounds. After proceeding a little above this bridge we came in sight of Goa, rising in the form of an amphitheatre, and covering the hill on which it stands with superb and magnificent buildings. The river and surrounding landscape are equally fine and grand;

all over the country, for an extent of many miles, are beautiful rising grounds or hills, covered with woods, on the summit of each of which is some elegant church or chapel, belonging to one Saint or another; and the scene is closed by the distant lofty mountains of the Gauts.

We landed in a suburb two miles below the city, but could find no house that would furnish us with any accommodation. One Portuguese gentleman, however, was kind enough to give us a glass of wine and water. We then proceeded to the city, and landed at a flight of stairs, of a noble appearance, but in a very dilapidated state, close by the great gate of the city. In this place there were only a few black fellows repairing the steps. When we entered the gates we found no guards or people to interrupt our entrance with troublesome questions. But how great was our surprise, when we came within the town, to see noble streets destitute of inhabitants, and houses and churches almost or entirely in ruins. Such is the fate of cities and nations! This once great city, and the nation to which it belonged, are both fallen into ruin, misery, and contempt; the effects of dreadful

cruelty and vile superstition. Here none of the industrious and opulent natives of India can reside, as their fortunes would soon procure them a place in the Inquisition. Riches are dangerous to the best Catholic; even beggary, and an implicit obsequiousness to their superstitious masters, cannot induce them to withhold from annually burning a number of unfortunate wretches to feast their barbarous cruelty. We visited several of the churches, and saw only a few half-starved priests. Goa was abandoned about ten years ago on account of a pestilential fever, which raged in it for some time. Orders have lately arrived from Portugal to repair the city; and it is again to be made a Viceroyalty. Having fully satisfied ourselves by the contemplation of the miserable condition of this place, we returned to the choultry in hopes of obtaining a good dinner; in this expectation, however, we were as much disappointed, as we had been in regard to the grandeur and flourishing state of Goa, for we could scarcely get any thing to eat but some poisonous oysters. I paid dearly for my repast, and several lost their lives.—In the evening we returned on board the *Atlas*.

INDIAN MANUFACTURES.

No. II.

LIME OR CHINAM.

THE consumption of this article in Bombay is great; and as nature has been bountiful in her dispensation, the difficulty of the lime-burner is but slight, and he is amply repaid for his trouble.

For the finer sort, recourse is had to shells. These are burnt in small heaps, by the fishermen, husbandmen, and their wives and others, in their leisure hours, and as the employment requires no capital but industry, it adds something to their scanty means.

The greater part of the lime used for building, is made from the coarse coral or madrepore, that is produced on the numerous sea reefs that stretch off from our island, whence it is brought by the fishermen at their leisure, for about three-quarters a rupee per ton. Besides this,

there is a red carbonate of lime dug up in the centre of the island, not far from Mahim, which, however, does not appear to yield a better lime than that from the madrepore, which is by no means very white.

There is also a round and very heavy pebble brought from the main land, which appears to have been dug out of a pit of pure lime, being covered with a white dust, and when broken exhibits a beautiful sparry appearance.

But though we are furnished in such abundance with this material, we cannot attain to the perfection of either Madras or Bengal, in the ornamental part of plastering; but this must be attributed to the quality of the water, rather than to the lime or want of adroitness in our workmen.—*Bomb. Gaz.*

CHARLES CARTWRIGHT, Esq.

In a subsequent division of our present number,* we have adverted to the retirement of this gentleman from the Company's Service; and as we trust our pages form, not only an imperishable, but *impartial* record of every event connected with our Indian Empire, both at home and abroad, we cannot pass over this circumstance without particular mention; we propose, therefore, very briefly to state, for the information of our readers, such particulars as occur to us of the public life of one of the oldest and most valuable of the East-India Company's servants.

Mr. Cartwright was appointed, in 1768, a clerk in the Accountant's Office. In the early years of service, in a public situation, few circumstances can be expected to occur of sufficient importance to warrant insertion in a biographical memoir of this nature: it is sufficient therefore to say, that at a very early period he gave promise of those talents, which subsequently raised him to the distinguished station of Accountant-General.

Mr. Cartwright was actively employed in all those important discussions, relating to the financial affairs of the East-India Company, which occupied the attention of the Legislature and the Court of Directors, in the years 1772, 1781, and 1783; and more particularly in the latter year, when he assisted the late Accountant-General, Mr. Richardson, in bringing to maturity the Commutation Act (so called from the circumstance of the high duties then payable on tea being commuted for a tax upon windows): a measure by which immense advantages have been secured to the Company; whilst, by the increased consumption of tea, and by the abolition of smuggling, the public revenue has in an equal degree been benefited.

About the same period he published a list of all the duties payable to the

Crown upon Goods imported from India and China; he also drew up a statement of the various branches of the business of the Accountant's Office, detailing the *principles* upon which it was conducted, and which previously were but imperfectly understood.

In 1785, Mr. Cartwright was appointed Deputy Accountant-General. His active disposition in that station soon became apparent. The management of the accounts of the Private Trade, which passed the Company's sales, has usually devolved upon the Deputy-Accountant. At this time the rules and regulations affecting the Commanders and Officers in the Company's service, in the conduct of their Privilege Trade, were imperfectly known amongst the parties most interested in their observance; hence many irregularities, the result of ignorance rather than design, subjected them to the infliction of fines, or to the displeasure of the Court of Directors. To remedy these inconveniences, Mr. Cartwright, with great labour, compiled "An Abstract of the Orders and Resolutions of the Court of Directors, and of other documents relating to the pains and penalties to which the Commanders and Officers of ships were subject, for breach of orders, illicit trade, &c." We need not say that this work was held in the highest estimation, by the persons for whose use and guidance it was intended.

In 1793, a new charter for twenty-one years was granted to the East-India Company. The exertions of Mr. Cartwright on this occasion, in the preparation of accounts and statements required by the late Lord Melville and the Legislature, and by the Court of Directors, were incessant, and highly useful. In 1798, upon the death of Mr. Richardson, he was, by a unanimous vote of the Court of Directors, appointed Accountant-General.

Soon after this event, he brought to

* Vide Home Intelligence.

maturity that great legislative measure, the child of his persevering and unwearied industry, the warehousing of merchandize imported from the East-Indies without payment of duty. It must be within the recollection of many of our readers, that the heavy duties of Customs, to which imports from India were liable, were required in the first instance to be paid to the Crown, although by far the greater proportion of those imports were afterwards exported, and the duties thereon repaid by Government in the shape of drawbacks. Great inconvenience hence resulted: for whilst an unnecessary and burthensome advance of capital was required by the merchant, a most fruitful opportunity of fraud upon the revenue was afforded, in the claim and payment of those drawbacks. These circumstances did not escape the sagacious observation of Mr. Cartwright, and after a long and protracted deliberation between the Court of Directors and the officers of the Crown, he had the satisfaction of seeing this important measure carried into a law: 30th Geo. III, c. 59.

The East-India Warehousing Act was the primary step in that system, which has since been pursued with such advantageous effect in the general commerce of the country; and we hesitate not to say, that Mr. Cartwright is fairly entitled to the merit of first suggesting, and ultimately bringing into operation a measure, the direct tendency of which has been to make the British Empire the emporium of the commerce of the world.

Many more subordinate, but not unimportant advantages, resulted to the East-India Company from the adoption of this judicious law. Amongst others, the discontinuance of the allowance denominated *trell*, the abolition of which, whilst it simplified commercial transactions, saved to the Company a sum little short of 100,000*l.* per annum.

The productive employment of the Company's surplus cash was also a suggestion of Mr. Cartwright.

At the renewal of the Company's

Charter, in 1813, the abilities of Mr. Cartwright were again called into action, by the formation of those voluminous accounts which were exhibited before, and minutely canvassed by both Houses of Parliament. His examination before the Committees continued during many days, and occupied a prodigious space in the Reports of those Committees, and afforded ample evidence of his extensive knowledge of every department of the Company's Revenue and Trade. In fact, it triumphantly established the often controverted proposition that the Company's trade, instead of being indebted to India for commercial capital, actually contributed to her assistance, by large advances on account of her political expenditure.

Thus we have traced a feeble outline of the public life of this highly distinguished individual. Who can venture to offend his delicacy by recording his private acts of benevolence to those around him? They are deeply engraven, whence they can never be effaced.

Many indeed there are, who make his friendship their highest boast; who owe their rise and progress in the service to his kindness; and who, brought up under his guidance, have been, by his powerful interest and recommendation, selected for some of the most responsible appointments in the Company's service both at home and abroad.

Mr. Cartwright's first letter of resignation was offered to the Court in 1819, when, with the kindest expressions of regard and consideration, he was requested for a short time to continue his services. But the duties of his office pressing too heavily upon him, he lately renewed his solicitation to be permitted to retire, and on the 25th March this permission was granted him, accompanied by a liberal and well-merited pension. His retirement has been followed by a vote of the Court of Directors, expressing their high sense of his valuable services during a period of FIFTY-FOUR YEARS.

REPORT ON THE POPULATION, &c. OF THE TOWN AND SUBURBS OF MARLBOROUGH, IN THE ISLAND OF SUMATRA.

(From the "Proceedings of the Agricultural Society established in Sumatra 1890." Vol. I.)*

To the Hon. Sir T. S. Raffles, Lieut.
Governor, &c.

HONOURABLE SIR : We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, under date the 3d July last, and to enclose for your information the various Tables required, No. 1 to 10 inclusive, together with the General Census.

No pains or labour have been spared to secure to these documents an accuracy, both in generals and details, commensurate with the importance of the subject they are intended to illustrate, and we hold ourselves pledged to the utmost fidelity and precision in the compilation of them.

The pressure of official avocations does not admit of our entering so amply into the subject as we could wish. It is proposed, therefore, merely to give a summary outline of the most prominent and characteristic features in the history of each individual tribe, and thence to deduce such inferences as may lead to a just and rational conclusion of the present state of society among them. Little need be said of the Europeans and their descendants, or of foreigners; and the history of the native chiefs and bugguese officers will necessarily be comprized in that of the Malayan tribes.

The population of *Europeans and their descendants* consists of the Hon. Company's civil and military servants, with their families, and of such persons as are employed in the public offices under Government.

Exclusive of these, there are a few who have no emolument from the State, and who depend upon their industry for their success, in the commercial and agricultural speculations in which they are engaged.

It is principally owing to the enterprising spirit and persevering industry of the Europeans and their descendants, that the primeval forests of Sumatra have been reclaimed from their native wildness, and converted into spacious plantations of the most promising and highly cultivated spice trees, rivaling in luxuriance of appearance and quality of produce the trees in their native clime; and securing to Great Britain a participation in this lucrative

branch of traffic. The capital vested in these plantations is very great, in consequence of the high price of labour and rice; and they have been the means, not only of affording support to many who would otherwise have been bereft of it, but of creating a spirit of emulation and industry among the people.

Having the success of their spice speculation principally in view, and not sufficient capital for ulterior agricultural pursuits, the Europeans and their descendants have neglected other objects of cultivation, with the exception of one gentleman who engaged in a coffee plantation, but failed, from an improper choice of soil and injudicious management. The domestic establishments of the old settlers consist chiefly of Neaspeople and Malays, but new comers generally employ natives of Bengal.

The *Foreigners* consist of Portuguese, Dutch, French and Germans, many of whom have no visible means of livelihood. Those who have, are chiefly employed in the lower and more humble occupations of life, as inferior overseers of plantations or of working parties. Notwithstanding, however, the inertness of their lives, and their want of occupation, they are on the whole peaceable subjects, and do not give much trouble to the police.

The *Chinese* are an industrious and hard-working people, but extremely jealous and envious of any success or pre-eminence of another of their tribe. They set a high price upon their labour, which is an obstacle to the general employment of them; but their perseverance and physical strength adapt them well for agricultural labours, and particularly for bringing new lands into tillage. Their disposition, in point of activity, may well be contrasted with that of the Malayan tribes which surround them. They are more attached to commercial than agricultural pursuits, and follow the latter only in cases of an overflowing capital, or diminished trade. Their habits and natural bias involve them in speculations, which end either in total ruin or in a comfortable independency. This speculative propensity is their prevailing character, and is sufficiently ostensible in

* Published in Bencoolen.

their general predilection for games of chance.

A few of them smoke opium, although they are averse from acknowledging it to Europeans. They import stock, oil, gambier, and various trifling articles from Padang, and such commodities from Java as are suited to this market. They also rear hogs, and are very successful in the cultivation of various vegetables, and sugarcane, which they can always dispose of to good account. Of those who are engaged in trade, but few have capital or credit to any extent; formerly they had both, from the prevailing practice among the European merchants of selling their goods by wholesale to a Hong, or company, consisting of three or four respectable traders in the bazar; and these again retailed their purchases at a profit to the Malayan merchants. Ten of the original settlers remain, and these came first to Batavia and Bali in junks, whence they arrived at Fort Marlborough, and settled as retail traders in the bazar. Soon after the arrival of the Commissioner, a contract was entered into with the Captain of a Portuguese ship to invite and transport to the settlement as many handicraftsmen and others as his vessel could accommodate, for whom he was to receive a suitable freight payable by the Government on their arrival. Upwards of three hundred accordingly arrived from Macao, many of whom were employed by the Company as artificers, and others by individuals as cultivators of the soil, on paying the amount of their passage-money to the Government, and giving them adequate wages. Numbers fell victims to the course of their probation; others, labouring under the pressure of want and disappointment, emigrated to other countries; and out of a party of nineteen that had reached Moosee in progress to Palembang, with the view of bettering their fortunes, eighteen were cut off by the natives, under the expectation of acquiring booty, and only one returned to tell the tale. Of this importation only about fifty now remain.

The Chinese not engaged in commerce, are employed as carpenters, gardeners, bricklayers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, bakers, barbers, painters, glaziers, fishermen, and day labourers. A few have recently embarked in spice planting and mixed cultivation, and from their knowledge of

manures and habitual industry, bid fair to become successful.

They are governed by a captain and lieutenant, who sit on the bench, and have a voice with the chiefs of the country in the administration of justice. These settle all trifling disputes among them, which are not of sufficient importance for cognizance by the Pangeran's court. From their gross manner of living, they are subject to severe attacks of disease, to the violence of which they frequently fall victims. They intermarry with each other, and are very expensive in their marriage festivals. They celebrate their new year with a good deal of shew and pomp, and deprecate the wrath of the evil demon by an annual sacrifice of a hog and a goat, under the idea that he has the power of clouding all their future prospects. In every house there is the representation of a tutelar saint, on each side of which they burn candles of red wax every evening, and a little benjamin. The Chinese temple is called Topaiking, in which are placed one large and four smaller images, carved out of wood and gilt. Of these, the largest sits in the middle of two of the smaller images, and the other two are placed in front. This they light up twice a month, at change and full of the moon, and burn benjamin, the incense called garoo, and sandal-wood. They have no regular priests, but the charge of the Topaiking is committed to eleven of the most respectable men among them, elected annually. The expenses of this establishment are defrayed by voluntary contributions, and the surplus is lent out to individuals on usurious interest. All oaths are administered at the Topaiking, and the ceremony observed on this occasion is the decapitation of a fowl.

Mendicity is very rare amongst them. Their women are prolific, but of late years the population has decreased in consequence of emigration to more favoured spots, owing to the want of employment and depressed state of trade.

The *Free Bengalees* are either runaway lascars from ships, or persons who have arrived from India in the capacity of servants, or convicts who have served out their allotted time. By far the greatest proportion consists of Mussulmans. Here however they relax considerably in the religious observances required by their respective persuasions.

They are industrious, and some of them have amassed a little property, and live comfortably. Many of them are employed as domestic servants. Some of them follow the occupations of bricklayers, carpenters, washermen, tailors, and butchers. Others keep buffaloes and carts, which they employ in transporting baggage, materials for building, firewood and charcoal from the country, &c. A few are employed in the spice plantations. One of them, who at one time held an ostensible employ under the Government, is the proprietor of a very thriving spice plantation. They intermarry with women of their own cast, and also with the natives of the country, by whom they get families: but many of them have recently returned to Bengal, or emigrated to other countries.

The Neas inhabitants came originally from Pulo Neas as slaves, and such as are free have been emancipated from time to time by their masters for their good conduct. About forty years ago upwards of fifty of them were imported by Diong Moodah, thirty-five of whom he manumitted at his death; and these were the first free Neas people in the place.

They are very expert in carpentry and house-building, and most of them earn their livelihood in this way. They are fair in their complexions, and a stout, well made, good looking set of people, though small in stature.

Many of their women are handsome, and they are generally prolific, so that population is on the increase with them. Licentiousness and dissipation are not among their vices, and murders among them are very rare. They are not addicted to gambling or smoking opium. Many of them are employed as domestics, and they are in general passionate in their dispositions, though not vindictive, as has been imputed to them. They are dexterous in cupping, which the operator performs by making several scarifications on the spot fixed upon for the operation, with a small knife, so as to draw blood, and upon this he places the large aperture of the horn of a buffalo, and exhausts the air by suction with his mouth applied to the smaller opening. A spot of ground is allotted for their accommodation in the vicinity of the Settlement, and they are placed under the immediate superintendence of a chief,

called Pungooloo, who adjusts all trivial disputes among them, and has a seat on the bench. They have no religion, but universally cut the foreskin at the age of eight or ten years, and most of those that have been born in Sumatra embrace Mahomedanism. Their ceremony of giving evidence on oath is accompanied by the discharge of a musket. They are industrious, but poor, being entirely dependent for their subsistence on their daily labour and their stock of hogs, which they rear for their own use as well as for sale. They also plant yams, arum esculentum, and other edible vegetables. Their houses are well constructed, and considerably elevated from the ground; and the walls, instead of being perpendicular, are made to slant outwards, from the bottom upwards, in which respect they differ from the common architecture of the country. They marry by *semando*, and the *anturan* for a virgin is from fifty to a hundred dollars, and for a widow twenty-five dollars. The marriage by *joojoor* is not known among them. They are on the whole a healthy race of men, and many of them attain a respectable old age. Some of their customs bear a close affinity to those of the rude condition of uncivilized life. When a person is taken seriously ill, the Dukoon, or medical attendant, beats the gong with great vehemence from the top of the house, invoking the sun by day, and the moon by night, for their favourable interposition with the good spirit in behalf of the patient. This ceremony occupies from one to seven days, during which time no one in the house is permitted to eat salt or pepper, and the members of the family encircle their necks with wreaths of cocoanut leaves, and offer up sacrifices of fowls and hogs. Their language is very guttural and harsh, but not of difficult acquisition. Many words of it resemble those of similar import in the language of the Battas and Lampoons, and it would appear that they have one and the same origin.

The first importation of Bengal convicts took place in 1797, consisting of about one hundred persons, since which period several additions have been made to them from time to time. They are employed on the public roads, spice plantations, salt-works, and wharf, and in the capacity of syces and grass-cutters, and of coolies and compounders at the hospital and dis-

penary; a few of them are handicraftsmen. Occasionally they commit depredations on the more peaceful inhabitants, and require a vigilant superintendence. They have made frequent attempts to escape from the Settlement, in some of which they have been successful; and it is said that there are several of these runaways now at Palembang. On two occasions they have been apprehended and brought back by the country people, on consideration of receiving a remuneration. The monthly sum of three hundred rupees has been recently appropriated for the encouragement of deserving convicts, and a promised melioration of their condition in the event of good conduct has also been held out to them; which, with the punishment that has been awarded to some recovered runaways, will, it is to be hoped, prevent desertion in future. Some stimulus appeared evidently to be wanting, to induce a greater degree of willingness and exertion in the execution of their duties. They are well lodged and clothed; receive one rupee per mensem, and a liberal allowance of rice, salt, tobacco, and ghee, or a compensation in money for it; but it is very common with them to sell a great portion of their rice, and to live on the remainder, and by their wits, in the best way they can. The gourdians generally receive one dollar per mensem as fixed pay, and some of them more. They are industrious and active enough in their own private pursuits, and many of them have amassed small sums of money by keeping cows and re-tailing milk, and by lending money on usurious interest. They frequently intermarry with the natives of the place, or with Cofree women, but have few children. Several have been invalided, and receive a pension from the Company. There are several parties among them that are constantly aiming at outwitting each other, and on these occasions they spare no pains to effect their purpose; so that their declarations are to be received with the greatest possible circumspection. They frequently return to their native country after their period of transportation, often much richer than they came, whilst others prefer remaining on the Island. It would be very desirable if their lines could be surrounded with a secure pallisade, or a broad deep ditch with a drawbridge thrown across it, so as to prevent them from pro-

ceeding on their predatory excursions, at night.

The *Coffrees* came originally from Africa and Madagascar, upwards of sixty years ago, but not above forty-five of the original importation now remain. They were imported by the Company as slaves, and were all emancipated by the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor shortly after his arrival in 1818. Many of the women who have children to provide for, prefer working for the Company on the same terms as during their slavery, to the precarious employment of private individuals. The race has degenerated much, from intermixture with the natives, but the descendants of the original importation are tall and very athletic, and retain all the muscularity and strength of their sires.

They worship idols of wood or stone, but those who have been born and bred on the Island affect to be Mahomedans. A few of them have slaves of their own, and raise hogs for sale, and cultivate vegetables; but they are generally very poor, and naturally lazy, improvident, and headstrong; so much so, that it is with difficulty they can find employment with private individuals. They hardly seem sensible of the benefits of emancipation, and are much given to intoxication; indeed they teach their children from their early infancy to imbibe spirits. They are on the whole a bad race of people, and practise all the vices of their own country, in addition to those of the Malays. The secret administration of poisons is very common with them, and many of them have fallen victims to this practice. Their women are prolific, but two-thirds of their children die in early infancy, from neglect and want of care, on which account population with them is much on the decrease. During the conspiracy of Raja Mooda, in 1780, they were embodied into a militia corps, and were of some service. They are placed under a Datu, who attends at the court-house on days allotted for business, but has no seat on the bench.

The *Malayan* population is mixed, consisting of Bugguises, Javanese, Atchenese, and settlers from the interior of Padang and Menangkabaw and their descendants, who are a race altogether distinct from the people in the interior or aborigines of the country. Four *Datus* were originally placed over these tribes,

named Datu Perindkau, Datu Agam-pieman, Datu Sumpel Melalo, and Datu Búndar Supulu; the jurisdiction of the latter extended from Ayer aji South, to Padang North, with the interior including Menangkabaw, and the tega-blas cotto: hence is derived the origin of the four present Datus of Bencoolen. The increase and ramification of the population, however, gave rise of necessity to the election of one Datu to each bazar, but these being of modern date are not regarded with the same respect as the Datus of Bencoolen. The arrival of the family of the Dionsgs forms an important epoch in the history of the Coast, but the exact date of that event cannot now be traced. It appears that in consequence of a family quarrel, Diong Maroopah, a Bugguese chieftain, and the great grandfather of the present Diong, abandoned his country, and embarked with his family and retinue, consisting of seventy persons, in a prow, with the view of settling at Bencoolen; but having met with tempestuous weather, was driven past the port, and wrecked on Indrapore Point, where he landed, and met with a cordial reception from the Sultan, to whom he was of great use in reducing his refractory subjects to obedience. The same spirit of insubordination prevailed at Bencoolen, the inhabitants of which were without control or government, in consequence of incessant disagreements and jealousies among the chiefs, who, hearing that the English were at Bantam, invited them to form a Settlement at Bencoolen. It appearing that the chiefs of the country had little control or sway over their subjects; and the extent and result of the services of Diong Maroopah at Indrapura having reached Bencoolen, he was accordingly invited to settle there, with the consent of the Pangerans of Soongye Lamowe and Sillebar; but being disinclined to accept of the invitation, he deputed his son Diong Mabeelah, famed for his prowess and valorous deeds, to proceed thither. Upon his arrival, he had a participation with the chiefs in the management of the country; but being without followers, he dispatched letters to his native country, inviting such of his countrymen to join him as were willing to follow his fortunes; in consequence of which, one hundred and twelve Bugguesses arrived at Bencoolen, who were embodied into a military corps, of

which the Diong was created Captain. This laid the foundation of the present power and consequence of the Diong's family. Diong Mabeela was succeeded, on his death, by his son Diong Maculeh, an oppressive, cruel and tyrannical prince; and on his demise, his son Diong Maroopah was raised to the dignity, who in his turn transmitted the family honours to the present Diong Mabeelah, a chieftain of great consequence among the natives, and the head of all foreigners and strangers in the place. Diong Mabeelah the first, formed a matrimonial alliance with the family of Raja Ibrahim, and his son Diong Maculeh married the eldest daughter of the Pangeran Munco, Raja of Soongye Lamowe, on which connection the family of the Dionsgs found their claim to the Pangeranship. The natives from the interior of Padang, or Orang Darat, are by far the most numerous part of the population. They are chiefly merchants settled in the bazars, who after amassing a little money, return to their own country to spend it, and are succeeded by other adventurers. It is calculated that a considerable part of the current coin of the place finds an exit by this channel. Others intermarry with the natives, and become naturalized. The people in the bazars are retail dealers, goldsmiths, carpenters, blacksmiths, coolies, fishermen, and sailors belonging to native boats. A few are employed in the domestic establishments of Europeans. As carpenters they are much inferior to the Neas people. They may be styled easy in their circumstances; for although very few of them are rich, still fewer are in absolute penury, probably from their wants being few. There is hardly a trait in their character that can awaken sentiments of respect or admiration. They are passionately addicted to cock-fighting and opium smoking; are cowardly, but desperate under the influence of provocation; proud, mean, corrupt, treacherous, deceitful, and prone to lying; filthy in their persons, devoid of honesty, obsequious to those in power, but insolent to their inferiors; tenacious of their old institutions; suspicious of strangers, and very vindictive even on the slightest pretexts. They are moreover indolent and lazy, greatly averse to hard manual labour, such as cultivating the soil, and skilful in the preparation of

poisons, which give to the victims of their malice a sudden or lingering death.

The Pangeran's court, in which Diong Mabeelah and the Datus of the bazars have seats, dispenses the local laws and institutions; but they have, besides, the undang laut, literally maritime law, which is applicable chiefly to foreigners, though now greatly in disuse. They marry by *semundo*; the antaran varies according to the rank and circumstances of the parties, from fifty to twenty dollars: widows are generally to be had on cheaper terms, but the lowest price is ten dollars. They have also what is termed *semundo hair notang*, by which the man becomes answerable for the then existing debts of the woman. Separation is claimable by him from the woman or her relations, provided he has discharged it, subject however to a deduction of ten dollars for the use of her person. If he has not cleared off her debts, his responsibility on that score ceases with the act of separation. By the *semundo* marriage, the man becomes a member of the family of the woman, who are responsible for his acts. Divorces are very frequent, and are obtained without difficulty. Polygamy is tolerated, provided the number of wives does not exceed four; but on taking a second wife, the husband must pay a sum called *permaduan* to his first wife, which is equal to the antaran, and is regulated thereby. The girls may marry at the age of twelve, and the lads at that of fourteen or fifteen. The women, where there are no slaves in the family, work in the sawahs, and perform all domestic drudgery: they rarely have above five or six children, and seldom succeed in rearing more than half of these. They cease bearing about the age of forty-five or fifty. Infecundity is stated to be of frequent occurrence among them, though this may perhaps more properly be ascribed to the males. Concubinage is common where the circumstances of the man admit of it; it is reckoned no disgrace, and the progeny by such connection is on an equal footing with that by marriage. They seldom attain a greater age than sixty or seventy years, and in some seasons the number of deaths exceeds that of births. There has been little increase or decrease of population during the last five years. Until lately the natives had no exports, but now they annually export to the north-

ward and Pulo Pinang, a small quantity of cloves and nutmegs in the shell, both of them being the produce of the plantations in the vicinity. It is this want of an export which enhances the prices of all commodities from the West of India, because the vessels bringing them must necessarily return empty. The imports consist chiefly of cloths, rice and salt, by the Bugguese and Bali traders, in return for which they take opium, English printed cottons, some particular descriptions of Bengal and Madras piece-goods, iron, steel, and dollars. From Batavia are imported *aulendangs*, handkerchiefs, tobacco, sugar, and a variety of other articles. From Bengal, opium, taffaties, coarse cloths, chintzes and white cloths. From the Coast of Coromandel, salt, and blue and white piece-goods and chintzes. From Europe, iron, steel, aurora cloth, beads, brass, wire, cutlery, and printed cottons; and from the Northern Ports on the Coast, gambier, salt fish, oil, salted eggs, poultry, salted fish-roses, timber and planks. There is little or no intercourse with Bombay, and the inland trade is so limited and precarious, that it is not worth mentioning. Chinese commodities generally reach the Settlement through the channel of Batavia. The Eastern trade has fallen off greatly: formerly about forty or fifty Eastern prows used to visit this port for the purposes of trade, but they do not now exceed one-third of that number.

The Malayan population universally profess Mahomedanism, with a mixture of their own ancient rites and institutions, but are not so bigotted as the Muselmans of the Continent of India. They read the Koran in the Arabic character, but very few of them understand its tenets. Their priests are a crafty, designing and insidious race, who live on the vitals of the community, and have the generic appellation of *mallims*. They consist of two *imauns* or chief priests, four *khatibs*, four *bilals*, *puckehs* and *hadjies*. Of these, the former marry, bury, and engage in the work of proselytism. They hold their offices during the pleasure of the people, from which they may be removed on the proof of just and reasonable grounds of objection, and the *khatibs* and *bilals* are eligible to the performance of their duties. The *puckehs* are the literati of the country, and occasionally assist the priesthood in

the discharge of their functions. The hadjis are such as have performed the pilgrimage to Mecca, and affect much sanctity of character. The priests are all of the same sect of Mahomedans, and are maintained by alms and voluntary donations, on occasions of marriages and burials. They also receive certain advantages from the produce of the land and other sources: thus one-tenth of the produce of the paddy is given to them, provided the quantity exceeds sixty baskets; one buffalo or goat out of a head of forty; and from the more timid and superstitious part of the community, they receive one soocoo in every ten dollars. They are required scrupulously to observe the regular periods set apart for prayer, which are five during the twenty-four hours; and of these, three happen in the night watches.

On *Sumatra Slaves* form the chief part of the riches of the wealthy families; and however inconsistent with the true principles of Christianity and universal philanthropy, or questionable in its right, this degraded state of humanity may appear to the moralist, it is one of those necessary evils which local circumstances have rendered it expedient to tolerate, under certain restrictions, whilst the nature of the country Government has its present form and essence. Here good free servants cannot be hired; their wages are very exorbitant, and they seldom continue longer than a few months in the same employ, by which time they have saved as much money as will enable them to live at their ease, and without working for some time. They generally take their departure without even giving warning, and at the very time they have begun to become useful in a family. From their great aversion to hard manual labour, too, the free natives will not engage with planters in the cultivation of the soil, if they can earn a living in any other way. Hence the best and most extensive spice plantations have been, and continue to be, cultivated almost entirely by slaves, and but for this species of labour, Sumatra would not now have to boast of one-fourth of the present extent of that cultivation. Those who have Europeans, or their descendants for their masters, are much better off than the lower orders of the free people; for they are well fed, clothed, housed, have an al-

lowance of pocket money, are moderately worked, and corrected only when faulty, and then with lenity. Instances no doubt do sometimes occur in native families, where they are harshly and cruelly treated, and have hard work and a scanty allowance of food: but, to the credit of the men, this severity usually proceeds from the mistress of the family; on the whole, their condition is comfortable, and they are generally kindly treated by their native masters, with whom they participate in all their comforts, and are treated as a part of the family, except in families of the first rank, where a line of distinction becomes necessary. Their evidence is not taken in court in any case. A master cannot chastise his slave beyond the bounds of moderation; he may beat him with a rattan, but is not allowed to tie him up to be punished. In cases of an exercise of undue severity truly proven, or of the master refusing to clothe and diet his slave sufficiently, the Pangeran's court will interfere, and sanction an exchange of masters, if the slave should wish it; and if a master should kill his slave, the same judgment would be awarded him as if he had killed a free man. Thus they are protected by the laws of the land, and can sue in court. The natives often send out their slaves to work as labourers, in which case they generally receive one-half the profits of their labour, and the slaves the other half. In this way many of them accumulate property, which they are by indulgence suffered to enjoy, but at their death it goes to their master. The majority of slaves consists of Neas people; some of them are also Ooloo or country people, Chinese, and native of Bali. Formerly they were imported from the islands to the northward, particularly Pulo Neas, and also from the eastward by the Bugguese adventurers. It is stated that from three hundred to one thousand slaves are annually exported from Bali, to prevent the evil effects of a redundant population; and the Chinese generally give the preference to these people, from their superior strength and capability of performing hard labour, though they are considered to be vindictive. The trade in slaves was, however, abolished at the English Settlements on this Coast many years ago, and the prohibition against the importation of them

has since been rigidly enforced. To this act the Pangeran's court gave their sanction indirectly, as from a stretch of Asiatic politeness, they almost universally give their seeming assent to all propositions made by the Government for the welfare of the country, whether they intend to give their co-operation or not.

Next to slaves, *Mengheering debtors* constitute an essential part of the property of the natives. This is only a modification of slavery, and indeed the chief differences between them are, that a mengheering debtor can always liberate himself by paying off his debt, and cannot be punished by his creditor. He does not forfeit his personal rights and privileges, any further than by devoting the whole of his labour to his creditor, no portion of which goes to the liquidation of his debt; however, with Europeans, it frequently happens that a certain value is put upon his labour, and a part of it, called *unsuran*, set off against the debt by monthly instalments. The evidence of a mengheering debtor is not received for or against his creditor, and if he fail in payment of his debt, after receiving three formal notices to that effect, he is liable to pass into slavery.

During the administration of the Commissioner, a very humane regulation was passed in court, restricting a mengheering debtor from enthralling his progeny, which has had a very salutary effect. The above observations relative to the general conduct of masters to their slaves will also apply to the case of mengheering debtors.

From these hastily framed outlines of the distinctive manners and customs of the various nations included in our census, it will readily appear, that although much has been effected within the last two years for this portion of Sumatra, a great deal still remains to be done. With the exception of the Chinese, free Bengalees, and Neas inhabitants, there is very little industry among the people, and that little is chiefly to be found among the trading classes. The operations of commerce are better suited to their dispositions than those of agriculture, partly from the less degree of bodily exertion attending the former, but especially from the creating and fostering a spirit of commercial enterprize in former years, to the prejudice of husbandry.

It is to be hoped, however, that the

spirit of industry is merely dormant, not extinct, and that the measures now in progress by you, Honourable Sir, for the general improvement of the country and melioration of the state of society, will revive it with an energy proportionate to its collapse.

Among these, ranks pre-eminent the general cultivation of rice, as tending to direct a bias in favour of agricultural pursuits, in a way best adapted to the genius of the population; and, next to it, we may place the institution of a native school, under your patronage and auspices, the success attending which has outstripped our most sanguine expectations, and incontestibly demonstrates, that the youth of these districts possess the germ of genius, which requires only to be duly cultured, for the development of its latent capabilities.

From what has been stated of the low scale of national industry, it would be in vain to look for wealth among the natives; with few exceptions, they are very indigent: yet few, if any of them, are in a state of abject poverty, in consequence of their having few necessities or wants to supply, and the general exercise of hospitality among them.

We should greatly exceed the limits we have assigned to ourselves, were we to plunge into the many labyrinth of philosophical discussion on the state of society, as applicable to these people, or to analyze the tests proposed by the most intelligent historians for defining the state of civilization of the various nations of the globe. It is by their progress in agriculture, and the culture of the peaceful arts that adorn and civilize society, that nations emerge from rudeness to refinement. A striking contrast in this latter principle is observable between the inhabitants of the Sea-coast and the aborigines of the interior, deducible no doubt from the intercourse of the former with Europeans and foreigners of various descriptions; and we presume that we do not err widely in ranking them in the same scale with the natives of Abyssinia.

In conclusion, one ulterior object is wanted to enhance the happiness and prosperity of the people, and that is, the introduction of an efficient system of Judicature. Whilst the laws are dispensed by

men stigmatized with venality and corruption, fettered by deadly superstition or deeply-rivettted prejudices, our prospective speculations of melioration will be fleeting and nugatory. Should however the native dynasty cease to exercise this prerogative, and the dispensation of the laws be vested in the British administration, we may speedily look forward to a rapid and progressive amendment in the con-

dition of the country, and in the moral and political character of its population.

We have the honour to be,
Honourable Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
W. R. JENNINGS,
J. LUMSDAINE,
E. PARSORAVE.

Fort Marlborough, Sept. 11, 1820.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE HICKSON FAGAN.

THE subject of this Memoir, soon after his arrival in India in 1798, tendered his services as a volunteer to the Comandant of the Mysore war of 1799, in command of a grenadier company. At the close of that memorable war, he lost his left arm in endeavouring to render a voluntary personal service, which procured him at the moment the honourable notice, and subsequently the substantial favour of the Governor-General, Marquis Wellesley, in his appointment as Assistant Secretary to the Military Board in 1802, till which time he continued to do duty with his corps. In that situation his services were highly approved. In every beneficial arrangement connected with the equipment, the supply, the subsistence, the movement, and the general efficiency of the army, he participated much more than his ostensible situation required, and received more than once the written acknowledgments of the public officers, who bore the largest and most responsible share in those arrangements, as well as in the laborious revision of the whole of the Military Establishments under this Presidency, which took place during Lord Wellesley's administration. In June 1806, the additional situation of Secretary to the Board of Superintendence for improving the breed of cavalry horses, was conferred on him; and in this situation, though the abolition of that establishment had been determined on by Sir G. Barlow, soon after he became Governor-General, Capt. Fagan was the means of preserving it to the public, by the information he afforded, and the views he gave of that Institution, and of the advantages that were, and the still greater ones that might be derived from it.

Both the preceding situations he continued to fill until March 1808, when General Hewett, the Commander-in-chief, and President of the Military Board, unsolicited, and unexpectedly on the part of Capt. Fagan, appointed him Deputy Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army, with the official rank of Major, and the same time acting Adjutant-General during the absence of Col. Worsley at the Cape of Good Hope. This high situation, conferred on him at the early age of twenty-nine, he continued to fill till 1809, when, in consequence of Col. Worsley's return to his duty, he was fixed as deputy Adjutant-General with the Field Army, commanded by the late Major-General St. Leger. He continued attached to it till December 1811, when, on the demise of the then Adjutant-General Col. Ball, he was appointed to succeed that officer with the official rank of Lieut. Colonel, although but a captain in his corps. This appointment was confirmed by the Hon. Court of Directors, in consideration (as they expressly stated) of Capt. Fagan's great merits, his having lost an arm on service, and officiated before in the same high situation; but they prescribed it as a rule, that no officer should in future be made either Adjutant-General or Quarter Master General who was not a Major, either in his regiment, or through the operation of his Majesty's brevet.

On the occasion of promulgating this regulation of the Hon. Court's to the Army, the Government issued the following General Orders (dated September 3, 1814), expressive of their satisfaction at the exception thus made by the Hon. Court in favour of Lieut. Colonel Fagan:

"His Excellency the Hon. the Vice-President in Council most cordially pur-

participates in the satisfaction which his Exc. the Right Hon. the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief has derived and expressed, on observing that the Hon. the Court of Directors, in prescribing a rule for the selection of officers to fill the office of Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army, have been pleased to except from the operation of that rule the very meritorious officer who now holds that arduous and important situation. It is true, had it not been expressly declared by the Hon. Court that the Order was not to affect the appointment of Lieut. Colonel Fagan, its scope would not have necessarily deprived the Government and the Commander-in-Chief of that officer's highly valuable services, since his promotion to the rank of Regimental Major (subsequent to the date of the Order) rendered him eligible to the office according to the principle established by the Hon. Court, and published in General Orders, under date the 13th ult.; still it is more gratifying that a just sense of Lieut. Colonel Fagan's great merits should have determined the Hon. Court to exempt him from the operation of a rule, which, at the time of its adoption, was supposed to include his case. Notwithstanding so public and so flattering a tribute to Lieut. Colonel Fagan's character, the Vice-President in Council, in concurrence with the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, cannot deem himself excused from discharging what he thinks an act of justice to that officer's reputation, by expressing his high opinion of Lieut. Colonel Fagan's particular qualifications for executing the office ably, and by declaring his own personal gratification, in the power to avail himself of Lieut. Col. Fagan's talents and indefatigable assiduity."

During the late arduous contest with the State of Nepal, Lieut. Colonel George Fagan was in the field with the Marquis of Hastings, bearing the principal share in all the details and arrangements connected with the army engaged in that memorable war; and his services were duly appreciated and acknowledged by the Government, in their General Orders of the 20th March 1816, announcing the triumphant close of that war, as the following relative extract from those Orders will indicate:—

"These acknowledgments ought not to be closed without an advertence to the claims of those who, though not actually

serving with the divisions employed during the two campaigns, essentially promoted the success of the public efforts. To Lieut. Colonel Fagan, and the officers under him in the Adjutant-General's department, on whom, in the execution of the Commander-in-Chief's orders, devolved the principal labour of detail in the preparation of the troops for the field, and in many subsequent provisions, the obligations of Government are unfeignedly felt."

A few months preceding the termination of this war, Lieut. Colonel Fagan was compelled to withdraw from the labours of his office, and to solicit leave to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the re-establishment of his health, which was seriously impaired by assiduous and indefatigable application to business. Permission was accordingly and immediately granted, and the same announced to him in the following letter (dated December 29, 1815), from the Secretary to Government in the Military Department:—

"Sir. I am directed by his Exc. the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter (No. 513, A.), dated the 24th inst., with the medical certificate which accompanied it, and to acquaint you that permission will be granted to you in General Orders of this date, to make a voyage to sea for the recovery of your health, and to be absent on that account, for ten months, on furnishing the prescribed certificate from the Pay Department. In making this communication, I am directed to signify to you the sincere regret of the Governor-General in Council, that ill-health, acquired by an unwearied attention to the duties of the laborious and important department of which you are the head, should for a season deprive the Government of the benefit of your valuable services; and to express the anxious hope of his Lordship in Council, that temporary secession from your public avocations, and change of climate, may effectually restore you to the enjoyment of health."

At the Cape of Good Hope Lieut. Colonel Fagan remained a twelvemonth, without any decided amendment in his health, and his immediate return to England was in consequence deemed advisable. He accordingly embarked for that country in November 1816, and thereby definitively vacated the high office which he had so

long filled, not only by the acknowledgment of the Supreme Government, but by that of the public, with transcendent ability, and a zeal and ardour which knew no bounds. He returned again to India about the end of the year 1820, and after the short period of a few months, closed his mortal career on the 25th of May 1821, at the age of forty-two.

Such a character, the young officer aspiring to distinction may justly take to himself as a model; while his numerous relatives and friends (and it was his fortunate lot to number among the latter many of the most eminent and honourable members of the service) cannot but derive consolation from the reflection, so soothing to reasonable minds, that though cut off in the prime of life, he had lived sufficiently long for his own honour and reputation, and to see his public life held up as an example and an incitement to the Army. To a highly cultivated understanding, innate love of study and meditation, to which he was habituated from early life, a judgment incapable of being influenced by prejudices, a happy talent of thinking clearly, and expressing his thoughts with the utmost perspicuity, qualities which so eminently fitted him for public employment, Lieut. Colonel G. H. Fagan joined the more important and endearing virtues of a moral and religious character; his disposition was gentle and humane, and his manners dignified, kind, and obliging. he was a tender husband, a fond parent, an affectionate brother, a firm and sincere friend, and an indulgent master.

Such was the late Lieut. Colonel G. H. Fagan, as an officer and as a man. By the talents with which he was endowed, and the judicious use he made of them, he not only secured a lasting reputation, but rendered himself highly beneficial to the public; by his virtues he has lastingly endeared his memory to his family and friends. His remains, attended by a large portion of the society of Calcutta, and including the Civil and Military Officers, who had for years witnessed his unrivalled abilities in office, were entombed in the same vault with those of a beloved sister; and on his Monumental Tablet is inscribed the following tribute to his memory, in the feelings and sentiments of which, not only his friends,

but the Indian community will participate.

Sacred to the Memory of
LIEUT. COLONEL GEORGE HICKSON FAGAN,
At the early age of 42.

Adjutant-General of the Army.

He possessed in an eminent degree the
qualities which command
Respect, and insure success in Public Life;
Inflexible in principle,
Steady in the object of his honourable
pursuits,

HE DEVOTED

With zeal, which knew no limits to exertion,
The energies of a powerful mind
To the Service he loved and adorned;
To it he sacrificed health and fortune.

IN PRIVATE LIFE,

As a Friend, Brother, Father, and Husband,
In all which relations he has left those
Who will long weep over his untimely
grave,

HE WAS HONOURED AND LOVED.

Obit. Etatis 42.

[*Cul. Jour.*

No higher or more just eulogy of his public merits could be pronounced, than that contained in the following Extract from the General Order issued by the Governor General in Council, on the occasion of Col. Fagan's return to England in the year 1817.

“General Order by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

“Fort William, April 18th, 1817.

“While the Gov. General in Council indulges his regret, at what the service has so early, in the relinquishment of the situation of Adjutant General by Colonel George Fagan, his Excellency must endeavour to diminish that loss, by rendering the memory of Lieut. Colonel Fagan's official exertions an example and incitement to the Army.

“The universal tribute of acknowledgment paid to the ability and indefatigable zeal of Lieut. Colonel Fagan, ought to stimulate every officer to aim at attaining a similar character. This, however, is not to be acquired by ardour alone; recollection of the tone of Lieut. Colonel Fagan's professional energy should impress this conclusion on every one disposed

to strive for equal reputation; that no talents, not even such as Lieut. Colonel Fagan possessed, will carry an individual to proud distinction, unless he joins to them habits of application, and a judicious direction of his genius.

"It was to the combination of these qualities that Lieut. Colonel Fagan has owed the high estimation in which his talents were held, and the sorrow now expressed that the service has ceased to benefit by them."

Those who had the happiness to possess Colonel Fagan's personal friendship, or enjoyed the opportunity of social and domestic intercourse with him, will call to their recollection, with mixed feelings of regret and attachment, his highly cultivated understanding, his honourable prin-

ciples, his sincere, liberal, and affectionate disposition. His large family and connections will dwell on those and other qualities of a still higher nature, which merited and secured their warmest love and reverence.

A severe wound received at the siege of Seringapatam, and an unremitted attention to the arduous duties of his office as Adjutant General, had deeply injured his constitution, and ultimately compelled him to return to England, and thus to relinquish a situation, which he had filled with honour to himself and eminent advantage to the public interests, and to abandon in the prime of life the most favourable prospects of independence, and further usefulness.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

ECCENTRICITIES OF TAVERNIER.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: In the review of Mr. Fraser's Tour to the Himalaya Mountains, which appeared in your last number, some allusion is made to Tavernier, and to the strange stories with which that traveller has enlivened, or more properly disfigured his narrative. I agree with the reviewer that these fables are repeated by him on the authority of others, and therefore ought not to impeach his veracity upon points of information which were the result of his own experience or observation. Indeed he appears to have been an inquisitive, enterprising, intelligent person, and his book is a very useful as well as amusing work, since it abounds with information regarding the productions of India, and affords many particulars concerning the regions he visited, which shew their condition at that period, and the beneficial changes which an extended intercourse with Europe has produced in them. A propensity to exaggeration, and a love of the marvellous, were the besetting sins of travellers at former periods; and even at the present day we seldom discover any disposition in their successors to underrate the toils and

dangers which attended their progress, and which their skill or intrepidity has surmounted.

As some of your readers may not have met with the work, I beg leave to send you a specimen of the fables referred to, in the allusion Tavernier makes to a religious sect in India, called by him the "Christians of St. John," and their great abhorrence of the blue dye called indigo: "The reason which they give for this aversion is, that certain Jews had a vision in their sleep which intimated to them that their law was about to be abolished by the function of St. John the Baptist. The other Jews learning this, and observing that St. John made preparations for baptizing Jesus Christ, impelled by rage, brought a quantity of indigo, which they cast into the waters of Jordan. They add that the water remained foul for some time, and that the baptism of Jesus Christ would have been prevented, had not God miraculously caused to be brought by angels a large vase, which they filled with water taken from Jordan before the Jews had cast the indigo into it, and carried the vase to heaven.

When St. John baptized Jesus Christ, the same angels brought the vase of water, which St. John made use of for the baptism; and thereupon God gave his malediction to this colour."—*Six Voyages en Turquie, en Perse, et aux Indes, pendant l'espace de quarante ans. Paris, 1678. Liv. ii, c. 9.*

The foregoing is certainly not given in the grave manner of one who believed in what he reports; but the following piece of important information seems to have obtained credit with him: "On my last voyage to India, I learned from several old natives of the country a remarkable circumstance; which is, that sugar kept for thirty years becomes poison, and that there is scarcely any other which is more dangerous, or which produces its effect more promptly." Tom. ii, p. 316.—Sugar has unfortunately often been termed *a drug*, but I trust we shall escape all deleterious effects from using it.

There is a circumstance which, from its whimsical coincidence with a piece

of *scandalum magnatum* of the present day, deserves to be recorded, and I shall quote it in the words of the author. He states that Cha-Abbas was prevailed upon to send an ambassador to the reigning King of Spain, and transmitted, as the best present he thought of, a small quantity of *raw silk*: "Le present de ces soyes crues ayant esté fait au roy d'Espagne, l'ambassadeur fut fort surpris de voir qu'il le delaigna, et que le recevant très-froidement il luy demanda si le roy son maitre le prenoit pour une femme de luy envoyer de la soye pour filer. Aussi le roy d'Espagne envoya-t-il d'abord tout le present a la regne, etc." Liv. iv, p. 462. His Majesty could not foresee that one of his royal successors would have been able (if any credit be due to public rumour on this point) to avail himself of the present, in the course of his pious labours on the garments of the Virgin Mary.

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

QUINCTILIUS.

REVENUE FROM HINDOO TEMPLES.

(By a Public Officer of high Rank in India.)

As the greater proportion of the pilgrims, who present the offerings which constitute the revenue of Government, are the inhabitants of the Hon. Company's territories, it becomes necessary to consider the effect of the payment of the tax. It will not, I conceive, require much argument to prove, that the amount of the collections drawn from them is most injurious to the general resources of the Government, and consequently to the permanent interests of the Hon. Company's revenue; more particularly with regard to the gifts made by that portion of the inhabitants, constituting the landholders, from the richest zemindar to the poorest ryot. Considering it to be an acknowledged fact, that the assessments on landholders throughout the Company's territories are, to say the least, as high as they can well be, without the amount of revenue thus drawn having the effect of impoverishing and eventually ruining them, it follows as

a necessary consequence, that any thing above their assessment, which they may contribute to Government, is more than they can afford. Their offerings at the Pagoda tend therefore, it is clear, to diminish their power of paying their rents, and that even to a much greater extent than if they were to pay a similar sum by a tax in any other mode; for the time and labour consumed in the journey, the extravagance and waste whilst the pilgrims remain, the actual detriment to their cultivation and stock must suffer in consequence of their absence, are all to be considered; and this injury to their individual, and thus to the Government interests, is entirely the effect of their being induced by their prejudices to proceed to so great a distance to make an offering, that is, literally, to pay an additional tax to Government above their assessment; whereas, if no facility for so senseless a proceeding were offered to them, there is reason to

believe that they would, with the sum expended in offerings, be either discharging their rents with greater exactness, or adding to their capital. I would submit, therefore, that it would appear clearly to be most consistent with the best interests of the Government, to discourage the influx of their landholders as pilgrims to ———.

The remaining portion of the Company's subjects who visit the ———, and add to the revenues of Government by their contributions there, are the merchants, manufacturers, and artificers, with probably a small portion of the idle part of the population of the country; and here I would observe, that since it is a well established fact that in the years of plentiful crops of grain in this country, the Government dues are collected with the least facility, in consequence of the great difficulty the ryots experience in disposing of their grain, and since it is plain that they cannot sell to each other, as all have grain to dispose of, it follows that the consumers and purchasers are the mercantile and manufacturing classes. But as the quantity they can afford to buy, or the price they can afford to give, must of necessity depend on the earnings of their labour, should this class of persons be induced, by any facility which they do not now possess, to come in greater numbers to ———, the loss to the state must be very considerable, for they cannot follow their professions when on their journey, but must be altogether wasting their time and means; the value of the employment of their labour in their professions, during the whole time they may

be absent, must also be entirely lost to themselves and to the Government. This great waste of time and labour on the part of the mercantile and manufacturing class, and the consequent diminution of their means, tends not only to lessen the resources of Government, and thus eventually to decrease its revenues, but, by rendering those classes less able to afford the ryots good prices for their grain, or to purchase so much as they otherwise would, the land revenues suffer severely.

But, to put this in a clear light, I may be allowed to suppose for a moment the circumstance of the whole manufacturing and mercantile population of the district of ——— leaving their several employments, and undertaking a pilgrimage to ———: we should at once see the bad effect of such a measure; they would lose all their time and labour, and thus greatly decrease their individual wealth, and the ryots would be suffering severely, there being no market for their grain. I do not imagine that any person would for one moment think of encouraging such a movement of the population, and yet exactly the same effect follows in its proportion, from the absence of one or ten inhabitants of that country, or of any other of the Hon. Company's Provinces on a pilgrimage to ———, as in the case of the absence of the whole body; and it is I conceive, therefore, just as much the best policy of Government to discourage the pilgrimage in the instance of one or ten, as it would be their best policy, on the supposition of the movement of the whole mercantile and manufacturing population.—*Cal. Journal.*

CHINESE EDICTS RESPECTING THE ILLEGAL IMPORTATION OF OPIUM.

WE are indebted to an officer of the Hon. Company's ship *Herefordshire* for the following important documents, which were published just before the departure of that ship from Canton. They are translated by Dr. Morrison.

An official Document from the Viceroy or Governor-General of Canton to his Imperial Majesty TAOU KHUANG, concerning the alleged mismanage-

ment of HOUQUA, in reference to the importation of Opium, dated the first year of TAOU KHUANG, tenth moon, fourteenth day. Nov. 8, 1821.

A memorial to the Emperor concerning an exhibition of the law strictly to prohibit Opium, and to request the will of his Majesty respecting a Hong Merchant, who, for his mismanagement, has been deprived of his cap knob, and the rank which

It denotes, still it shall be heretofore seen how he will conduct himself in cutting off the introduction of a strictly prohibited commodity. The memorial is hereby laid before his Sacred Majesty for his inspection.

Opium is an article, the poison of which enters our country from beyond seas; and it is extremely hurtful to men's hearts, and to public morals. The late Governor Tseang, and I also, repeatedly, in conjunction with successive Hoppo, made a strict search for, and prohibition of, this commodity; but crafty natives, with devilish ingenuity and manifold schemes, in hundreds of forms, contrive by stealth to pass it over the frontier. On endeavouring to trace the cause, and considering all the various methods of putting a stop to Opium, it appears less practicable after it has once entered the country, than before it has gained an admission into the interior. In cases of prosecutions on account of Opium heretofore, the immediate offenders merely have been seized and punished: but there have been no means of prosecuting the first vendors of it; and, exclusive of these, the thousands and tens of thousands of dispersed streams from beyond seas are still further beyond the reach of prosecution. Since I came to my present situation, I have, in conjunction with the Hoppo often discovered and seized Opium, and burning of Opium, when brought before Government, is a constant occurrence; but, unless the source be stopped up, the streams will flow.

I have found out that the principal sources whence Opium comes are three: first, the Portuguese; next, the English; and thirdly, the Americans. The Portuguese, who live at Macao, when they go to their own country for cargo, or to other nations to trade, bring back Opium with them, and sell it by stealth. The English Opium is smuggled, I find, by the sailors and such people; their Company's Captains dare not bring it themselves; and the American nation, being destitute

of a King's commissioning but (the authority of a King) the Captain themselves bring Opium to Canton.

During the twentieth year of Kos King, an Imperial Order was received, saying, "If one ship brings Opium the whole cargo of that ship shall be thrown back, and she must not be allowed to trade; and if all the ships bring Opium, then must the whole cargoes of the ships be thrown back, and none of them allowed to trade; and the ships must be expelled from the port, and sent back to their own country." This is sincerely the right way to cleanse the source; but, heretofore, when I and the Hoppo have descended to the gate to promulgate edicts to the chiefs of the several nations, the edicts have been delivered to the Hong Merchants to write them out in foreign characters, and make them known, so that the promulgation of the edicts depends entirely on the merchants reverently obeying, and respectfully publishing the laws and regulations of the Celestial Empire, and thereby causing fear and dread to be felt. But they receive the document, transmit it, and so ends the business: for the Hong Merchants and the foreigners are most intimately and closely connected. And although the foreigners who smuggle Opium can impose on the eyes of us, your Majesty's servants, it is impossible for them to impose on the eyes and ears of the Hong Merchants. If the Hong Merchants would not connive at the business, but when they found that a ship had Opium on board, were to report it to the Government, that we might, in obedience to the Imperial Order, throw back the order and disallow the ship being traded with, and before the arrival of Opium might issue pre-admonitions and proclaim severe threatenings; then foreigners, who come several times ten thousand miles, would not dare to bring Opium with them, being a prohibited article, and so cut them off from a regular trade in tea and other commodities. In this way, if Mandarines and mer-

nents will with one heart unite their strength and act in this business, although they may not at once be able to cut it off entirely, yet distant foreigners will hear the report and become afraid: and in the course of a few years it may be hoped that this custom will gradually cease. But for several years it has never been seen that the Hong Merchants have reported a single case; for they merely endeavour to be on good terms with the foreigners, and disregard the injury of their native country: this is manifest, and very easily seen.

Amongst the Hong Merchants, Houqua is the head leader, and the duty more devolves on him; and he is entirely acquainted with the foreigners' dispositions, and the affairs of the several nations. But now he is combined with all the other merchants, and connives at their transactions; a conduct extremely detestable. I have, together with Ta, the Hoppo, respectfully quoted the Imperial Edict of the twentieth year, and enjoined it strictly on all the chiefs of the several nations; and have secretly inquired for, and found out the villainous natives who are the recipients of Opium. I have punished them to the utmost extent of the law, and, as incumbent, I request an Imperial Order to pluck from Houqua's cap the badge of the third degree of rank, conferred upon him by an Order in Council, and to make it his duty to lead forward the other merchants to exert themselves strenuously, in obedience to the Imperial commands, to cut off entirely the Opium traffic. If, in the space of one or two years, he manages well, and the Opium is diminished to almost nothing, it will be proper to request an Imperial Order, graciously to restore him his button; but if the business goes on as before, and all the merchants connive, and trifle with the subject, or go so far as to play illegal tricks, then his crime should be severely punished, and be a warning to Hong Merchants, who will not exert

themselves to find out and cut off a contraband commodity.

I reverently copy this memorial, and prostrate, beg his Majesty's inspection thereof, and that its request may be granted.

TAOU KHUANG.

1st Year, 10th Moon, 14th Day,
(Nov. 4, 1821.)

Paper sent to the President,
Nov. 17, 1821.

"Keih, the magistrate of the Nan-hai district, and Wang, the magistrate of the Pan-que (or Whampoa district), issue the following in obedience to order:

"We have received an official document from Ching the Poo-hingize, (or Treasurer of the Province), which contains the following:

"On the twenty-second of the tenth moon of the first year of Taou Khuang, I received an official document from Yuen, the guardian of the Prince, and the Governor General of the two provinces Kwang-sung and Kwang-se, couched in these words:

"The Hong Merchants have, in obedience to orders, stated to Government that they have found out three vessels (keks and others), all of which have Opium on board, which they have brought with them into the port. Opium is a commodity which is produced amongst foreigners beyond the seas, and from thence flows in and poisons China. Often have Imperial Edicts been issued, strictly prohibiting it; and I, with the Hoppo, have issued severe prohibitions against it, not two or three times only. I have now found out, by inquiry, that the foreign ships which enter the port still clandestinely smuggle it in, and I have ordered the merchants to their face, to enquire and examine about every vessel, and report the facts to Government; and these merchants have now stated that the country ships Ket, (Hogg*), and Pekinshe, (Parkyns*), and the American ship Kappelan, (Copland*), all have Opium in them; heroby egre-

* Names of the Captains.

greatly offending the mandates of the Celestial Empire. In the twentieth year of K'ed-king, it was ordered by his Imperial Majesty, that if one vessel brought Opium, that vessel and her whole cargo should be rejected, and her trading interdicted. If all the vessels brought Opium, then they must all have the whole of their cargoes rejected, and their trade interdicted, and the ships expelled from the port: this is on record. Now as the ships Kot, Pekinshe, and Kappelan have been discovered to contain Opium, it is right forthwith, in reverential obedience to Imperial Orders, to reject the whole cargoes of those ships; but of these three ships some have landed goods and some have not; and some have taken on board goods, and others have not: which is a different case from the ships that have just entered the port; and it is proper to distinguish and punish them severely. I have accordingly determined concerning these three ships, which have already landed and sold cotton, patchuck, and tin, that the securing merchants shall calculate accurately the original cost in the respective country to which the ship belongs, and shall, out of clemency, give one-half to the foreigners to whom the commodities belong; it being only permitted, however, to give in goods, not in money; and an order shall be issued to the Ta Pan, to wait for the goods till three months after the said ship leaves the port, when he may be allowed to put them on board some other ships, and send them to his own country; he shall not be allowed to put them on board the original ship. The other half of the value of the landed goods, and the profits which have been made on them, shall be confiscated and delivered to the treasury of Poochin-ze, for the use of Government. The goods which have not been landed shall be rejected, and the Opium it shall be the duty of Houqua and the others to take out of the ships and burn, and let the ships which contained it be expelled from

the port, and sent back to the country within five days. As to goods which the Kappelan has taken on board, it is stated they belong to a foreigner of the Holland nation, who has freighted them. I fear there is some clandestine working into each other's hands in this, and order they shall not be freighted in that ship, but hereby require the Nan-hai magistrate, and the Whampoa magistrate, to put officers over the securing merchant, and make him instantly take them all out of the said ship, and stow them up till three months after the said ship leaves the port, and then permit them to be put on board some other ship and sent away. In one word, ordinary goods, if smuggled, are liable to be confiscated; and how can these three ships, which have brought a prohibited commodity, and offended against the mandates of the Celestial Empire, be permitted to escape without severe punishment, to correct the guile-scheming hearts of foreigners. Further, the Celestial Empire allows a trade in tea, to keep alive those nations: and the said foreign merchants clandestinely sell Opium to injure China; neither the celestial principle nor the royal law will allow this.

"Let the aforesaid three ships not only be disallowed trading on this occasion, but, moreover, it is right to set a mark upon them, and for ever disallow their coming to China to trade.

"Let this document be handed to the treasurer, and let him unite with the judge in instantly requiring the Nan-hai and Whampoa magistrates to communicate the order to the Hong Merchants, and rigorously compel them to a speedy management of the business. Let there not be the least opposition nor delay, the existence of which will involve them in serious guilt. As to those merchants who carelessly secure every ship that has Opium, they should be broken, and their crime punished; but as they have themselves made the disclosure, let them, as an act of clemency, be forgiven.

Hereafter the foreign ships, which all enter the port, ought to be secured by the four first: Houqua, Manqua, Paunkequa, and Chunqua; they must not throw them off themselves on the hinder merchants. Those four merchants are opulent and substantial people, and will no doubt, out of regard to their own persons and families, feel awe and dread. Let a communication be made to the officers of the

Foo-yuen and Hoppo, and copies taken.

We, receiving the above, in obedience thereto, issue it to the Hong Merchants, and require them in the most rigorous manner to proceed with haste to obey the tenor thereof.

Haste! haste! haste!

A SPECIAL EDICT.

TAOU KHUANG, 1st year 10th Moon,
23d day. (Nov. 17, 1821.)

EAST-INDIA REVENUE LAWS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Your correspondent "A Mercantile Observer," in your last number has communicated a very important and curious instance of the strictness with which the revenue of this country is collected; but I must beg leave to correct him in the amount of duty payable upon Foreign Manuscripts: it is £5 *per cent.*, and not £5 *per cent.*, as he states in his letter. Perhaps, however, this is only a typographical error.

In regard to the circumstance itself, I cannot help thinking that the Treasury

would instantly have reversed the decision of the Board of Customs, had the fact been represented to them in the manner stated. For to charge a duty upon an English Manuscript, merely because it was written in a foreign country (although a part of our own Empire), would be an act worthy only of a conclave of Catholic Priests, assembled for the suppression of learning in the twelfth century.

I am, Sir, &c.

W.

April 17, 1822.

HINTS FOR THE FURTHER INTRODUCTION OF BRITISH COMMODITIES, CUSTOMS AND KNOWLEDGE INTO INDIA.

THE following paper was written by a very old and respectable servant of the East-India Company, and was first published in the Calcutta Government Gazette several years ago.

• To promote the consumption of British commodities in this country, and to facilitate the diffusion of knowledge amongst the natives, are objects so interesting and desirable to Government and the British nation, that no arguments seem necessary to recommend the following suggestions on these important points.

Broadcloth being considered one of the principal manufactures of Great Britain, it is suggested that dresses of superfine broadcloth be in future substituted for shawls, in all cases where shawls are now

given, either as presents to the native Princes or Chiefs, or as honorary distinctions to natives on their investiture to any appointment or office under Government. These dresses, to be made after the Hindoostanee fashion, and ornamented with gold or silver lace or embroidery, suited to the rank and circumstances of the persons for whom they are intended. All natives admitted to the Durbar of the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, or the Members of Council, to be clothed in a uniform dress of superfine broadcloth, made after the Hindoostanee fashion, and of such colour, and with such ornaments and trimmings, as the Governor-General may be pleased to approve of. A uniform dress of broadcloth to be established, also, for all natives employed in the Civil De-

persons under Government, who may be in the receipt of a salary of five rupees per mensem or upwards; the quality of the cloth and trimmings to be suited to the rank and station of the person. Chupprasses, peons, and other public servants in receipt of salaries under five rupees per month, to wear a broadcloth belt, with a brass plate in the usual manner.

The natives are extremely proud of any distinction which points them out as being in the employ of Government, for it increases their consequence and respectability in the eyes of their countrymen, in a manner highly flattering to their vanity, particularly in the Upper Provinces, where an idea of quality is invariably associated with a broadcloth dress.

The adoption, therefore, of this plan at the three Presidencies, would no doubt be highly acceptable to the natives; while it would cause an immediate and considerable demand for broadcloth, and tend materially to bring it into general use and wear amongst the natives. A Durbur, or levee, held once a month at each Presidency, by the Governor and Members of Council in rotation, would gratify the wealthy natives, and assist most materially in introducing the wear of broadcloth into general use.

The footing and influence which the British nation has so fortunately and so happily acquired in India, have already produced the most important changes in the condition of the natives enjoying the protection of its laws. The inhabitants of the neighbouring countries, since the expulsion of Frenchmen and French influence from Hindoostan, have lost all the prejudices against the British Government which were so strenuously propagated and cherished by our insidious and inveterate foe, and are now fully sensible of the comfort and happiness derived from the security of person and property under a just and benevolent Government. These favourable sentiments towards us seem deserving of every encouragement, and hold out a fair opportunity for promoting a more general diffusion of knowledge throughout Hindoostan.

About the year 1782, Capt. Jonathan Scott, the celebrated Orientalist, translated an abridged History of Europe into Persian, and the writer of this paper a few years after had the honour of presenting a

copy of this work to the Prince Jewan Nukht, by whom it was received with distinguished approbation, and which in his Royal Highness and the gentlemen of his Court a degree of curiosity which was not easily satisfied; but the Prince dying soon after, the advantages which might have been expected from his desire to acquire information in regard to what was passing in the world were entirely lost; the fact however shows that the natives are not destitute of curiosity, or a desire of improvement. From this, and many other instances of a similar nature, which have come within the knowledge of the writer, he is convinced that if historical and scientific books were translated into Persian, and printed and circulated amongst the Native Princes and Chiefs of Hindoostan, the promulgation of knowledge and the demand for printed works would soon make a very rapid progress amongst the higher classes.

The Professors of the College of Fort William, and the Members of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, could not employ a portion of their time to a better purpose, than by preparing translations into Persian of interesting books, for the information of the natives. At first a translation of abridged works would be the most useful; such, for instance, as an abridgment of the History of England; second, an Abridgment of the History of Europe; third, an Abridgment of Delolme on the Constitution; fourth, of Blackstone's Commentaries; fifth, the Rules and Regulations in the Judicial and Revenue Departments, for the government of the Company's Territories; sixth, Separate histories of the principal States of Europe, also of Africa and America; seventh, a concise Treatise on Astronomy; eighth, on Mathematics; and, ninth, on Geography, &c. Copies of the above works, and any others which may be thought acceptable, in the Persian language, handsomely printed and bound, to be made a part of all presents from Government to the Native Princes and Chiefs of Hindoostan, until curiosity is excited to call for more elaborate productions, when of course it ought to be gratified.

Copies of these works, in the first instance, to be given to all the principal natives in the employ of Government, and the Residents at the different courts to be

number of copies for giving them to intelligent natives of books on subjects, for very obvious reasons, is avoided. At first they are confined to the extent of the natives' desire for a general knowledge, and to furnishing them with the means from time to time as they proceed, leaving them afterwards to pursue such studies as they may think proper. The inhabitants of all the principal cities and towns, under the Company's Government, have been acquiring property most rapidly of late years, and the number now in easy circumstances, who have leisure to apply their minds to reading and study, is very great indeed, and daily increasing. The furnishing these people with the means of rationally and usefully employing their leisure time would therefore be a benefit to society, and to the public at large of the greatest importance.

The first English newspaper was published in Calcutta about thirty-five or thirty-six years ago, the progress of printing since that time has exceeded all expectation, and should Government patronize and encourage the translation into the Persian language, and the printing of historical and scientific works, the diffusion of knowledge all over the Indian Empire, which must take place in the ensuing

many years or forty years, will be the benefit of any calculation made at present.

The introduction of a Durbar or audience of broadcloth at the several residencies, will be attended with no expense to Government, and as the dresses proposed for the native servants employed in the civil departments, and the dresses for presents to Native Princes and Chiefs, will be substituted for shawls, no extra expense of any consequence need be incurred under this head.

For the transition into the Persian language of historical, scientific and general works, and the printing of these for the use of the natives, some expense will necessarily be incurred at first; but after experience has been awakened by their circulation, it is reasonable to conclude that a demand will arise, which will amply repay the expense of publication. Even if the expense should prove considerable, a liberal Government would not grudge it, where the objects are to enlighten the minds of the numerous inhabitants of an extensive empire, to open the rich mines of history and science to their research, and to teach them morality and wisdom.

This crude and imperfect sketch is merely submitted for consideration and in the hope that it will lead to the adoption of a similar system on a larger scale, and more perfect and complete.

ON THE BURNING OF HINDOO WIDOWS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The letter of your correspondent, *Mr. Macdonald*, on the Hindoo Laws respecting the Burning of Widows, inserted in your number for March last, has strongly fixed my attention; as much for the value of the facts adduced by the writer, as for the utter disagreement between us as to the conclusion to be arrived at.

The communication with which I am now troubling you would have reached you sooner, but that, almost as soon as I had conceived the design of addressing you, *Mr. Fowell Buxton* found an occasion to stand up in the House of Commons, and talk of a

dispatch, prepared at the East-India House, on the very subject before me, which dispatch the Hon. Member did not scruple to charge on me as "a disgrace to Christianity." The existence of the doctrine of the being thus publicly mentioned, the thought it, and, both to myself and the pen into me

